

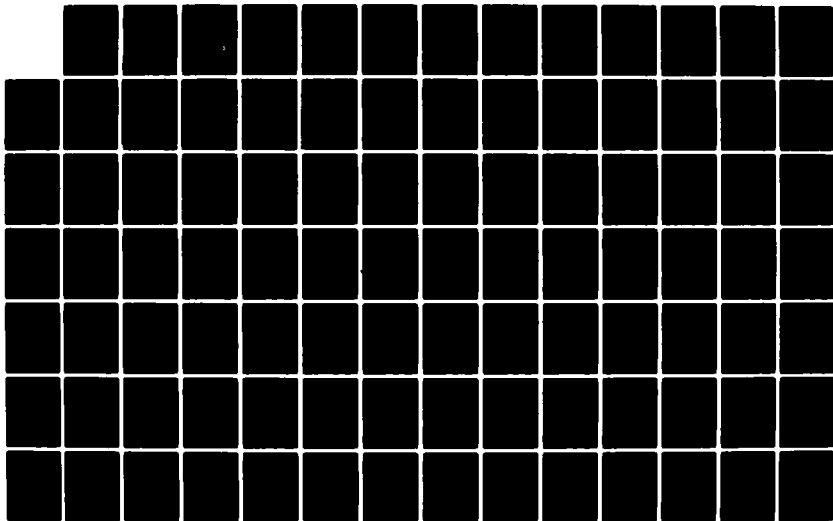
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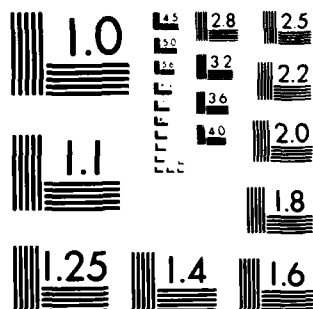
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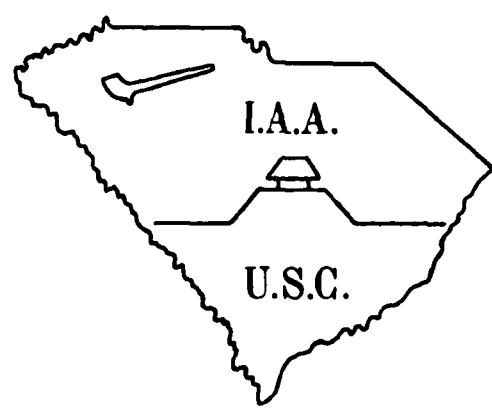
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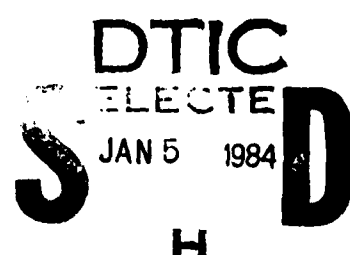
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AND RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ISLANDS AND
CLEVELAND PROPERTY, RICHARD B. RUSSELL
DAM AND LAKE, SAVANNAH RIVER,
GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Research Manuscript Series 189

by

Albert C. Goodyear, William Monteith
and Michael Harmon

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Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
August 1983

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Throughout this project a number of people aided in its completion. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, State Archeologist and Director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, and Richard L. Taylor were co-principal investigators of the project. All of the fieldwork was done under the direction of Richard L. Taylor. During the time of fieldwork, Dr. David Brose was the archeologist in the Interagency Archeological Services who provided guidance and direction for the design and execution of the fieldwork. At the time of the fieldwork, Dr. Bennie C. Keel was Chief, Interagency Archeological Services - Atlanta. At the time the final report was submitted, Dr. Victor A. Carbone was Chief.

This report actually covers the results of two separate field projects. The first was a re-survey and testing of 84 sites originally found in the major survey done by Taylor and Smith (1978). The second project, was a reconnaissance of the islands and the Cleveland property located below the 477-foot contour. The field team for the 84 sites testing survey consisted of Richard L. Taylor, field director, Timothy Seaman, field archeologist, Jack Tyler, crew chief, Jolee Pearson, crew chief, and the following crew members: Michael Harmon, Ron Schoettmer, Ronnie Rogers, Abigayle Robbins, Richard Wojcik, Tom Chase, Robbie Ethridge, Jeanne Ward, and Sam Mason. The laboratory team was made up by Eric Poplin, director, Elisa Novick, Claudia Wolfe, and James O'Hara. During the reconnaissance of the islands and Cleveland property, Richard L. Taylor was the field director and was assisted by Charles Cantley, Ronnie Rogers and Joel Jones. Jolee Pearson worked as a lab technician.

During the fieldwork phase of these projects, the Institute was aided by the following people: Ken Anderson and Al Chambers of the Historic American Buildings Survey; Don Jackson of the Historic American Engineering Record; Jerry Wheeler of the Real Estate Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Elberton, Georgia; and Wendell Cleveland, who at that time was owner of some of the survey property.

Within the Institute the project benefitted from the services of several staff members: Jolee Pearson, who at that time was the lab director; Dorothy Alford, Administrative Assistant; Darby Erd, artist and draftsman; Gordon Brown, photographer; Kenn Pinson, who edited all of the drafts of the report; Mary Joyce Burns, who typed all drafts and final copy; and William H. Marquardt who helped in many ways from negotiating a final product to seeing it through the production system of the Institute.

In October of 1979, Richard L. Taylor left the employ of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. In September of 1980, it was decided that Dr. Albert C. Goodyear would oversee the analysis of the artifacts and writing of the report. He was aided in this endeavor by William Monteith and Michael Harmon. Monteith helped by writing site descriptions of prehistoric sites and by analyzing the prehistoric artifacts found on the islands and Cleveland property which are reported in appendices. Harmon wrote the site descriptions of the historic sites and analyzed historic

artifacts recovered from the islands and Cleveland property which are presented as appendices. Goodyear wrote prehistoric site descriptions, reviewed and edited the sections by Monteith and Harmon, and wrote the other parts of the report.

During the writing phase of the project, we were aided by Neil Robison, Michael Alterman, Linda H. Worthy, and Dr. Victor A. Carbone of the Interagency Archeological Services, and Jim Cobb of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. These archeologists reviewed drafts of the reports and made valuable comments and helped in the seemingly interminable process of completing this report.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

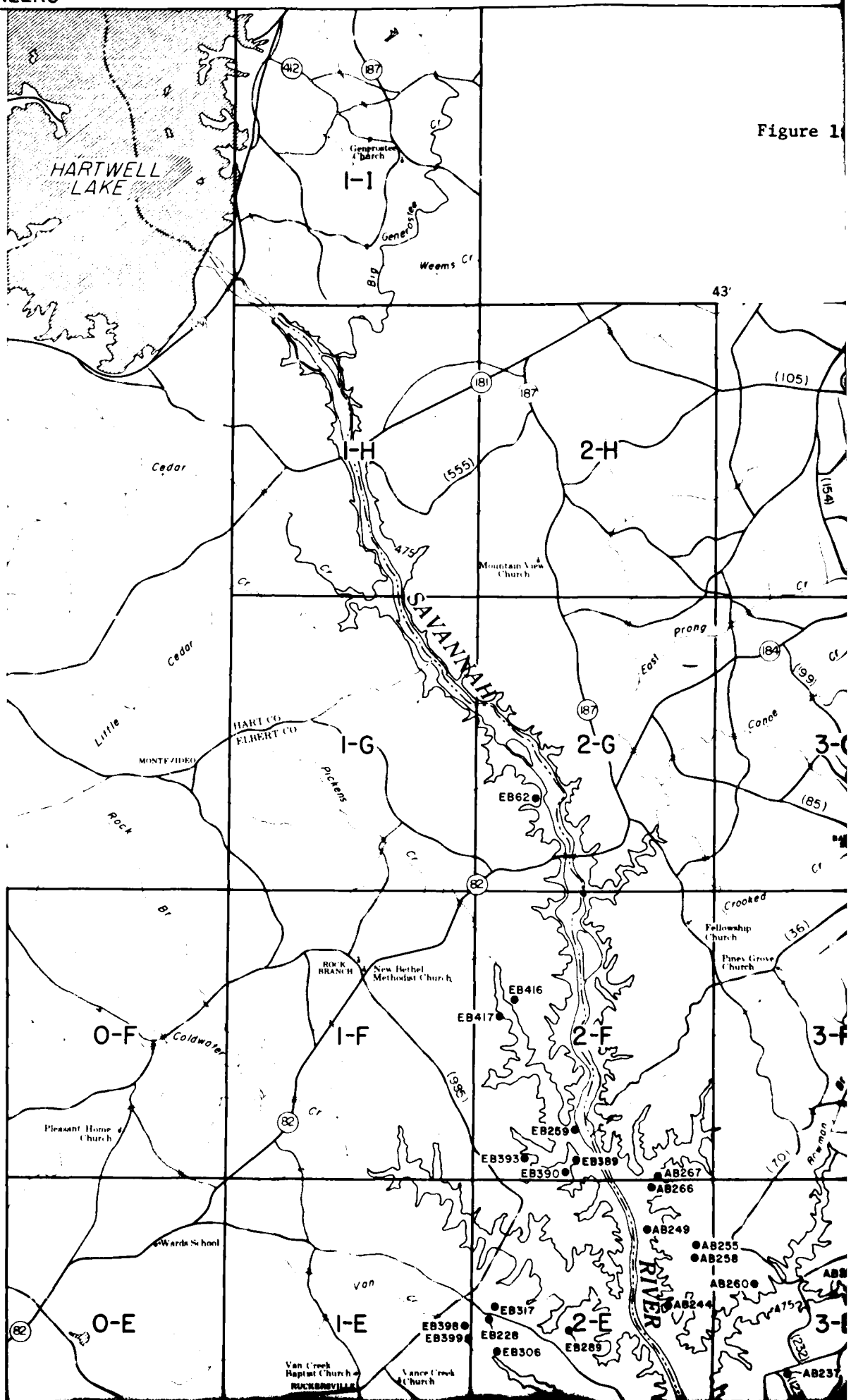
INTRODUCTION

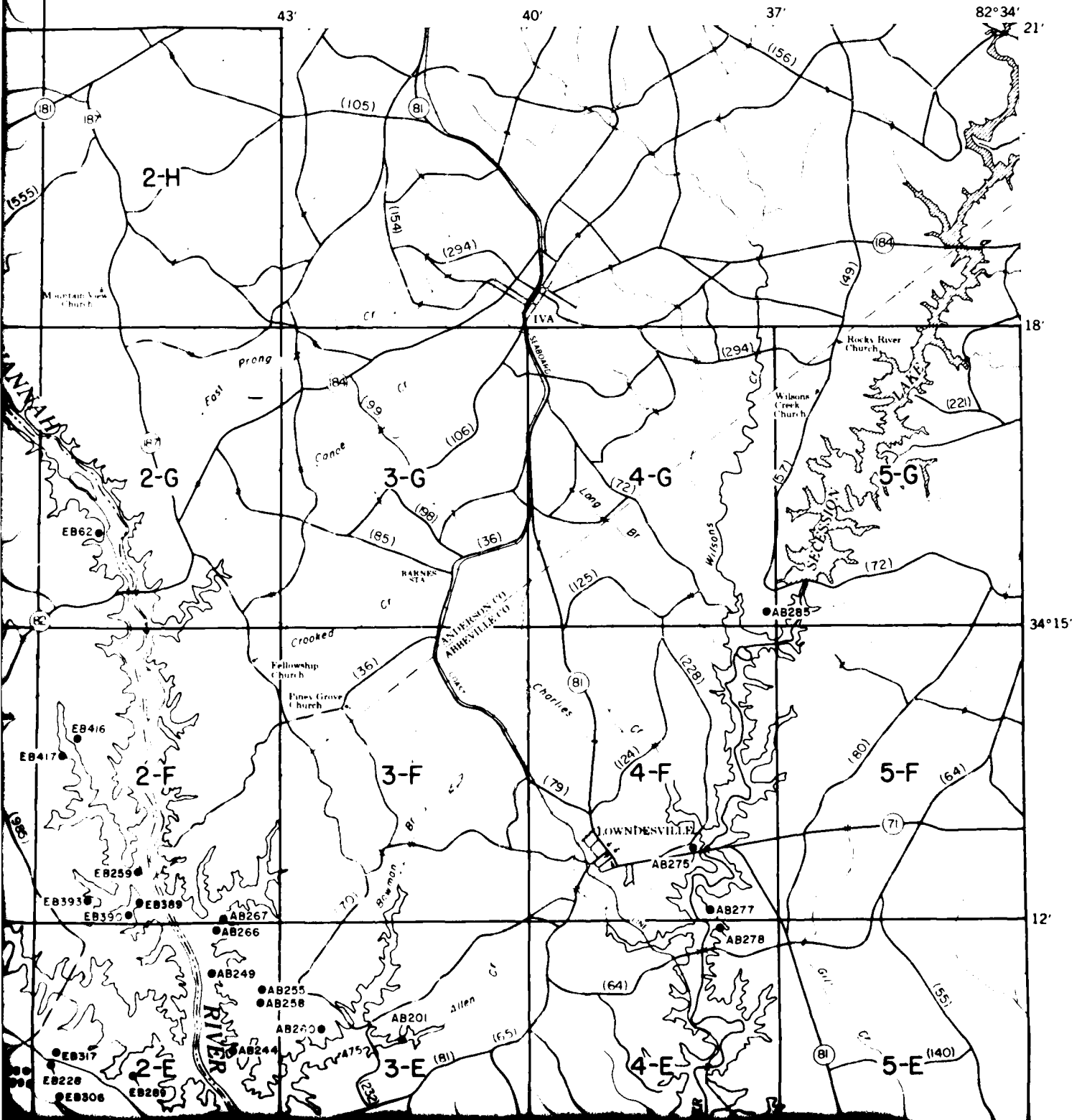
As part of cultural resource management efforts to find, record, and evaluate archeological remains in the area of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake on the Savannah River in South Carolina and Georgia, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, conducted surveys under contract with Interagency Archeological Services Atlanta, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, United States Department of Interior. The major survey conducted for this project was done by Taylor and Smith (1978). This survey and report provided the majority of data pertaining to the location and nature of prehistoric and historic archeological sites in the proposed reservoir.

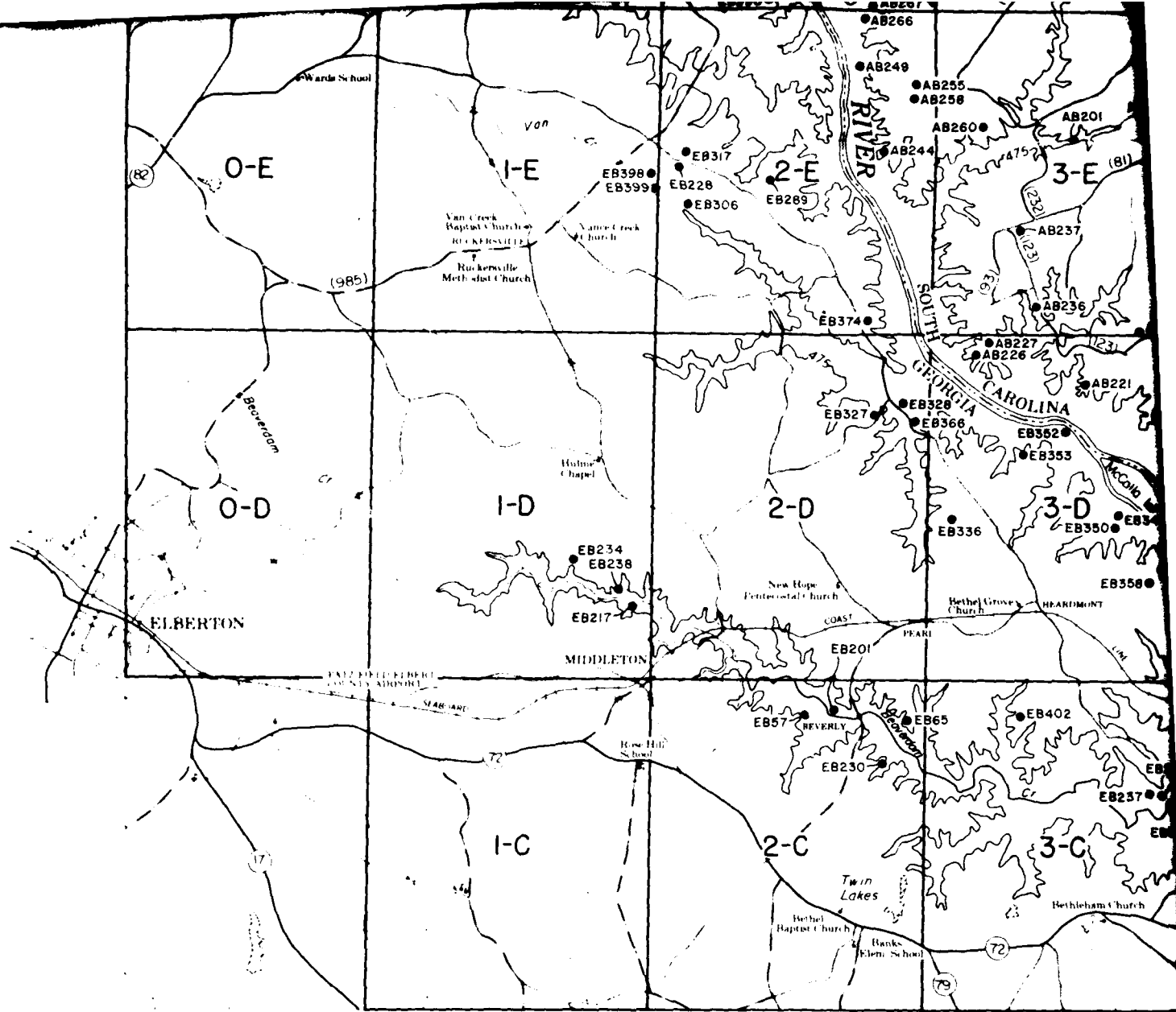
Because of the temporal and fiscal parameters surrounding that survey, it was not possible at that time to evaluate as thoroughly as desired certain prehistoric and historic sites encountered. In particular, many sites were not subsurface tested due to time and labor limitations. Accordingly, in August 1978, Interagency Archeological Services prepared a scope of work which identified 84 sites (Figure 1) drawn from the original population of over 490 sites evaluated by Taylor and Smith (1978), which needed additional information. Under the direction of co-principal investigators Dr. Robert L. Stephenson and Richard L. Taylor, the Institute agreed to undertake further evaluation of these sites in a proposal submitted in September 1978. In October 1978, a contract was signed by both Interagency Archeological Services and the Institute setting forth the goals and procedures for this testing program.

According to the contract [C-5817(79)], a preliminary review draft of the final report was to be submitted by 30 July 1980, which was to describe methods and results of fieldwork and laboratory analysis. By 30 December, 1980, a final report that addressed the Interagency Archeological Services review comments was to be submitted.

Fieldwork on the the 84 sites under the direction of Richard L. Taylor began 9 October 1978 and terminated sometime in March, 1979. In the same month, Taylor prepared a proposal for reconnaissance survey of the islands and the Cleveland property located below the 477-foot contour. These lands had not been surveyed during the previous surveys by Taylor and Smith (1978). Fieldwork began on 19 March 1979 for the island reconnaissance. Fieldwork for the islands and Cleveland property was terminated 18 April 1979. All work had been completed on these lands except for islands that could only be reached on Sundays when water was not being released from the Hartwell Dam. The findings of the surveys done on the Cleveland property and the islands were to be reported within the time schedules of the parent contract [C-5817(79)] for which these later surveys were appended through a change order (No. 1).







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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31402

LEGEND

- Heavy Duty Road
- Medium Duty Road
- Light Duty Road
- Unimproved Dirt Road
- Trail
- US Route Number
- State Route Number (Primary System)
- State Route Number (Secondary System)
- 3-C
- EB
- AB
- Quad Sheet Index Number
- Elbert County, Georgia
- Abbeville County, South Carolina

PROJECT BASE MAP

SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA-SOUTH CAROLINA
RICHARD B. RUSSELL PROJECT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, DISTRICT
Compiled in 1968 by Thomas M. Lowe Jr. & Associates

SCALE IN MILES

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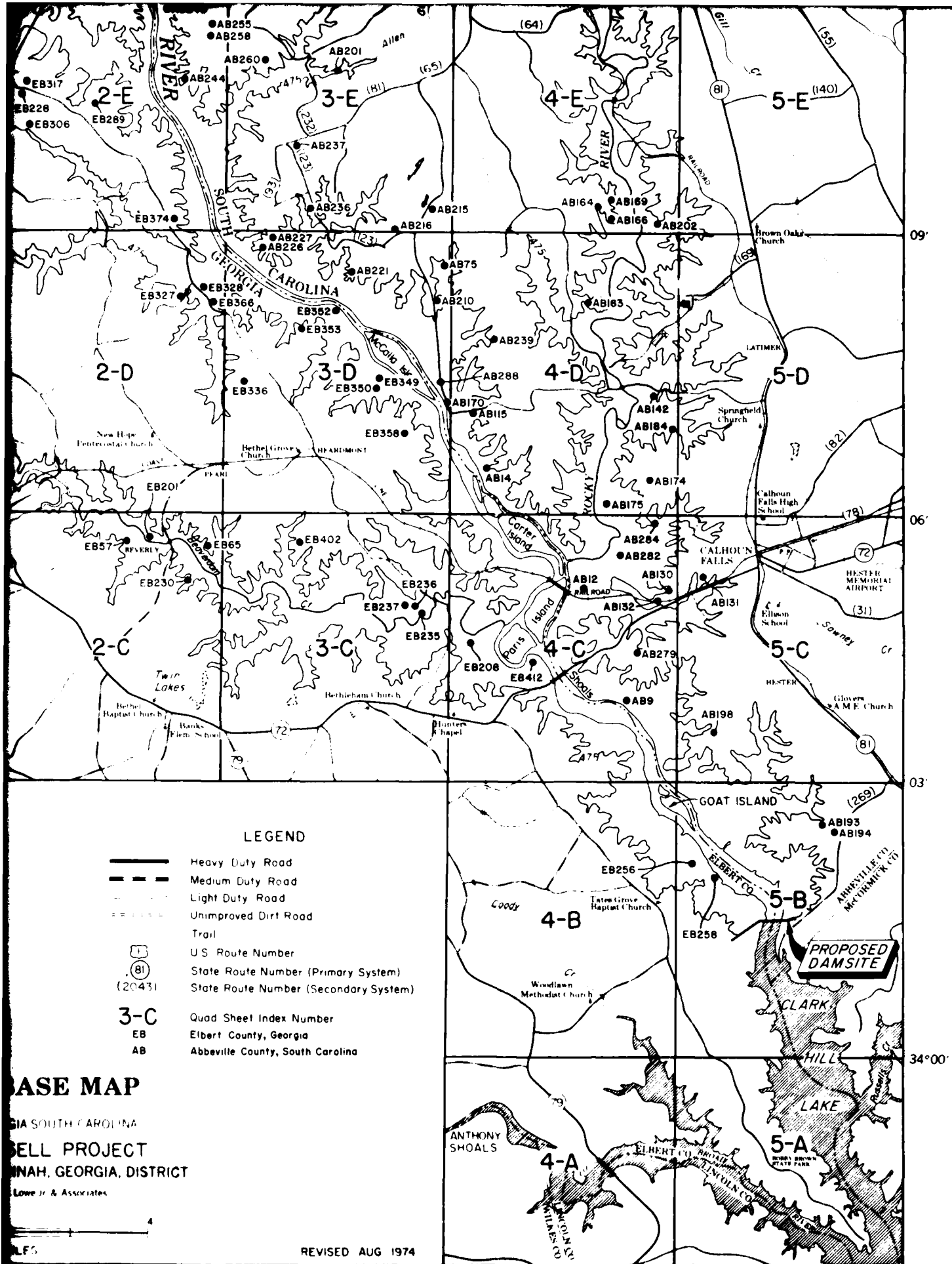


Figure 1

The Goals of the 84 Sites Testing Program

According to the scope of work, of the greater than 490 potentially significant archeological sites identified by Taylor and Smith (1978), "some 84 potential archeological sites (specified in Table 1) require supplemental archeological investigations to accurately characterize the nature and extent of cultural resources they represent and to evaluate their significance, in order to develop adequate plans for such mitigation of adverse impact as may be required." The scope of work further states that "to a large extent the precise determinations of the extent and integrity of the cultural resources is (sic) uncertain due to differing sets of information being unattainable in initial phases of survey and reconnaissance." Thus, it is clear that the 84 sites chosen were selected because of information deficiencies required for cultural resource planning needs at that time, and not because they have any special characteristics or form naturally defined suites of sites related to any research problem or mitigation strategy.

In the subsequent proposal written by Taylor addressing the data requirements for the 84 sites (see Table 1), the following procedures were to be implemented as agreed upon in the contract. These consisted of five objectives or procedures (A-E) and at each of the 84 sites one or more of these procedures were to be conducted (Table 1).

These objectives can be briefly summarized as follows. Objective A was a series of surface collection strategies, which were to be implemented according to the size of the site and the amount of exposed ground surface. Many of the sites slated for surface collection were subsurface tested (Objective C) because of poor ground conditions for surface collecting. Objective B was intended to evaluate the nature and extent of post-occupational disturbances at a site. This was to include the mapping of surface disturbances and the subsurface testing of areas of a site where the preservation was unknown. Objective C was to determine if undisturbed artifacts, features or strata existed at a site. This was accomplished by placing a grid over a site and subsurface testing through shovel tests or a bucket auger (phase 1). Depending on the results of this phase, excavation squares would be opened (phase 2). Objective D consisted of the same two phases of subsurface testing as Objective C, except that more extensive excavations would be done according to the complexities of the site. The historic sites were the focus of Objective E. These sites were to have all surface features mapped. Then a systematic subsurface probing exercise was to be carried out to discover and map buried features and architectural remains. Test excavations were to follow the subsurface probing in order to identify the nature and extent of the buried feature. Controlled surface collections were to be done on sites with no surface cultural features, and based on the surface densities of artifacts, subsurface testing would be done. Standing structures and buried architectural remains were to be dated by means of architectural style and artifact associations.

In this report we have tried to utilize where available the observations, interpretations and conclusions of Richard Taylor. Taylor prepared 11 site descriptions in 1980 that were incorporated into this report except

TABLE 1

LIST OF SITES BY OBJECTIVES
FOR 84 SITES TESTING PROGRAM

Site	Obj. A	Obj. B	Obj. C	Obj. D	Obj. E
9EB57			X		
*9EB62			X		
9EB65				X	
#9EB201	X				
9EB208		X			
9EB217			X		
9EB228			X		
9EB230				X	
9EB234			X		
9EB235			X		
9EB236	X		X		
9EB237		X			
9EB238			X		
9EB256				X	
9EB258			X		
9EB259			X		
9EB289			X		
9EB306					X
9EB317					X
9EB327			X		
9EB328				X	
9EB336					X
9EB349			X		
9EB350			X		
9EB352				X	
9EB353			X		
9EB358			X		
9EB366			X		
9EB374			X		
9EB389			X		
9EB930			X		
9EB393			X		
9EB398			X		
9EB399			X		
9EB402			X		
9EB412				X	
9EB416					X
9EB417			X		
38AB9					X
38AB12				X	
38AB14	X				
38AB75					X
38AB115					X
38AB130					X

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

Site	Obj. A	Obj. B	Obj. C	Obj. D	Obj. E
38AB131					X
38AB132		X			
38AB142	X				
38AB163	X				
38AB164				X	
38AB166				X	
38AB169		X			
38AB170			X		
38AB174			X		
38AB175			X		
38AB184				X	
38AB193				X	
38AB194				X	
38AB198				X	
38AB201					X
38AB202					X
38AB210					X
#38AB215		X			
38AB216				X	
38AB221					X
#38AB226			X		
38AB227					X
#38AB236				X	
+38AB237					X
38AB239		X			
37AB244					X
38AB249			X		
38AB255			X		
38AB258				X	
38AB260				X	
38AB266			X		
38AB267		X			
38AB275				X	
38AB277		X			
38AB278			X		
38AB279					X
38AB282			X		
38AB284				X	
38AB285					X
38AB288	X		X		
TOTALS	7	8	37	18	21

* No site records could be found
+ Out of multiple resource area
Discussed as an historic site

where corrections had to be made in minor detail. Among these descriptions are the description and background work done by Taylor for Millwood Plantation (38AB9) and Gregg Shoals (9EB259). Harmon wrote all of the historic site (Objective E) descriptions and tabulated all of the historic artifacts because he had experience with historic sites and because he had worked on some of these sites during the original 84 sites survey. He made specific recommendations where he could and provided opinions about what might be profitably done with the historic sites.

The most reasonable use of the data presented herein is descriptive in function. It is a description of what was found at each site, where materials were found horizontally and spatially, the degree of erosion present at a site, and other damages. These kinds of data were gathered as directed in the contract to help clear up deficiencies in the first survey report. These tasks were not directed by any pre-existent hypotheses, problem domains or other anthropologically based arguments for significance. For example, if a site is totally plowed, partially eroded, has a low density of artifacts, etc., it can only be evaluated in light of research questions that specify data requirements.

It should be clear that just because a site was totally plowed and possessed no undisturbed sediments, it is not precluded from any further research potential. Also, the use of 30 x 30 cm shovel tests, as was done on these sites, is an effective technique for evaluating stratification and the presence of undisturbed soil layers. It obviously is not an effective technique for determining whether a site has features. On many sites where it was not clear just how much of the A horizon was missing, we tended to repeat the findings of the survey team in light of answering the original question posed by the objective for that site.

Organization of This Report

Descriptions of the 84 sites are presented first by prehistoric Georgia and South Carolina sites, then historic Georgia and South Carolina sites. Because prehistoric chipped stone was the primary form of artifact recovered from these sites, the lithic specimens recovered are listed in a table for each site. All lithic materials tabulated in this report are made of quartz or quartz crystal unless specified otherwise. Other artifactual remains from these and the Islands-Cleveland property survey are reported in Appendices A-F. In the following maps that accompany each site description, the shovel tests or auger holes that are shaded in indicate that artifacts were present. Part III of the report consists of site descriptions of sites found on the reconnaissance survey performed on the islands and the Cleveland property.

PART II
THE 84 SITES

GEORGIA PREHISTORIC SITES

9EB57

Site 9EB57 was located in an agricultural field located on a ridge nose. It was reported to be 5,000 m² in extent, to have a 20 cm site depth, and to have suffered moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Early, Middle, and Late Archaic components were previously known to be present, although no diagnostic artifacts were found during testing. The field had been planted in soybeans and had been recently harvested before testing.

A 20 x 10 m grid was set up over an area 100 x 60 m. Thirty-nine shovel tests were excavated with eight producing artifacts (Table 2). A light brown plowzone of sandy clay overlay the compact red clay. The red clay ranged in depth from 8 to 30 cm below the surface. Field notes indicated that surface materials (which were not collected) clustered near the road going through the site. No evidence of undisturbed deposits were encountered, and no field map was made.

TABLE 2

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB57

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tool #tsl/#edges
2 (990N 1080E)				1/1
3 (990N 1100E)	1			
4 (1000N 1000E)		1	1	
5 (1000N 1020E)	1	1	1	
8 (1020N 1040E)	1			
9 (1020N 1080E)			1	
10 (1030N 1020E)	1	1	2	
11 (1030N 1040E)	3		1	

Most artifacts were restricted to the plowzone, especially since the red clay subsoil was close to the surface in places. In some places on the site, artifacts were dense, which was interesting. The question of whether or not sub-plowzone feature remnants still exist was not well answered by the small shovel tests. Accordingly, it was difficult to draw any firm conclusions as to whether or not the site warranted further work.

9EB65

Located on a terrace just above Beaverdam Creek, this site was situated in a pasture and was originally reported to be 7,500 m² in area with a site depth of 20 cm (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was also reported to be moderately damaged. No diagnostics were found during the initial survey and only a quartz flake tool was discovered on the surface during the testing phase.

A base line was set up that ran 15° west of north the first 130 m, breaking to 30° west of north to go through a clearing in a tree line, crossing into the next field for 70 m, then returning 15° west of north for the remaining 30 m (Mapping data were confusing; hence, no map is presented here). A 50 x 10 m grid was set up over this base line and 15 shovel tests were excavated. None of these tests contained artifacts. Beneath a humus layer was a brown sandy loam that overlay a red clay. This red clay ranged in depth from 4 to 36 cm below the surface, with the deepest part located in the northern section of the site. There was some evidence that the site had been plowed. Due to erosion and plowing this site did not appear to have any undisturbed sediments surviving.

9EB208

Located on a terrace, this site, reported as being 45,000 m² in extent, had been moderately damaged due to agriculture. In the original site records, it was described as a possible quarry because of an outcropping of quartz on the northern border (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Most of the site was still in use for agricultural purposes. However, to the south of a road that cut across the southern section of the site, a field was present that had been abandoned from 5 to 15 years. Saplings of scrub oak, cedar, and pine were growing in the area.

It was reported that this site had components from the Early Archaic through the Mississippian periods (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A), based on a collection of hafted bifaces from the Robert Herndon collection and the ceramics collected during the survey. No hafted bifaces, however, were found during this testing. Three simple stamped sherds were found, confirming a Woodland component.

Thirty-five shovel tests were dug 20 m apart, forming a grid 80 x 120 m (Figure 2). Five additional squares were excavated in the northeastern part of the site, and three more to the south of the road, for a total of 43 shovel tests. Twenty-five of these produced artifacts (Table 3). The plowzone averaged 10 cm in depth with a sandy clay loam below. Red or yellow clay was encountered from 4 to 68 cm below the surface. The deepest part of the site seemed to be the northern section. At shovel test N200, E100, artifacts were found as deep as 25 cm and 50 cm with most of them occurring between 9 and 25 cm.

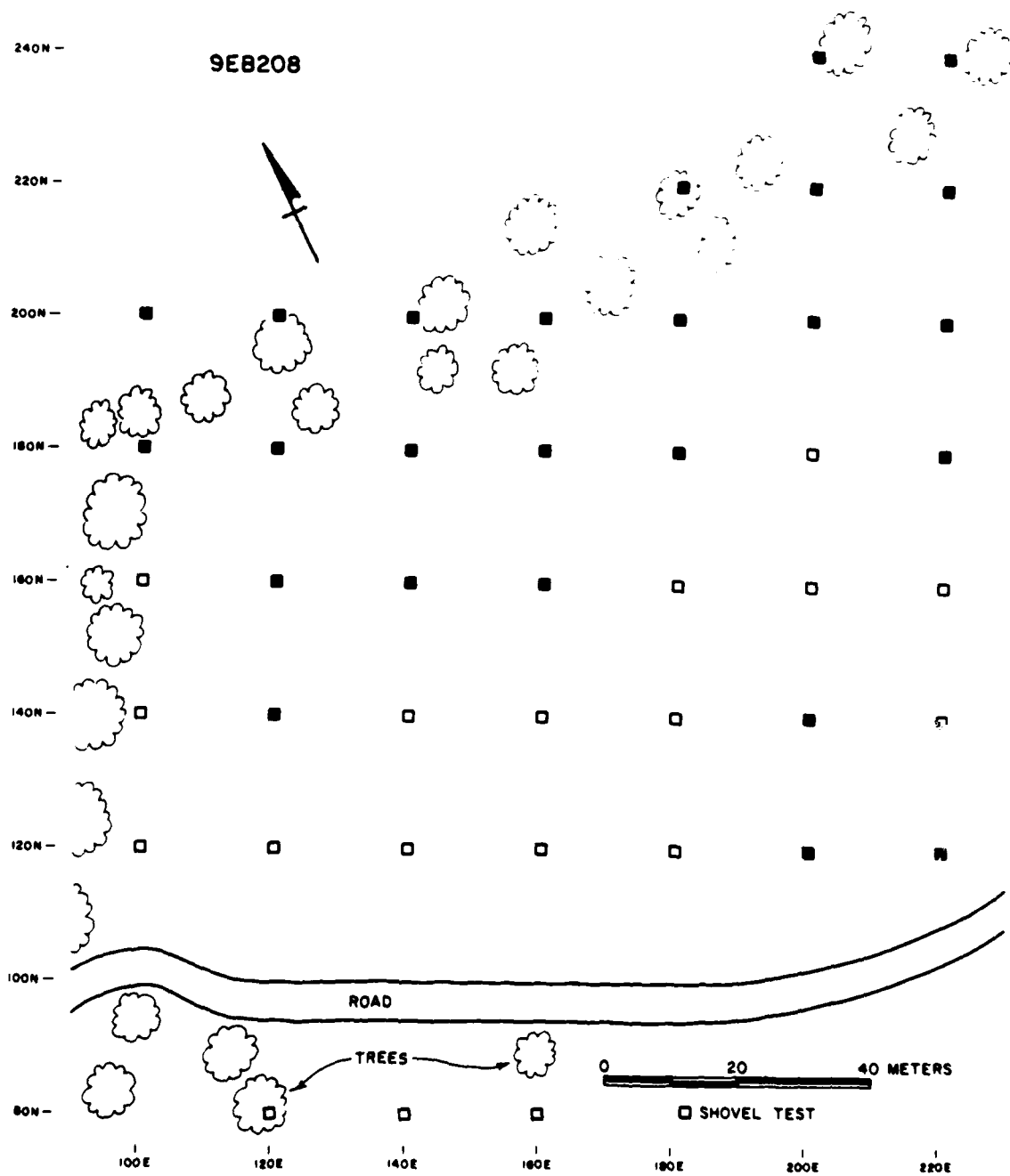


Figure 2: Location Map of Site 9EB208

TABLE 3

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB208

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #t/s/#edges	Unifaces	Biface Blanks	Other Lithics
11 (120N 200E)	1			1 ^a /1			
12 (120N 220E)	1						
14 (140N 120E)	1						
16 (160N 140E)	1		4				1 ^b 1 ^c
18 (140N 200E)			1				
20 (160N 120E)	2		1				
22 (160N 160E)			1				
25 (180N 100E)	1		1				
26 (180N 120E)	2		2		1		
27 (180N 140E)	1						
28 (180N 160E)	4		2	1/1			1 ^b
29 (180N 180E)		1 ^a	1				
31 (180N 220E)	1		3				
32 (200N 100E)							
33 (200N 120E)	1 ^d		1	1/1			
34 (200N 140E)	2		2				
35 (200N 160E)	3	1				1	1 ^b
36 (200N 180E)	1						1 ^b
37 (200N 200E)	2						
38 (200N 220E)							
39 (220N 180E)	3	1	2 ^e				
40 (220N 200E)	1		1				
41 (220N 220E)	1		1				
42 (240N 200E)							
43 (240N 220E)	4 ^d		8 ^a		1 ^f		

a - Quartzite
 b - Steatite fragment
 c - Diorite fragment
 d - 1 Tuff chunk
 e - 1 Diorite flake
 f - Ridge and Valley chert
 g - 2 Tuff flakes

Compared to many of the sites visited during the 84 sites testing program, site 9EB208 appeared to have post-depositional disturbances limited to plowing. The surviving topsoil seemed fairly continuous and full of artifacts, indicating that the site probably had some horizontal or spatial integrity, and some artifacts were found below the plowed soil. The site was also interesting from the standpoint of a culturally diverse occupational history. Several exotic raw materials were present, suggesting prolonged usage or successive occupation because non-quartz, especially non-Piedmont lithic raw materials, constitutes a minority proportion of artifacts in chipped stone forms in the Piedmont. Sites that possess large numbers of such specimens would require occupation spans that were longer than most sites in the Piedmont that typically do not have exotic artifacts. This site should be considered for further investigation to determine the presence of features and patterns of site structure as defined on the basis of artifact patterning.

9EB217

Located in an active pasture, this site covered 625 m² and contained Early and Middle Archaic artifacts. Testing revealed a ceramic component as well. It was previously reported as being on a terrace, suffering moderate damage, and having no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The site was on an isthmus between a farm pond and a creek, with a road along the crest of the isthmus. The area around 1010N, 940E had been bulldozed.

Thirty-three shovel tests were excavated in a 20 x 10 m grid over an area 160 x 40 m in extent (Figure 3). Seven tests produced artifacts (Table 4). Not all of the tests encountered red clay, but in the ones that did, they ranged from 1 to 20 cm below the surface. Six tests failed to encounter red clay. At 900N, 960E, the test was excavated to 40 cm. A sandy humus 2 cm thick overlay a light brown sandy soil that extended 24 cm below the surface. Below that and to the bottom of the test was an orange-brown, coarse sandy soil. All but one of these tests that did not hit red clay produced artifacts, but the field notes did not indicate the depths of these finds. At 1000N, 840E, two large stones (approximately 16 x 8 cm each—one of quartz, one unknown) were encountered side-by-side at a depth of 10 cm. These stones were not saved. In addition to the Coastal Plain chert found during the survey, Ridge and Valley chert, tuff, and steatite artifacts were discovered.

Compared to most sites tested in this project, site 9EB217 seemed unusual, because a sandy topsoil of considerable depth was encountered. Furthermore, this sand mantle produced artifacts. It was not clear what this topsoil deposit represented. It could be a surviving A horizon that escaped to some extent the ravages of erosion or perhaps a colluvial deposit or a slope wash deposit from an adjacent but higher area of the isthmus. More testing would be required to answer these questions. The area with the deep sandy soil, however, was not large spatially, which might diminish its value in further testing.

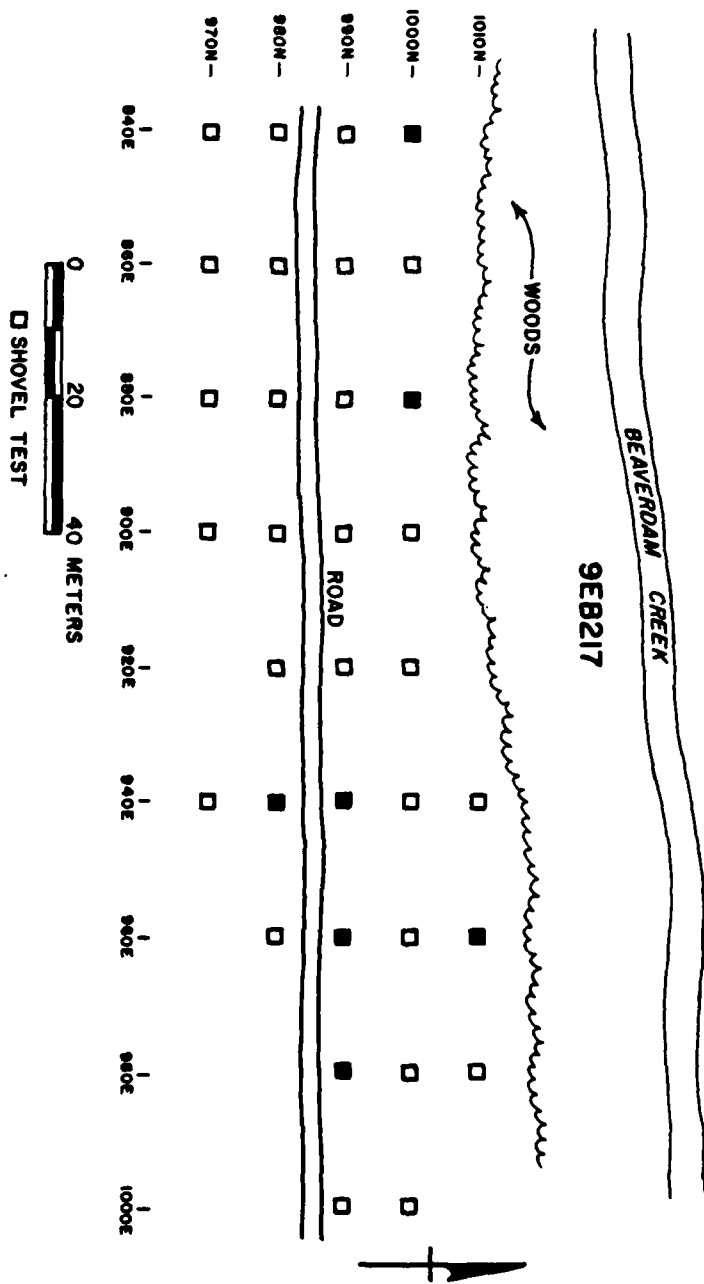


Figure 3: Location Map of Site 9EB217

TABLE 4
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB217

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Other Lithics
1 (Surface)		3 ^a		
2 (980N 940E)		2		
4 (990N 940E)	1			
5 (990N 960E)	1	2 ^b		1 ^c
6 (990N 980E)	1			
7 (1000N 840E)	1			
8 (1000N 880E)			(1)	
9 (1010N 960E)		1		

- a - All Ridge and Valley Chert
b - 1 Ridge and Valley, 1 Tuff flake
c - Steatite fragment

9EB228

This site was located in an agricultural field on a ridgetop. The field notes described the site as being on a knoll. It was reported to be 2,250 m² in extent with no site depth and suffering from moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts were found during the survey and testing. The site was recently plowed before testing took place. A broken plow blade was found on the surface. The site notes described the plowing as being so heavy that there was no indication of undisturbed soil.

A total of 43 shovel tests was excavated (Figure 4) with two producing artifacts (Table 5). Surface artifacts were noted to cluster at the top of the knoll. The grid was 20 x 10 m and was set up over a 120 x 65 m area (Figure 4). The plowzone was a loose red-brown sandy loam that overlay a hard-packed red clay. This red clay ranged in depth from 10 to 25 cm below the surface.

Based upon the notes it appeared that no sub-plowzone artifact-bearing horizons were left because of the thorough plowing. There did seem to be some sandy loam typical of A horizons present as represented by the plowzone. Artifacts of unknown density might still be present in the plowzone, especially near the knoll top. The question of whether feature remnants exist below the plowzone was not answered by the shovel tests.

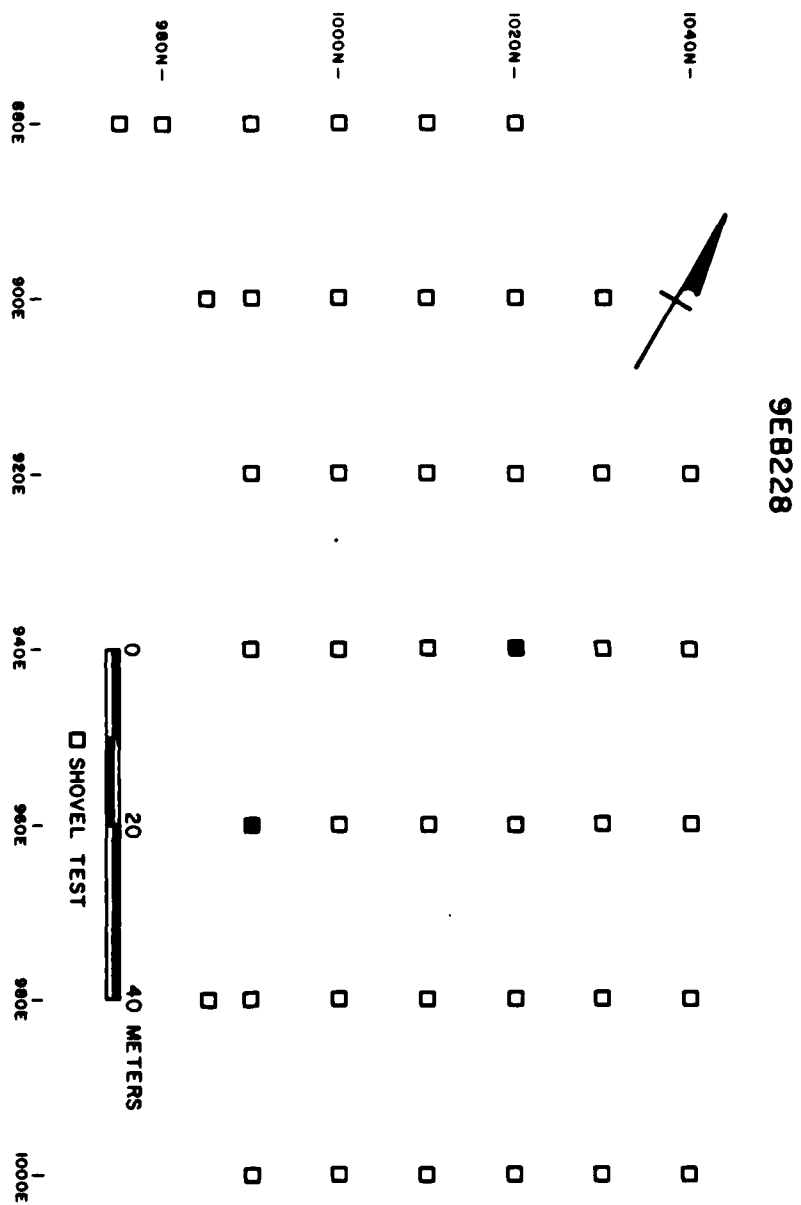


Figure 4: Location Map of Site 9EB228

TABLE 5
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB228

Provenience Number	Flake Tools (tools/edges)	Other Lithics
2 (990N 960E)	1/1 ^a	
6 (1020N 940E)		.b

a - Tuff
b - Hammerstone

9EB230

This site was located on a ridgetop in an old orchard. The area under the trees was covered by a heavy growth of grass. The site was initially reported to be 2,500 m² in area, with a 15 cm depth, and to have moderate site damage. Only undiagnostic lithics were found in the survey and nothing was found in Phase II testing.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated in a 10 x 10 m grid over a 50 x 10 m area (Figure 5). Below the humus a light brown loam was encountered, which overlay a compact red clay. This red clay ranged in depth from 4 to 30 cm below the surface.

Based upon the field notes it appeared that the site was fully eroded and formerly plowed, thus eliminating the possibility of undisturbed cultural remains.

9EB234

Site 9EB234 was previously reported as being 22,500 m² in area with no specified site depth. It was located in an old clear-cut field on a ridgetop with a surrounding vegetation of mixed pine and hardwood. The field was overgrown in weeds and honeysuckle. During the initial survey, Early Archaic artifacts were found (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A Morrow Mountain II point was discovered on the surface during testing, thus adding a Middle Archaic component to the site.

A total of 37 shovel tests was excavated using a 20 x 50 m grid over a 290 x 190 m area (Figure 6). Only one test produced an artifact, a single thinning flake (Table 6). The area in which the flake was found, the northwest part of the site, was noted to be very eroded and located on a slope. A layer of brown sandy loam intermixed with pebbles overlay the

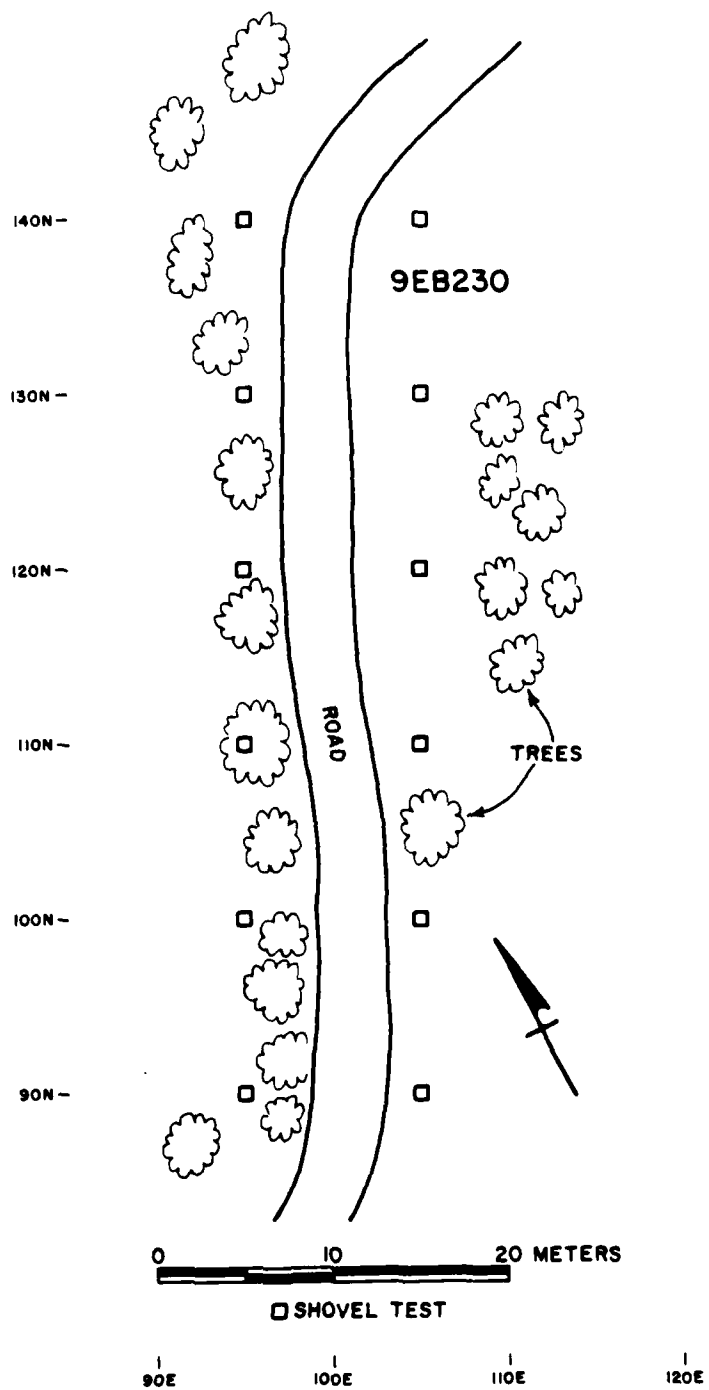


Figure 5: Location Map of Site 9EB230

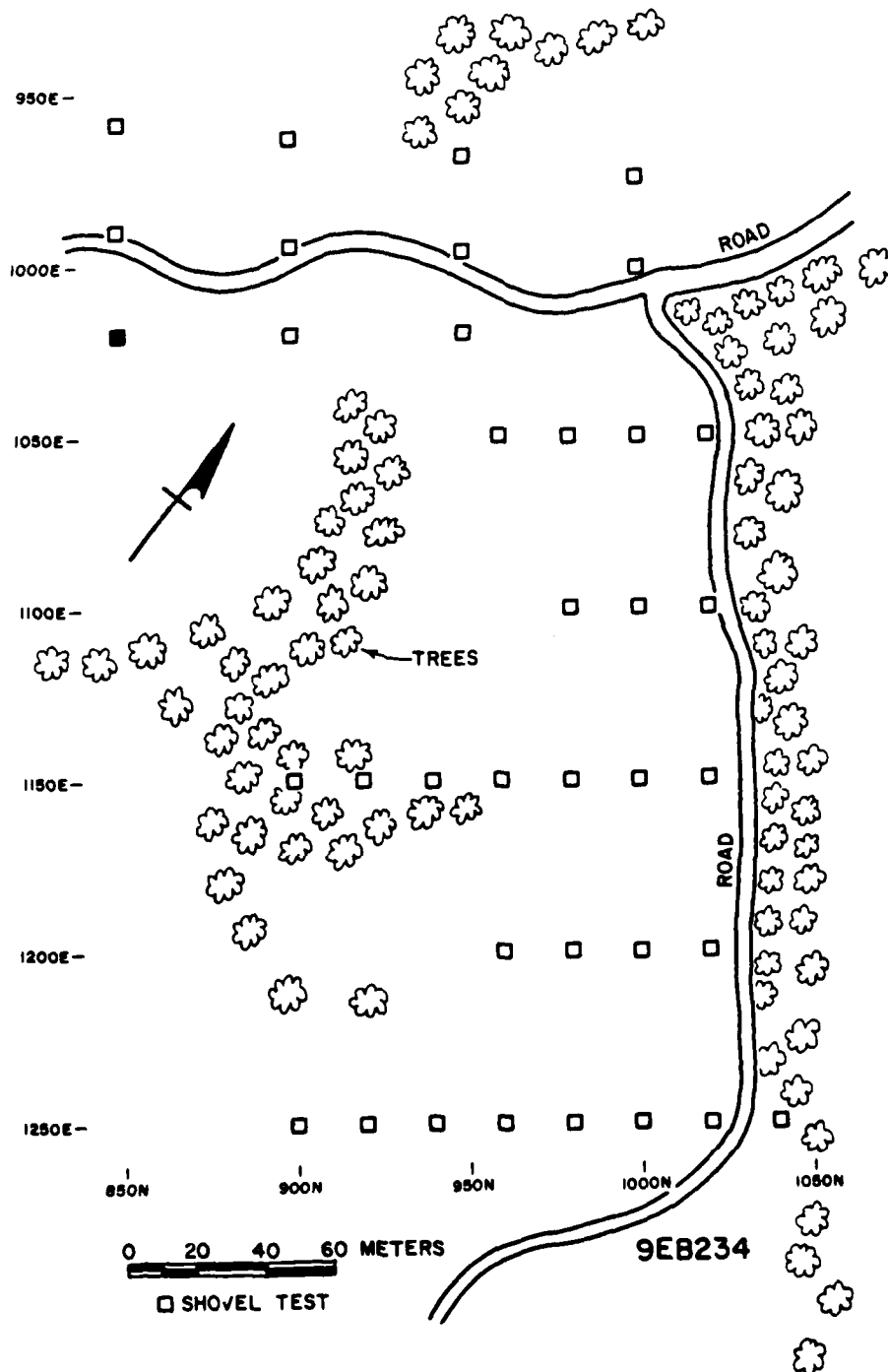


Figure 6: Location Map of Site 9EB234

red clay. This red clay ranged from 4 to 36 cm below the surface over the site. The deepest part of the site appeared to be in the southeastern section.

Because of the obvious massive erosion, it was doubtful if undisturbed deposits were here.

TABLE 6
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB234

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools (flakes/edges)	Points Whole (Frgs.)
1 (Surface)	2	3	1/2	1 ^a
5 (850N 1020E)		1		

a - Morrow Mountain

9EB235

This site was located on a ridge nose with a surrounding vegetation of pine and hardwood. It was earlier reported (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A) to be 1,100 m² in area (relatively intact) with a site depth of 20 cm. Check and complicated stamped pottery were found during testing. No diagnostic lithics were found, but a fragment of steatite was discovered (Table 7).

TABLE 7
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB235

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Other L i t h i c s
5 (90N 120E)			1	
6 (90N 130E)	2		3	1 ^a
7 (90N 140E)	2		2	
8 (90N 150E)	2		1	
9 (110N 130E)		1		

a - Steatite fragment

A total of 13 shovel tests was dug using a 10 x 20 m grid over a 50 x 20 m area (Figure 7). Five of these tests produced artifacts (Table 7). In examining the soils, a dark red-brown loam was found underlying a humus. This loam gradually increased in clay content with depth until red clay was reached. The loam ranged in depth over the site from 10 to 47 cm. It was noted in shovel test 90N, 130E that pottery and lithics were found from 15 to 20 cm deep. The next 10 cm were sterile, after which pottery and lithics were found from 30 to 39 cm below surface. From 39 to 47 cm the test was sterile. This would seem to indicate that intact deposits might still be present at this site. The field notes indicated that "possibly" the remnants of a midden were preserved here. This evidence suggested that more work might be possible.

9EB236

Site 9EB236 was located on a ridgetop in a field that had been clear-cut from logging. It was earlier reported to be 5,000 m² in area with no site depth and having moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation consisted of cedar, pine, and hardwood sapling, low brush, and briars. During the initial survey, undiagnostic lithics and ceramics were discovered. During testing, additional ceramics were uncovered as well as a Caraway point (Table 8). This site had at least a Late Woodland, and probably a Mississippian component.

Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated 40 m apart in an area 160 x 320 m in extent. No site map was made by the field team. Seventeen shovel tests that produced artifacts were spaced out over the entire grid area (Table 8). Beneath a layer of forest litter was a red-brown loam, which overlay red clay. The red clay varied in depth from 1 to 33 cm below the surface. At 880N, 1120E, a feature, which was interpreted to be a probable tree root, was encountered from 30 to 40 cm below the surface. It was characterized by an intrusion of a gray-brown loam into the red clay in the southwest corner of the test. The soil in the feature was not as compacted as the hard red clay.

This site had some surviving remnant of an A horizon, probably in the form of a plowzone. Artifact density seemed fairly high, suggesting that while the site might be deflated and plowed, the artifactual element might still be largely present. No definite features were found. The site might enable horizontal distributional studies to be made, based on the spatially extensive artifact-bearing plowzone remnants.

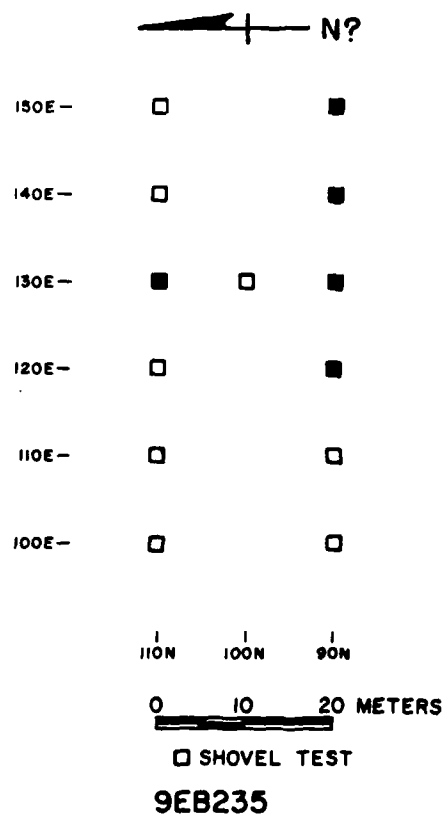


Figure 7: Location Map of Site 9EB235

TABLE 8
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB236

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)
3 (880N 1040E)	2		3		
4 (880N 1080E)	1				
5 (960N 1120E)			1		
6 (1040N 1120E)	1				
7 (920N 1120E)	1		1		
8 (960N 1040E)	2 ^a				
9 (1000N 1040E)	2				
10 (800N 1080E)	1				
11 (840N 1080E)	1		3		
12 (1010N 1160E)			1		
13 (920N 1080E)	2	1	3		
15 (1050N 1160E)			1		
16 (920N 1160E)	1				
17 (970N 1200E)	1		1		
19 (1040N 1040E)				(1) ^d	
20 (800N 1120E)	2 ^b		1 ^c		
21 (880N 1120E)	2		6		

a - 1 Hematite

b - 1 Tuff

c - Tuff

d - Caraway

9EB237

This site₂ was situated on a ridgetop in a clear-cut field and was about 17,500 m² in extent. It had been heavily damaged due to logging. Middle Archaic artifacts and one prehistoric ceramic sherd were recovered during the original survey (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was recorded as having a depth of 20 cm. The center of the site had been completely stripped of vegetation and had suffered from erosion. Two slash piles were also located in the center of the site. The surrounding vegetation was sparse and consisted of pine saplings, briars, shrubs, and grasses.

Twenty-eight shovel tests were excavated. These were spaced 20 m apart in an area 60 m x 140 m (Figure 8). Ten of these tests produced artifacts, but no diagnostic lithic artifacts or ceramics were found (Table 9). Red clay was reached from 3 to 16 cm below surface. The topsoil consisted of a brown sandy loam.

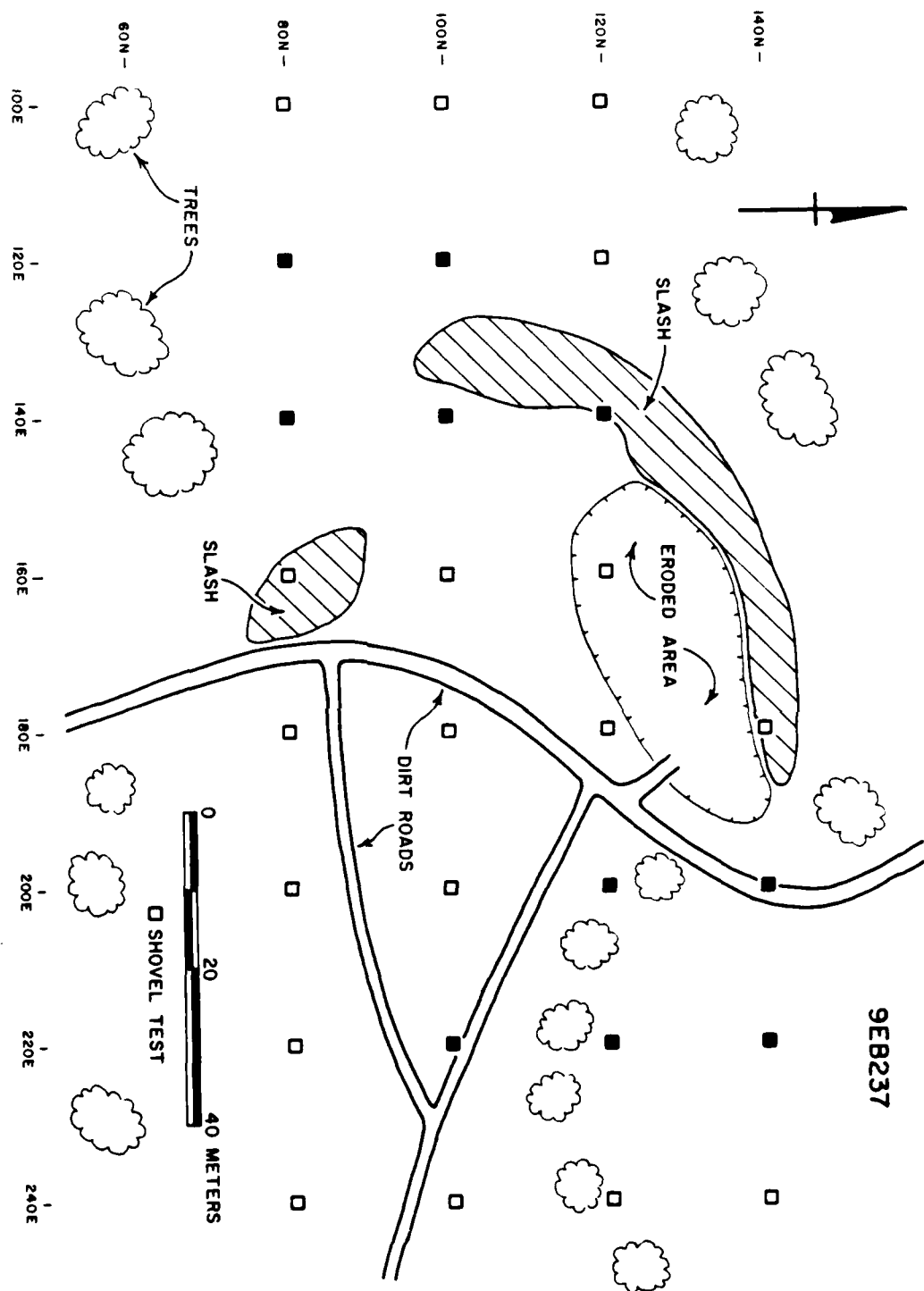


Figure 8: Location Map of Site 9EB237

The integrity of this site was greatly reduced by recent logging disturbances and the erosion of the topsoil. It is doubtful that undisturbed deposits still exist.

TABLE 9
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB237

Provenience Number	Fire-Cracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools (tools/edges)
1 (Surface)					2/2
3 (80N 120E)	8.2	4		3	
4 (80N 140E)				1	
6 (100N 120E)				2	
7 (100N 140E)				1	
8 (100N 220E)				1	
11 (120N 140E)			1		
12 (120N 200E)				4	
13 (120N 220E)		1		1	
14 (140N 200E)				1	
15 (140N 220E)		1			

9EB238

Located on a ridgetop overlooking Beaverdam Creek in an old clear-cut field, this site was previously reported as being 15,000 m² in extent with no site depth and having suffered heavy damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts were reported, and none were discovered during testing. The field is presently overgrown with weeds and small pine saplings. Bulldozer disturbances were noted along the tree line of the site.

Twenty-eight shovel tests were excavated 20 m apart in a 100 x 120 m area. Only two shovel tests produced artifacts (Table 10). Beneath a thin humus, which was not always present, was a brown sandy loam, after which red clay was encountered. The red clay occurred from 3 to 30 cm below the surface. The field team indicated that there was no evidence of any undisturbed deposits (Figure 9).

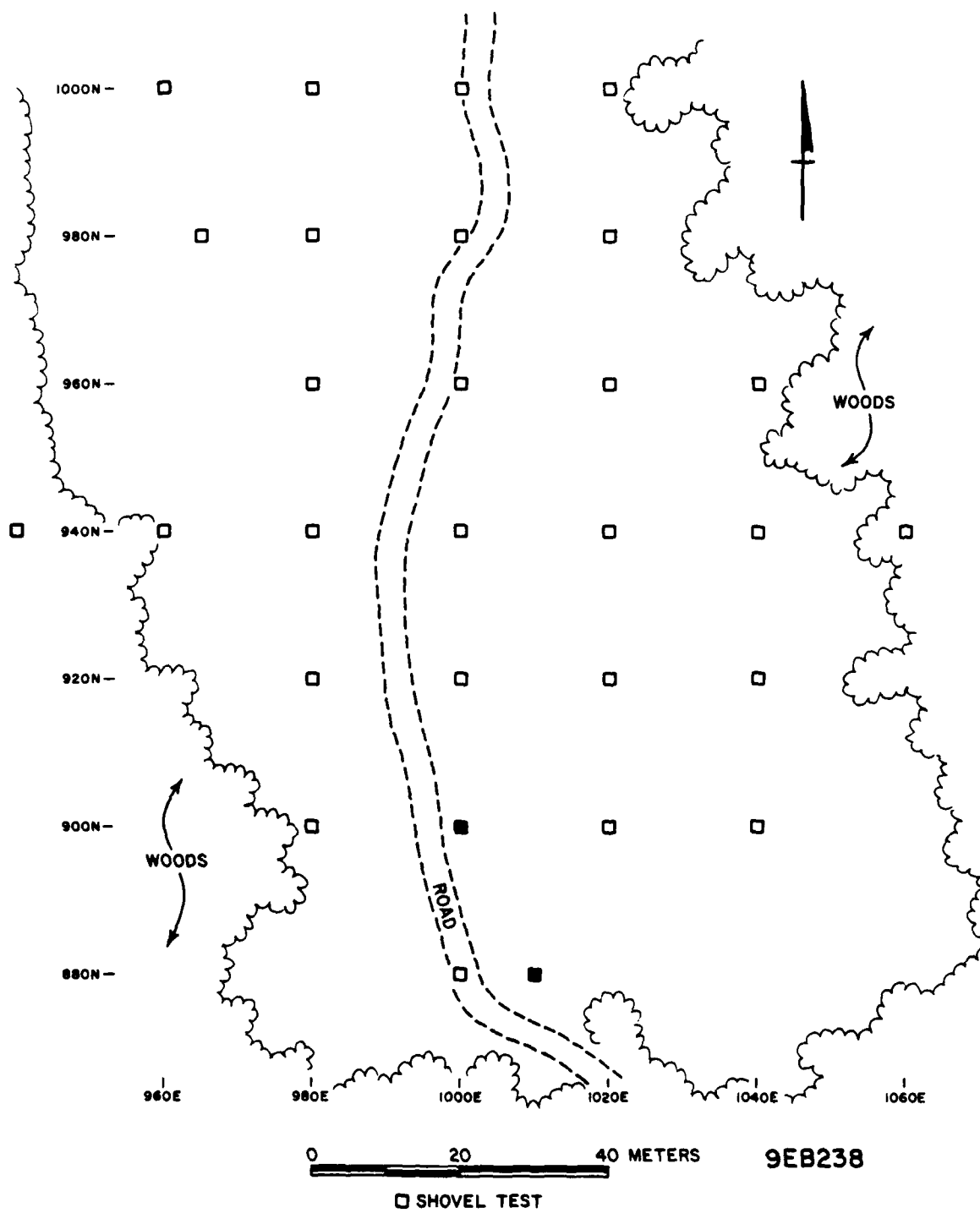


Figure 9: Location Map of Site 9EB238

TABLE 10
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB238

Provenience Number	Thinning Flakes
2 (880N 1010E)	1
3 (900N 1000E)	1

9EB258

It was previously reported that this site was 1,500 m² in extent and located in a clear-cut field on a ridge nose. It was also reported to be moderately damaged due to logging and was thought to have no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation was mixed pine and hardwood. Slash piles covered a large part of the site and a road cut through the middle. The field team indicated that the site had been extremely disturbed by erosion.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated in a 10 x 20 m grid over a 20 x 100 m area. Five of these tests produced artifacts (Figure 10; Table 11). A humus layer of about three centimeters overlay a light brown sandy loam. Red clay was encountered between 0 and 29 cm below the surface with no pattern to the depth found over the site. No diagnostic artifacts were found, although the previous survey reported Early and Middle Archaic components.

TABLE 11
ARTIFACTS FROM 9EB258

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes
2 (90N 100E)		4
3 (90N 150E)		2
7 (110N 120E)		1
8 (110N 140E)		1
9 (110N 150E)	2	7

Surviving remnants of the A horizon were revealed by light brown sandy loam overlying red clay. From grid 140E to 200E, there was a fairly continuous mantle of loam remaining. Artifacts were found in the western side of this mantle. Recovery of horizontal distributions might be possible within the sandy loam. Basal remnants of features, if present, could also be preserved under the loam. Further data recovery might be possible given the loam remnant.

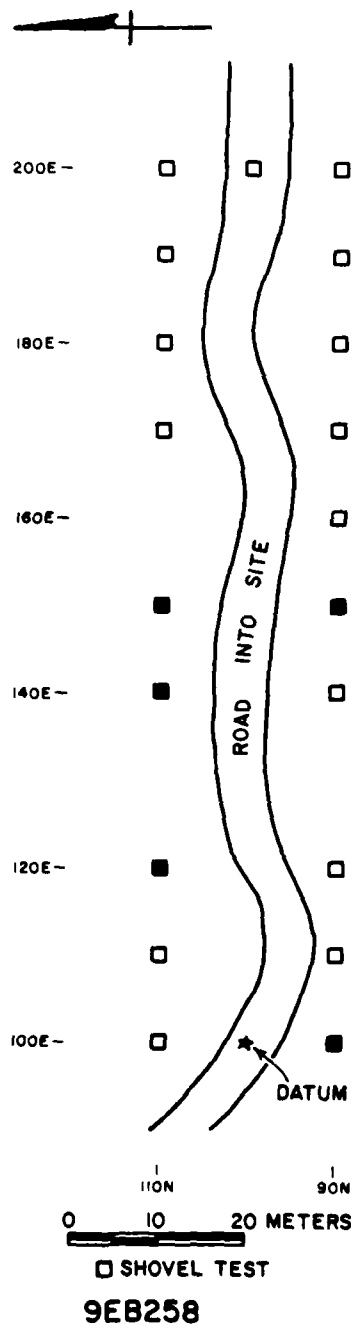


Figure 10: Location Map of Site 9EB258

This site was known as the Gregg Shoals site, because it was located at Gregg Shoals at the confluence of Pickens Creek with the Savannah River, which resulted in a triangular-shaped piece of land on which the site was located (Figure 11).

This site had been the subject of much interest because there was a four-meter high cutbank present, and it was obvious that there were undisturbed cultural deposits present. Gregg Shoals was also the location of the Gregg Shoals Dam, site 38AN36. Gregg Shoals Dam was built between 1906 and 1908 and was the first hydroelectric project on the river. It consisted of a concrete dam that stretched completely across the river. The structure served as the location for the turbines used to generate electricity.

When Hartwell Dam was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1950s, it was necessary to breach the Gregg Shoals Dam to provide for an orderly discharge of the waters released from Hartwell Dam for power generation. When water is released for power generation, the water level in this area can fluctuate up to eight feet. The breach in the dam was necessary in order to reduce any unnecessary flooding upstream from the dam. Unfortunately the breach was placed so that the flow of water was channeled directly at the riverbank of the Gregg Shoals site. It was not possible to get any precise information about the extent of erosion, but at least three informants estimated that approximately 100 feet of the riverbank had eroded at this point. The informants' statements were supported by the maps printed by the Corps of Engineers based on aerial photographs in 1968, which showed that a road connected the picnic area north of the site with the site area proper. The maps showed the road to the site and to the picnic areas and the hill to be a continuous loop. When the site was visited in September of 1977, it was not possible to go from the site area to the picnic area along the riverbank safely. At this time, the large volume of water released from the Hartwell Dam is undercutting the riverbank, which causes slumping.

Informal studies monitoring bank erosion indicated that during one three-month period one to seven feet of the bank was removed. Stakes were placed at one-foot intervals at different areas along the bank. Orange flags were tied to nearby trees in order to locate the placement of the stakes. When the area was checked, not only were the four stakes gone, indicating that four feet of the bank had eroded, but, also, the tree with the orange flag that was used to mark the location of the stakes had already been undercut and had fallen on the beach area below.

When the site was first visited, it was described as being 90 x 90 m in extent and the depth was listed at 200 cm. This was based on an inspection of a profile of the cutbank. The vegetation was noted to be bottomland hardwoods and the landform was noted to be a terrace. Cultural components present were listed as Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic. In addition, an undetermined potentially diagnostic biface was found there. These cultural affiliations were primarily given not on the basis of what was found, but by materials that

were provided by collectors in the area. Swift Creek pottery, Ridge and Valley chert, quartz flakes, cores, and numerous hammerstones have been noted.

Testing at site 9EB259 consisted of placing 24 auger tests over an area 60 x 100 m (Figure 11). The depths of these auger tests varied from 42 to 254 cm below surface.

Auger test 1 (Figure 11) produced quartz flakes, including two utilized flakes, from a zone 61 to 111 cm below surface (Table 12). Auger test 2, yielded numerous quartz flakes, including one utilized flake and one quartz biface (a possible Morrow Mountain I point), in a zone between 40 to 123 cm below surface. A second artifact-bearing zone was noted at 152 to 217 cm in which three quartz flakes were recovered.

Auger test 3 was excavated to a depth of 255 cm. Three sherds were found in the upper 37 cm of the deposit. In a second zone from 79 to 88 cm, quartz flakes and one tuff flake were noted. A third zone, 97 to 116 cm, contained three quartz flakes.

Auger test 4 was excavated to 252 cm below surface. The uppermost zone, to a depth of 49 cm, contained flakes, including one tuff flake. At a depth of 70 to 79 cm, two quartz flakes were noted. No other artifacts were found in this test.

Auger test 5 was excavated to a depth of 254 cm below surface. One quartz flake was recovered at a depth of 125 to 134 cm.

Auger test 6 was excavated to a depth of 252 cm. An uppermost zone from 0 to 49 cm contained both sherds and flakes, including one flake of Coastal Plain chert. A second artifact-bearing zone was noted from 92 to 103 cm below surface. Artifacts recovered from this zone consisted entirely of quartz flakes. A third zone containing quartz flakes was found from 112 to 130 cm.

In auger test 7, the uppermost 38 cm of this test consisted of colluvium from upslope. A single artifact-bearing zone was located between 87 and 149 cm. Five quartz flakes were recovered from this zone.

Auger test 8 was excavated to a depth of 156 cm below surface. The only artifact recovered was a sherd in the first 26 cm. Four angular pebbles were recorded.

Auger test 9 was excavated to a depth of 253 cm. Artifacts included one quartz flake found between 44 and 56 cm and 23 quartz flakes from a dense artifact-bearing zone 82 to 131 cm below surface. At a depth of 187 to 196 cm, one quartz flake was recovered.

Auger test 10 was excavated to a depth of 250 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from this test.

Auger test 11 was excavated to a depth of 252 cm. In the upper 30 cm one prehistoric sherd and one shotgun shell casing were noted. At a depth of 41 to 51 cm, one sherd was found. No other artifacts were found,

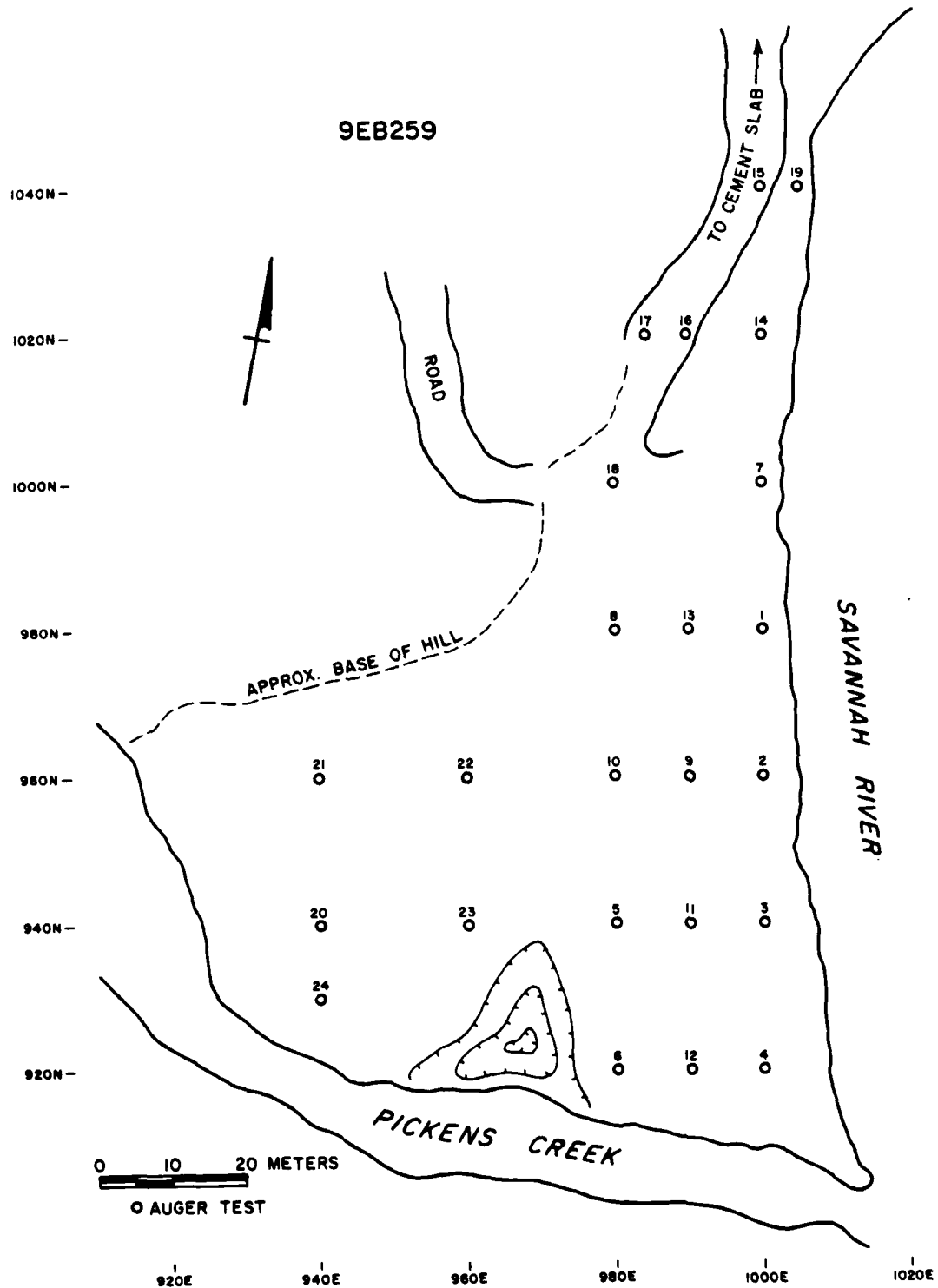


Figure 11: Location Map of Site 9EB259

TABLE 12

ARTIFACTS AND PROVENIENCE AT 9EB259

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Plates	Thinning Plates	Flake Tools #tla/#edges	Unifaces	Points (Whole Frags.)	Pebbles
2 AT1(980M 100E)							1
3 AT1(980M 100E)							3
4 AT1(980M 100E)	1						13
5 AT1(980M 100E)	2			1/1			4
6 AT1(980M 100E)	1	1	5		1		9
7 AT1(980M 100E)	2	1	4				10
8 AT1(980M 100E)			1	1/1			2
9 AT1(980M 100E)			1				1
10 AT1(980M 100E)							1
11 AT2(960M 100E)	3		4				1
12 AT2(960M 100E)	5		10			1 ^a	7
13 AT2(960M 100E)	4	1	8	1/1			2
14 AT2(960M 100E)	8		3				1
15 AT2(960M 100E)	1						1
16 AT2(960M 100E)	1						1
17 AT2(960M 100E)			2				4
18 AT2(960M 100E)							7
19 AT2(960M 100E)			1				
20 AT2(960M 100E)		1					
21 AT2(960M 100E)			1				1
22 AT2(960M 100E)							
24 AT3(940M 1000E)							1
26 AT3(940M 1000E)							3
27 AT3(940M 1000E)							7
28 AT3(940M 1000E)	2 ^b		1				14
29 AT3(940M 1000E)							20
30 AT3(940M 1000E)			1				2
31 AT3(940M 1000E)			2				2
32 AT3(940M 1000E)							1
33 AT3(940M 1000E)	1						1
34 AT4(920M 1000E)			2 ^b				3
36 AT4(920M 1000E)							1
37 AT4(920M 1000E)			2				3
38 AT4(920M 1000E)							1
39 AT4(920M 1000E)							2
40 AT4(920M 1000E)							1
41 AT4(920M 1000E)							4
42 AT4(920M 1000E)							1
43 AT4(920M 1000E)							1
44 AT5(904M 980E)							1
45 AT5(904M 980E)							1
46 AT5(904M 980E)							1
47 AT5(904M 980E)							1
48 AT5(904M 980E)			1				1
49 AT5(904M 980E)							1

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #t/s/#edges	Unifaces	Points (Whole Frags.)	Pebbles
51 AT6(920M 980E)							1
52 AT6(920M 980E)	1		1 ^c				1
53 AT6(920M 980E)							2
54 AT6(920M 980E)							5
55 AT6(920M 980E)							6
56 AT6(920M 980E)			1				4
57 AT6(920M 980E)							
58 AT6(920M 980E)			1				
59 AT6(920M 980E)			4				
60 AT6(920M 980E)			1				2
61 AT6(920M 980E)							1
62 AT6(920M 980E)							1
63 AT6(920M 980E)							1
64 AT7(1000M 1000E)							1
65 AT7(1000M 1000E)							1
66 AT7(1000M 1000E)	1						1
67 AT7(1000M 1000E)		1					
68 AT7(1000M 1000E)	1		1				
69 AT7(1000M 1000E)			1				
70 AT7(1000M 1000E)							3
71 AT7(1000M 1000E)							3
72 AT7(1000M 1000E)							1
73 AT7(1000M 1000E)							1
74 AT7(1000M 1000E)							2
75 AT8(980M 980E)							2
76 AT8(980M 980E)							2
78 AT8(980M 980E)							1
79 AT8(980M 980E)							1
80 AT9(960M 990E)	1						
81 AT9(960M 990E)							1
82 AT9(960M 990E)	1		2				1
83 AT9(960M 990E)	1		1				5
84 AT9(960M 990E)							4
85 AT9(960M 990E)			2				2
86 AT9(960M 990E)	2	1	8				1
87 AT9(960M 990E)	1		4				2
88 AT9(960M 990E)							1
89 AT9(960M 990E)							1
90 AT9(960M 990E)	1						1
91 AT9(960M 990E)							1
92 AT10(960M 980E)							1
93 AT10(960M 980E)							1
94 AT10(960M 980E)							3
96 AT10(960M 980E)							1
100 AT11(940M 990E)							2
102 AT11(940M 990E)							1
103 AT11(940M 990E)							1
104 AT11(940M 990E)							2

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #tles/#edges	Unifaces	Points (Whole Frags..)	Pebbles
105 AT11(940M 990E)	124-133cm						6
106 AT11(940M 990E)	133-141cm						1
107 AT11(940M 990E)	141-153cm						8
108 AT11(940M 990E)	153-163cm						13
109 AT11(940M 990E)	163-174cm						2
110 AT11(940M 990E)	174-184cm						1
111 AT11(940M 990E)	184-192cm						3
112 AT12(920M 990E)	0-28cm						4
113 AT12(920M 990E)	28-36cm						1
114 AT12(920M 990E)	36-46cm						5
115 AT12(920M 990E)	46-59cm						1
116 AT12(920M 990E)	59-70cm						1
117 AT12(920M 990E)	70-80cm						1
118 AT12(920M 990E)	91-102cm						1
119 AT12(920M 990E)	102-112cm						1
120 AT13(980M 990E)	29-39cm	1					1
121 AT13(980M 990E)	61-71cm		1				1
122 AT13(980M 990E)	71-83cm	1					1
123 AT13(980M 990E)	83-94cm		1				1
124 AT13(980M 990E)	133-144cm						2
125 AT13(980M 990E)	153-165cm						11
126 AT13(980M 990E)	165-180cm						2
127 AT13(980M 990E)	225-235cm						2
128 AT14(1020M 1000E)	0-23cm						11
129 AT14(1020M 1000E)	67-79cm						1
130 AT14(1020M 1000E)	79-90cm						1
131 AT14(1020M 1000E)	90-100cm						1
132 AT15(1040M 1000E)	0-20cm						32
133 AT15(1040M 1000E)	20-26cm						34
134 AT15(1040M 1000E)	26-34cm						23
135 AT15(1040M 1000E)	34-42cm						11
136 AT15(1040M 1000E)	42-48cm						4
137 AT15(1040M 1000E)	48-50cm						1
138 AT15(1040M 1000E)	50-55cm						3
139 AT16(1020M 990E)	0-26cm						6
140 AT16(1020M 990E)	26-32cm						1
141 AT16(1020M 990E)	32-43cm						6
142 AT16(1020M 990E)	43-51cm						13
143 AT16(1020M 990E)	51-61cm						3
144 AT16(1020M 990E)	61-70cm						8
145 AT16(1020M 990E)	70-80cm						1
146 AT16(1020M 990E)	80-90cm						3
147 AT16(1020M 990E)	99-110cm						1
148 AT16(1020M 990E)	110-117cm						1
149 AT16(1020M 990E)	117-127cm						14
150 AT16(1020M 990E)	127-133cm						11
151 AT16(1020M 990E)	133-141cm						10
152 AT16(1020M 990E)	141-149cm						4

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #tls/#edges	Unifaces	Points (Whole Frags.)	Pebbles
153 AT16(1020M 990E) 149-157cm							2
154 AT16(1020M 990E) 157-167cm							1
155 AT16(1020M 990E) 221-227cm							2
156 AT17(1020M 985E) 0-21cm							35
157 AT17(1020M 985E) 21-31cm							36
158 AT17(1020M 985E) 31-41cm							28
159 AT17(1020M 985E) 41-50cm							5
161 AT17(1020M 985E) 62-70cm							10
162 AT17(1020M 985E) 70-78cm							5
163 AT17(1020M 985E) 78-84cm							3
164 AT17(1020M 985E) 84-93cm							4
165 AT17(1020M 985E) 93-99cm							1
167 AT17(1020M 985E) 114-120cm							2
168 AT17(1020M 985E) 136-148cm							8
169 AT17(1020M 985E) 148-153cm							4
170 AT17(1020M 985E) 168-178cm							4
171 AT17(1020M 985E) 178-188cm							8
172 AT17(1020M 985E) 188-197cm							3
173 AT17(1020M 985E) 205-211cm							8
174 AT17(1020M 985E) 211-219cm							12
175 AT17(1020M 985E) 214-228cm							11
176 AT17(1020M 985E) 228-236cm							9
177 AT17(1020M 985E) 236-241cm							8
178 AT17(1020M 985E) 241-248cm							13
179 AT18(1000M 980E) 0-42cm							36
180 AT19(1040M 1005E) 0-28cm							54
181 AT19(1040M 1005E) 28-45cm							7
182 AT19(1040M 1005E) 71-79cm							1
183 AT19(1040M 1005E) 86-94cm							1
184 AT19(1040M 1005E) 94-101cm							1
185 AT19(1040M 1005E) 101-108cm							1
186 AT19(1040M 1005E) 119-127cm							1
187 AT19(1040M 1005E) 141-147cm							1
188 AT20(940M 940E) 33-43cm	1						1
189 AT20(940M 940E) 43-54cm	1						2
190 AT20(940M 940E) 54-63cm							94
191 AT20(940M 940E) 63-73cm							18
192 AT20(940M 940E) 73-82cm							6
193 AT20(940M 940E) 82-90cm							7
194 AT20(940M 940E) 90-98cm							4
195 AT20(940M 940E) 98-108cm							3
196 AT22(960M 960E) 29-37cm							4
197 AT22(960M 960E) 51-62cm							3
198 AT22(960M 960E) 62-73cm							5
199 AT22(960M 960E) 73-82cm							17
200 AT22(960M 960E) 82-93cm							26
202 AT22(960M 960E) 103-114cm							1

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #tts/#edges	Unifaces	Points (Whole Frags.)	Pebbles
203 AT22(960N 960E)	125-132cm						1
204 AT22(960N 960E)	143-150cm						6
205 AT22(960N 960E)	150-159cm						29
206 AT22(960N 960E)	159-164cm						1
207 AT22(960N 960E)	164-166cm						3
208 AT23(960N 940E)	9-21cm						1
209 AT23(960N 940E)	21-32cm						1
210 AT23(960N 940E)	42-52cm						1
211 AT24(930N 940E)	0-28cm						2
212 AT24(930N 940E)	28-36cm						5
213 AT24(930N 940E)	45-53cm		1				1

a - Morrow Mountain I point

b - t Tuff

c - Coastal Plain Chert

Note: Pebbles consist of quartz, quartzite and granite

although numerous angular pebbles were present, especially from 116 to 192 cm below surface.

Auger test 12 was excavated to a depth of 248 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from this test, although numerous angular pebbles were recovered in the upper 100 cm of soil.

Auger test 13 was excavated to a depth of 254 cm below surface. An artifact-bearing zone containing two quartz flakes was noticed at 29 to 39 cm below surface. A second zone was noticed in the area between 61 and 94 cm in which three quartz flakes were recovered. No artifacts were present below that depth in this test.

Auger test 14 was excavated to a depth of 252 cm. The only artifacts recovered were five very small sherds 0 to 23 cm below surface. Some angular pebbles were found in zones 66 to 80 cm below surface and from 90 to 100 cm below surface.

Auger test 15 was excavated to a depth of 60 cm. The upper 12 cm consisted of colluvium from the uplands. No artifacts were recovered. This test was excavated to a very compact, red-brown soil layer, very likely the contact zone between the alluvium and the ridge nose behind the site.

Auger test 16 was excavated to a depth of 248 cm below surface. No artifacts were found in this test, although numerous angular pebbles were found widely distributed in the upper 168 cm of the deposit.

No artifacts were recovered from auger test 17, although numerous angular pebbles were present from 0 to 120 cm below surface and also from a zone 168 to 248 cm below surface.

Auger test 18 was excavated to a depth of 42 cm below surface. This test was in the red clay roadbed and it was not possible to go any further into it.

Auger test 19 was excavated to a depth of 250 cm below surface. One quartz flake was found in a zone 101 to 108 cm below surface and one from 141 to 147 cm below surface. No other artifacts were found, although some angular pebbles were present at various levels.

Auger test 20 was excavated to a depth of 108 cm below surface. At this point, a very compact soil zone was reached; it is very likely the contact zone between the alluvium and the ridge slope behind the site. Quartz flakes were found in a zone from 33 to 54 cm below surface. Numerous angular pebbles were found in this zone and continued down to the stopping point of this test, 108 cm below surface.

Auger test 21 was excavated to a depth of 101 cm below surface. No artifacts or angular pebbles were recovered from this test. It is likely the test was terminated due to the fact that a contact zone between the alluvium and the ridge slope behind the site had been reached.

Auger test 22 was excavated to a depth of 168 cm below surface. It is likely that the contact zone between the alluvium and the ridge slope that

leads up behind the site was encountered. No artifacts were recovered from this test, although numerous angular pebbles were observed, especially in a zone from 50 to 114 cm below surface and in another zone at 143 to 164 cm below surface.

Auger test 23 was excavated to a depth of 72 cm below surface. At this point, a very compact red-brown silty sand was encountered, and it was not possible to continue the auger any further. No artifacts were recovered from this test; only three angular pebbles were noted.

Auger test 24 was excavated to a depth of 82 cm below surface. Here, a very compact soil zone was encountered and it was not possible to continue. One sherd was found in the upper 28 cm of the deposit, and one quartz flake was found at a level of 45 to 53 cm below surface.

Figures 12 through 19 show the distribution of artifacts. The bulk of the artifacts occurred in the strip closest to the Savannah River within the nearest 10 m of the bank. There was a continuous distribution from 0 to 125 cm below surface. From 125 to 150 cm below surface (Figure 16), the distribution of artifacts got spottier, with artifacts found only in auger tests 5, 6, 7, 9 and 19. At 150 to 175 cm below surface (Figure 17), artifacts were recovered only in auger test 2. At 175 to 200 cm, artifacts were recovered only from auger test 9 (Figure 18), and the deepest that artifacts were found was from 200 to 225 cm in auger test 2.

Artifacts recovered from all these auger tests consisted primarily of quartz flakes, although a few flakes of other raw materials such as Coastal Plain chert, tuff, and rhyolite were also found (Table 12). It is interesting to note that no bifaces (with the exception of one possible Morrow Mountain I point), no diagnostic artifacts and no hammerstones were found.

The Gregg Shoals site could play a significant role in understanding cultural stratigraphy and paleoenvironmental changes in the South Appalachian area. The testing results revealed substantial depth to the artifact deposits. Preceramic layers produced lithic artifacts from depths greater than 2.0 m. In order to understand better the nature and position of these artifact-bearing layers, further subsurface testing is necessary. Hand-excavated units sifted through quarter-inch mesh should be done in selected areas. Backhoe trenches should also be dug. The trenches will allow visual examination of any natural stratigraphic horizons and features, if present. Upon gaining some appreciation for the subsurface stratigraphic and areal patterns of the site, a proper mitigation research design can then be formulated.

9EB289

This site was initially described as covering approximately 1,250 m² along a ridge top, covered by mixed pine and hardwood (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). An intensive surface collection of the area recovered Woodland period prehistoric materials and nineteenth-century Historic period

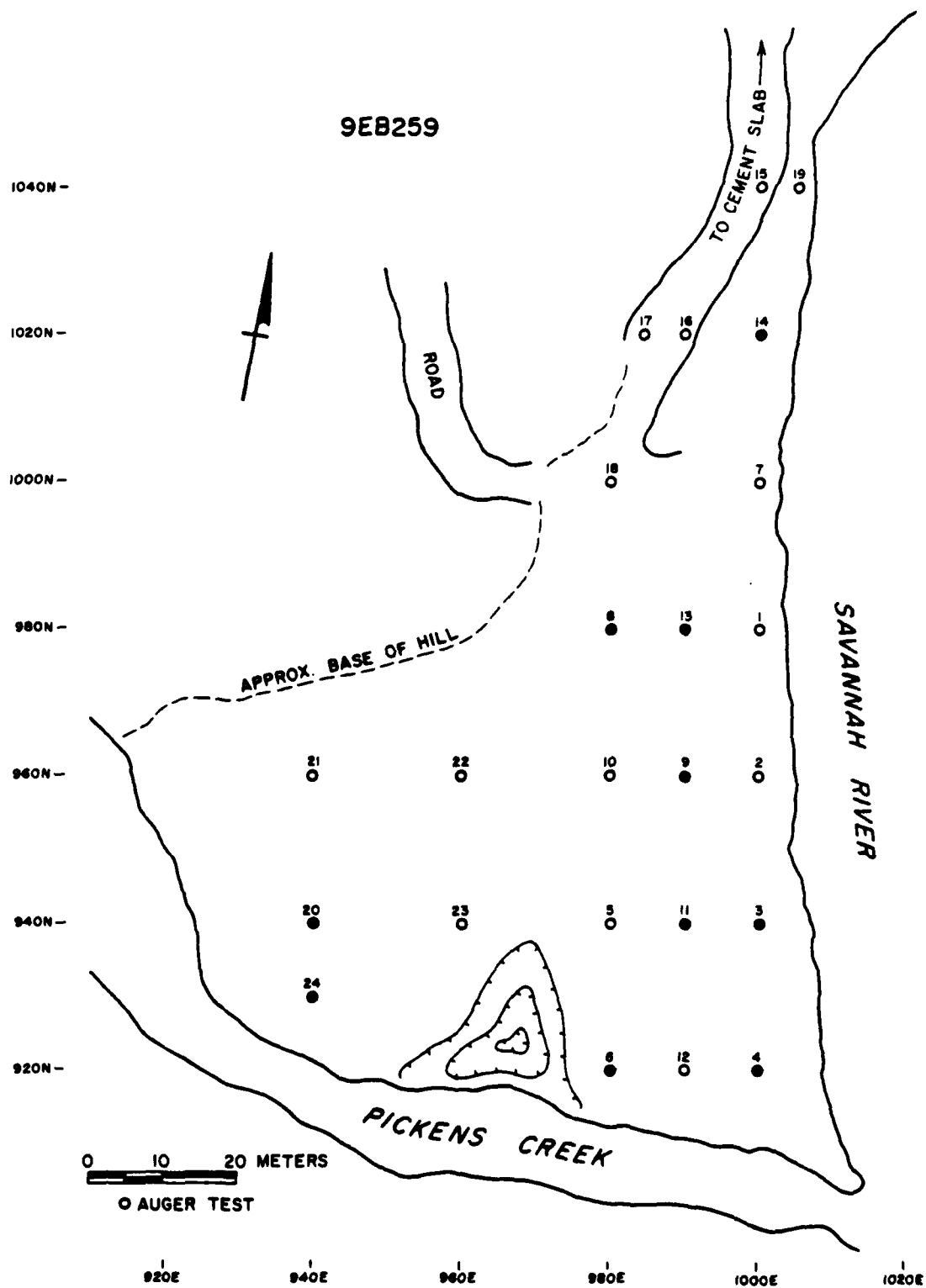


Figure 12: Artifact distribution by auger test at 0-50 cm level at 9EB259.

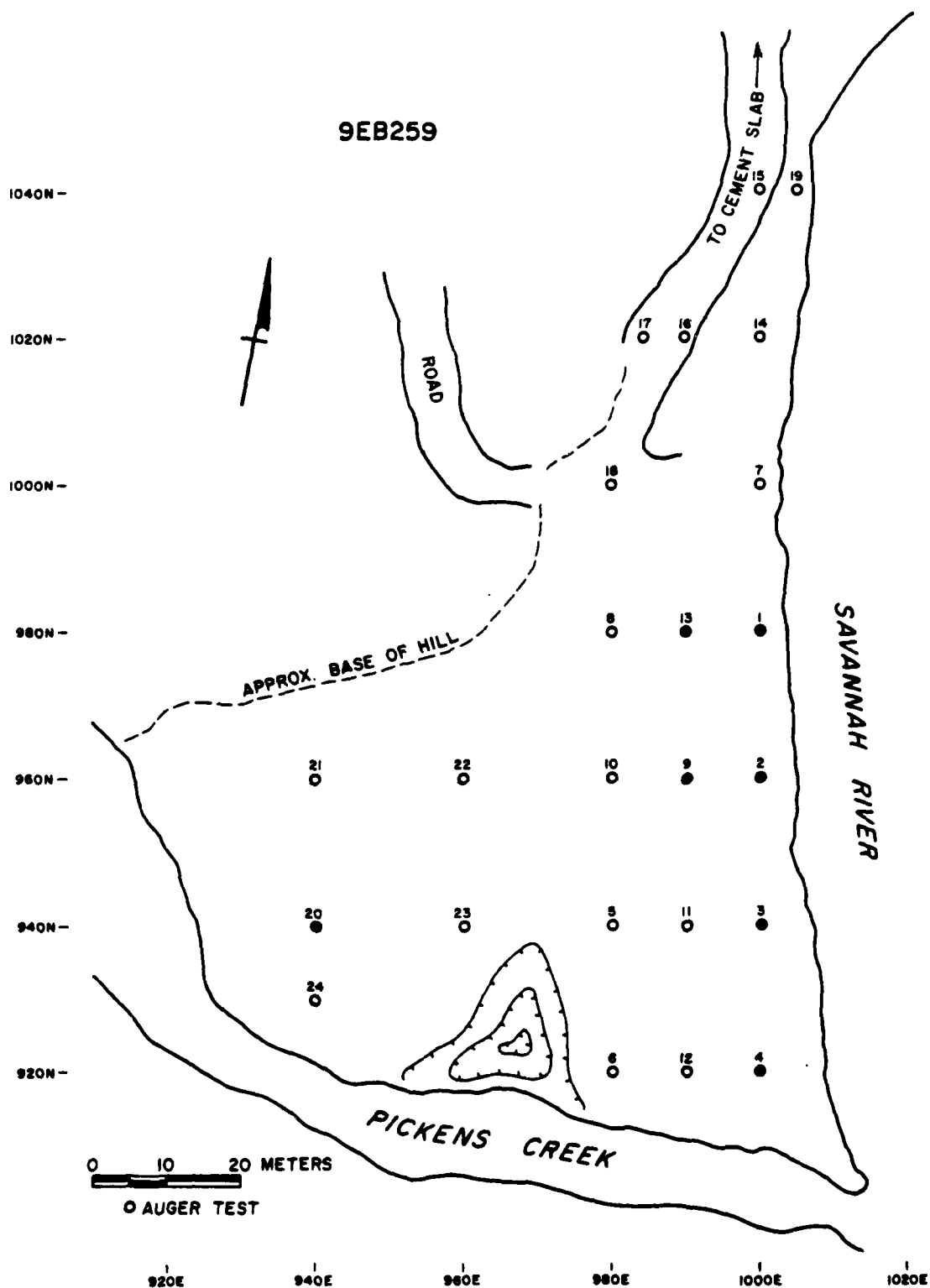


Figure 13: Artifact distribution by auger test at 50-75 cm level at 9EB259.

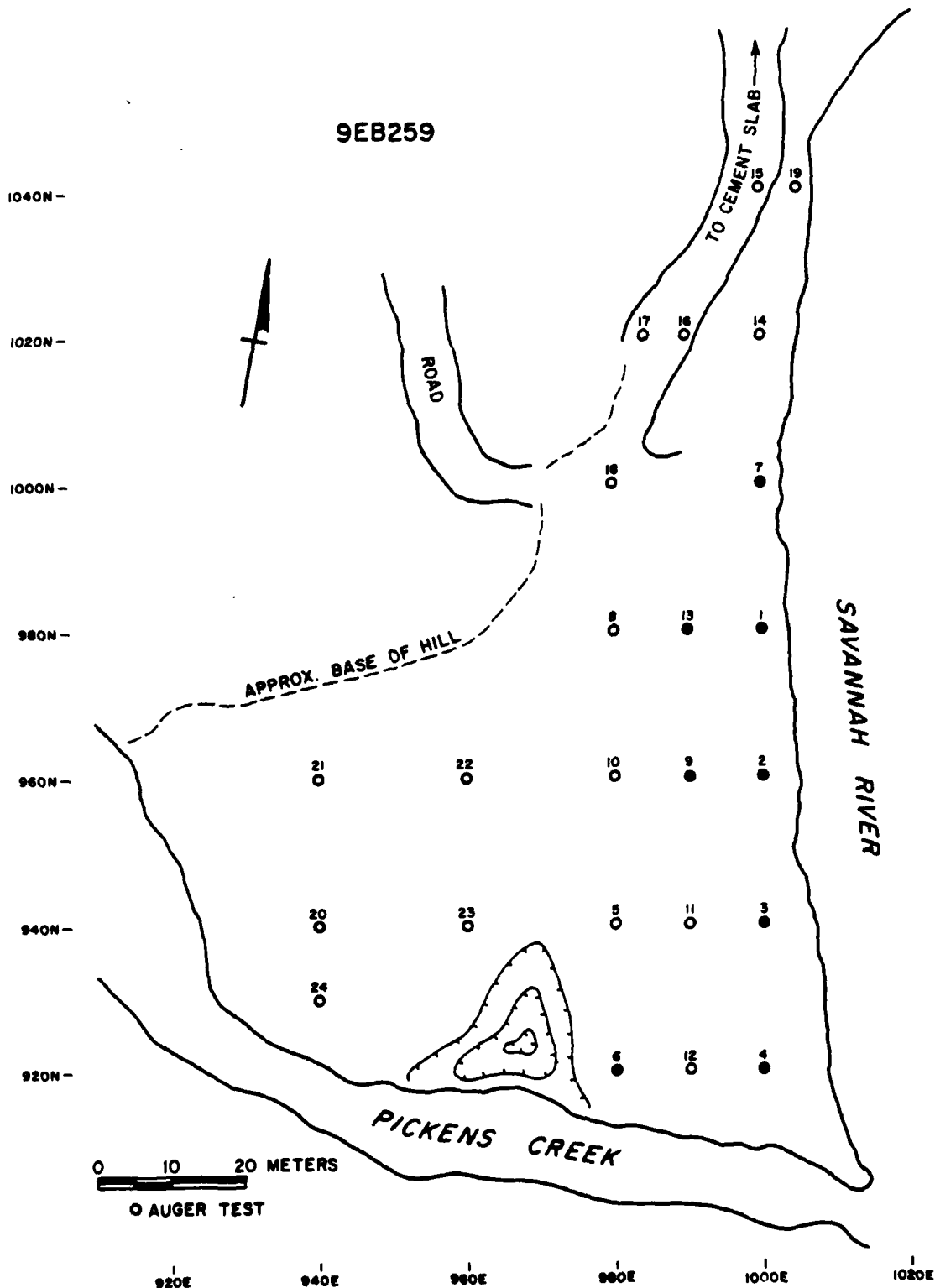


Figure 14: Artifact distribution by auger test at 75-100 cm level at 9EB259.

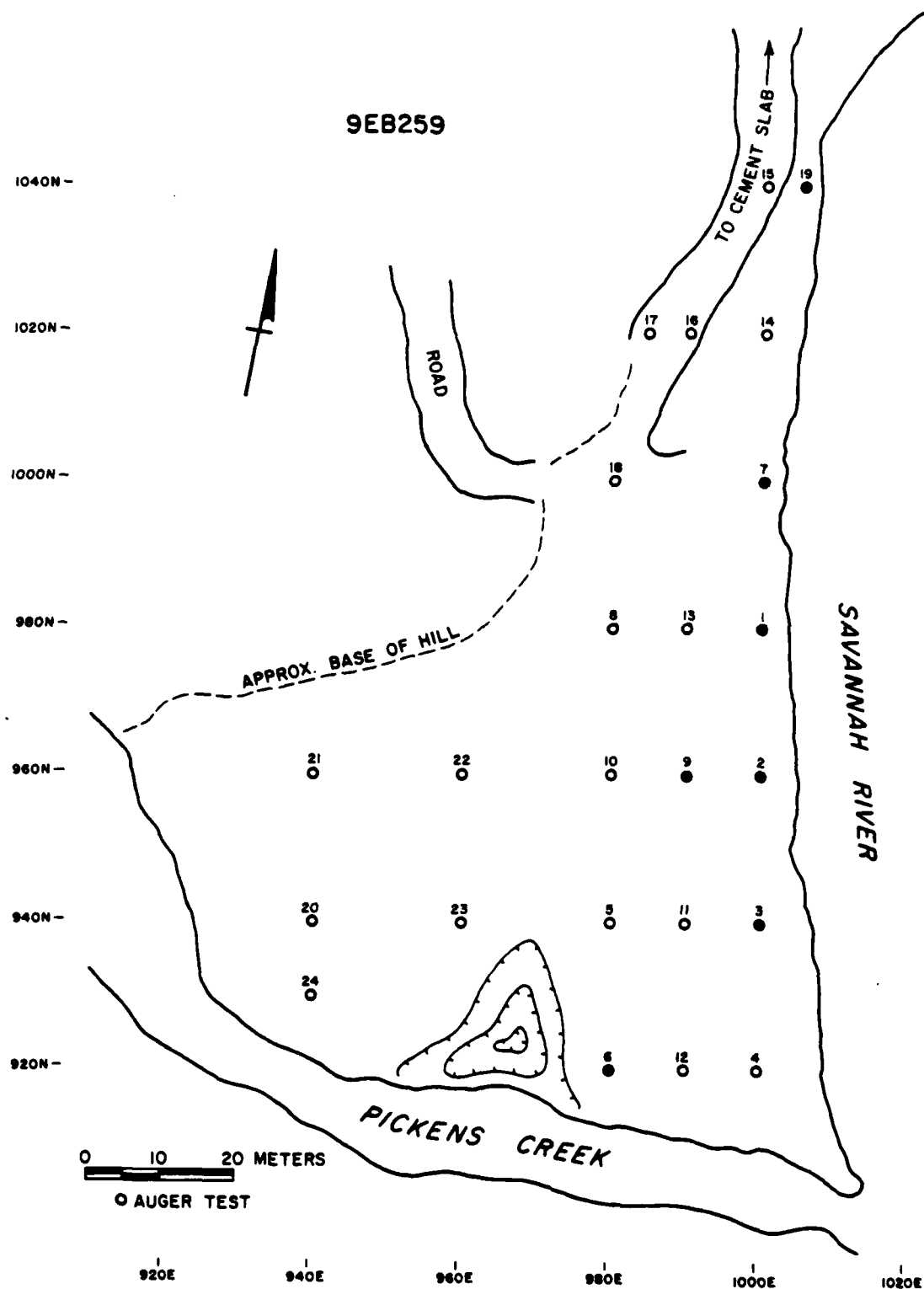


Figure 15: Artifact distribution by auger test at 100-125 cm level at 9EB259.

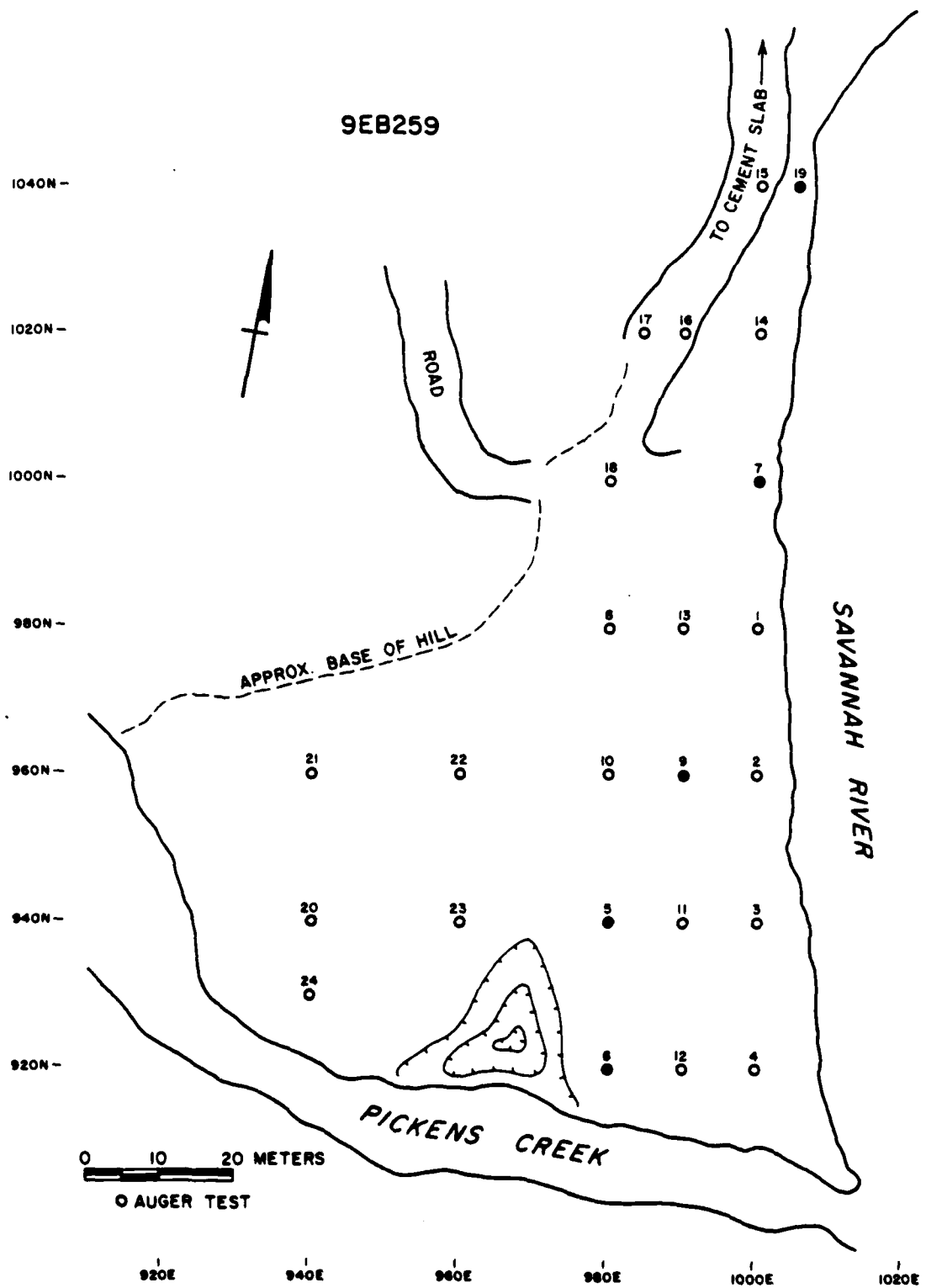


Figure 16: Artifact distribution by auger test at 125-150 cm level at 9EB259.

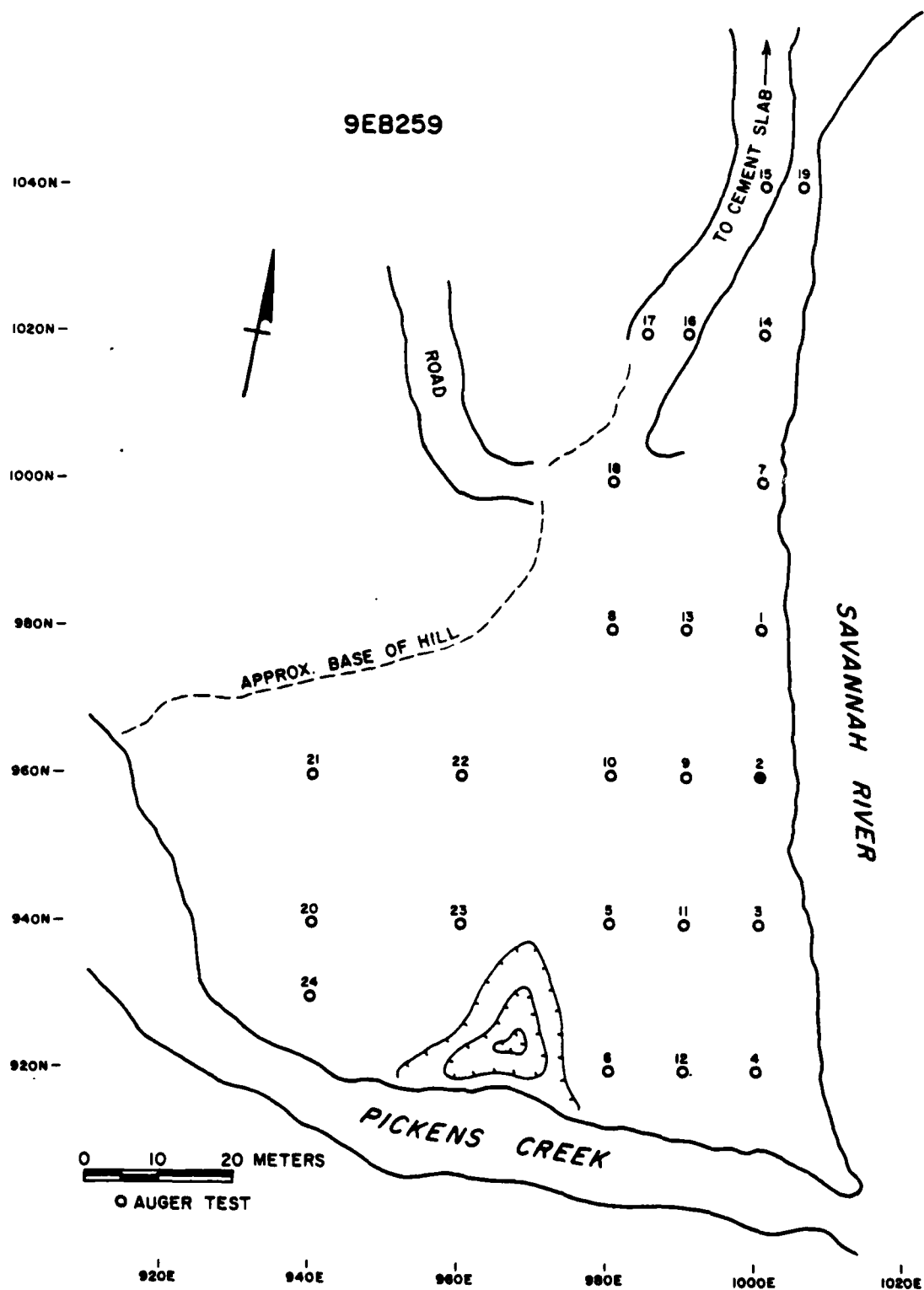


Figure 17: Artifact distribution by auger test at 150-175 cm level at 9EB259.

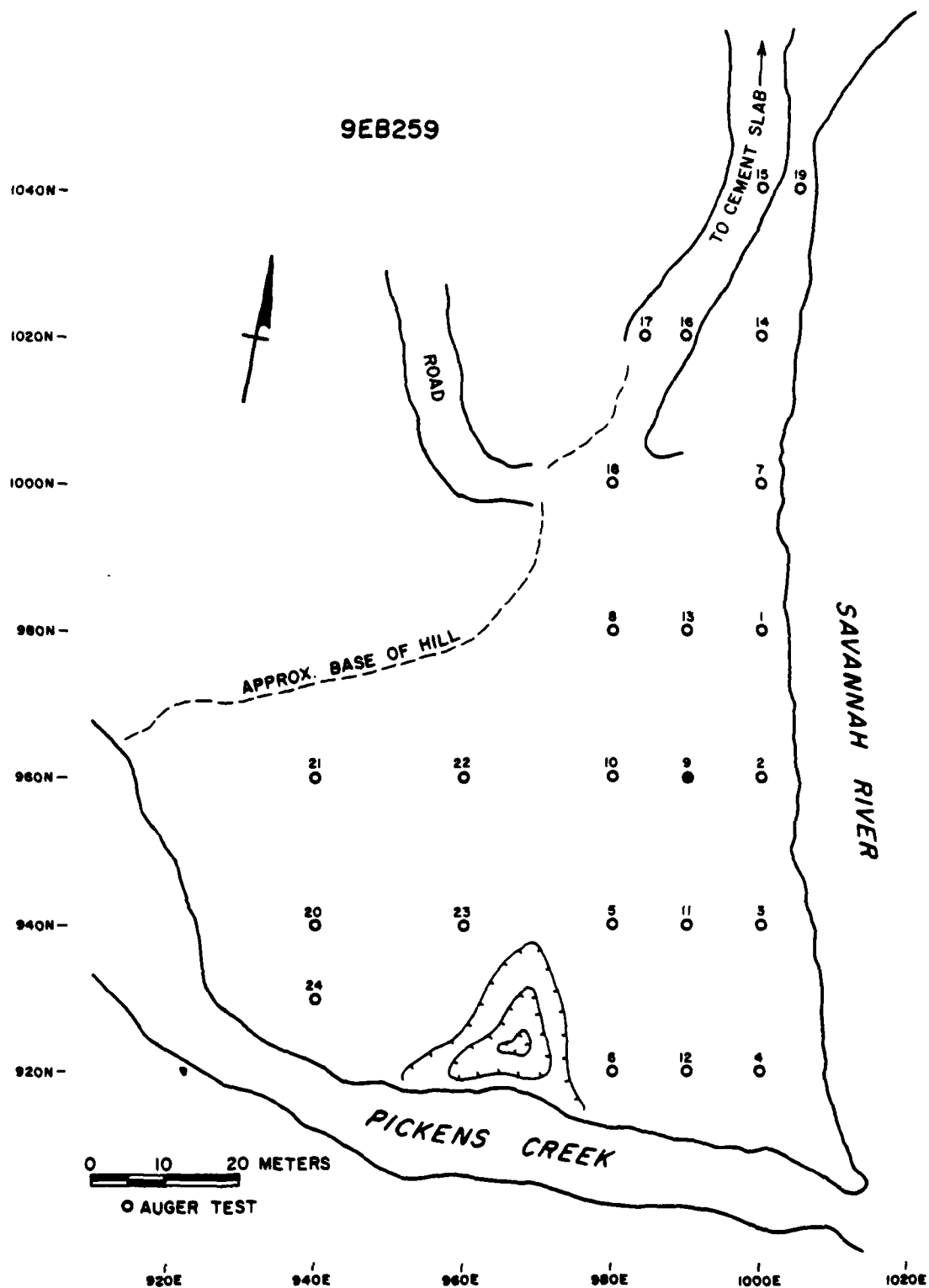


Figure 18: Artifact distribution by auger test at 175-200 cm level at 9EB259.

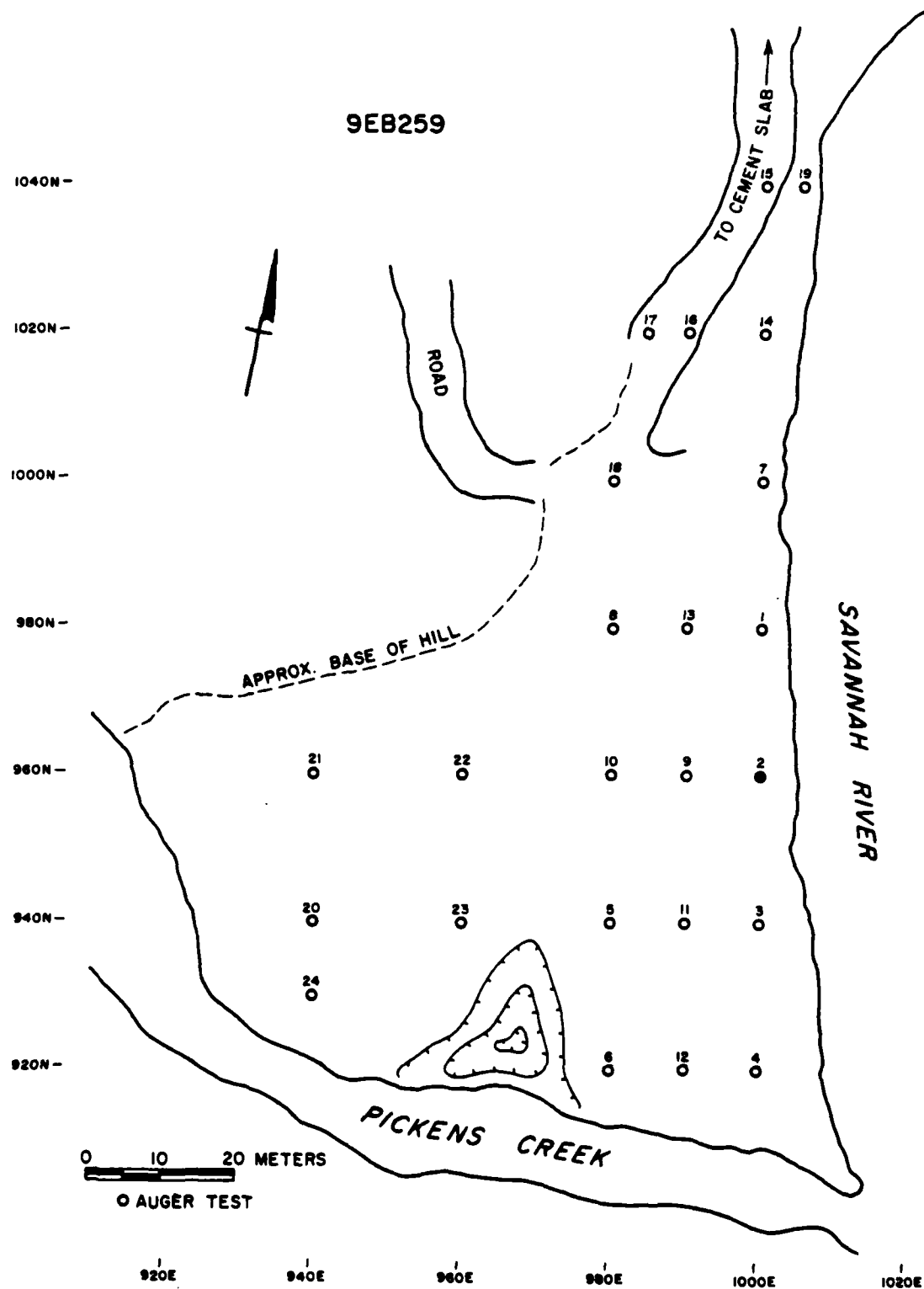


Figure 19: Artifact distribution by auger test at 200-225 cm level at 9EB259.

artifacts. No subsurface testing was undertaken at the site, which had been moderately damaged by road construction.

Phase II testing of this site included the excavation of 15 shovel tests and the collection of selected historic artifacts. Only one of these shovel tests recovered artifacts. In this unit were noted five centimeters of recent humus atop five centimeters of light brown sandy loam. The bottom level of this unit consisted of 15 cm of sandy orange loam. Frequent references to logging evidence in the test notes suggested that this site had been disturbed intensively. The field notes indicated that the only place that had not been disturbed was the house mound. A crude sketch map was made in the field of a ruined house structure. The grid within which the shovel testing was done could not be related to the structure and thus no site map was presented.

Interpretation of cultural features at site 9EB289 was hindered by a lack of photographs. Features included a possible chimney base, a structure outline and a well. The possible chimney base was denoted by a concentration of rocks and other historic materials. The structure outline was indicated by disturbed stone and brick rubble. The form of this rubble suggested this structure contained one fireplace and three or four rooms.

Prehistoric materials were noted, but not recorded or collected by the survey party; hence, no artifact table is presented for this site. According to the field notes, the prehistoric component included at least two clusters of quartz flakes and one probable hammerstone. Historic materials included a single brown glass fragment from the positive shovel test (Appendix D). Two clear and seven green glass sherds and three brown-white stoneware fragments were surface collected, indicating a late nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupation (Appendices C and D).

Site 9EB289 presumably represents the remains of a disturbed late nineteenth- early twentieth-century homeplace. We recommend limited additional study, primarily photographing the aforementioned cultural features. The dwelling house outline should be carefully studied to ascertain the nature of these remains. It is presently uncertain whether these remains were in situ or that they had been displaced by bulldozing, suggested by the unusual shape of this debris.

9EB327

Site 9EB327 was located on a ridge nose in a clear-cut field with a surrounding vegetation of mixed pine and hardwood that had been logged. Slash piles were located on the site edges. Old agricultural terraces were located in the northeastern part of the site. It was originally reported as being 1,875 m² in area with no site depth and having suffered moderate damage. Early, Middle, and Late Archaic artifacts were found during the first survey (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A Morrow Mountain and a Guilford point were discovered on the surface during testing, thus reinforcing the evidence of a Middle Archaic component.

Forty-nine shovel tests were excavated in two loci. Locus A was 40 x 70 m in area, Locus B was 80 x 50 m, and in both areas a 10 x 20 m grid was used (Figure 20). Ten shovel tests produced artifacts (Table 13). The humus layer was very thin—one to two centimeters deep—and often not present. Extensive erosion was evident in parts of the site. A plowzone of tan, yellow, or orange sand overlay red clay, which was encountered from 5 to 30 cm below the surface. There was abundant surface material, but the soil was a shallow plowzone down to the red clay.

TABLE 13

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB327

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)
1 (Surface)	3	1	1	(2) ^a
2 (A120N 1000E)	1			
3 (A120N 1010E)			1	
4 (A140N 990E)	2		1	
8 (B160N 990E)	3			
9 (B160N 1000E)	1			
10 (B200N 990E)	1		1	
11 (B200N 1000E)	1		3	
12 (B200N 1010E)	1			
13 (B240N 980E)	1			
15 (A140N 1010E)				

a - 1 Morrow Mountain, 1 Guilford

The sandy A horizon remnant seemed differentially preserved at this site. Artifact density was comparatively higher suggesting that much of the site may still be present though deflated. Owing to the thinness of the plowzone, it did not seem like unplowed horizons were surviving, although feature remnants were not ruled out by this kind of testing strategy. This site might be useful for studying the impacts of erosion on artifact density and dispersion. Artifacts are still present in situ as well as some of the A horizon, suggesting that an intrasite study might be possible.

9EB328

This site was located in an old field that had a sparse cover of weeds. The site was originally reported to be located on a terrace (Taylor

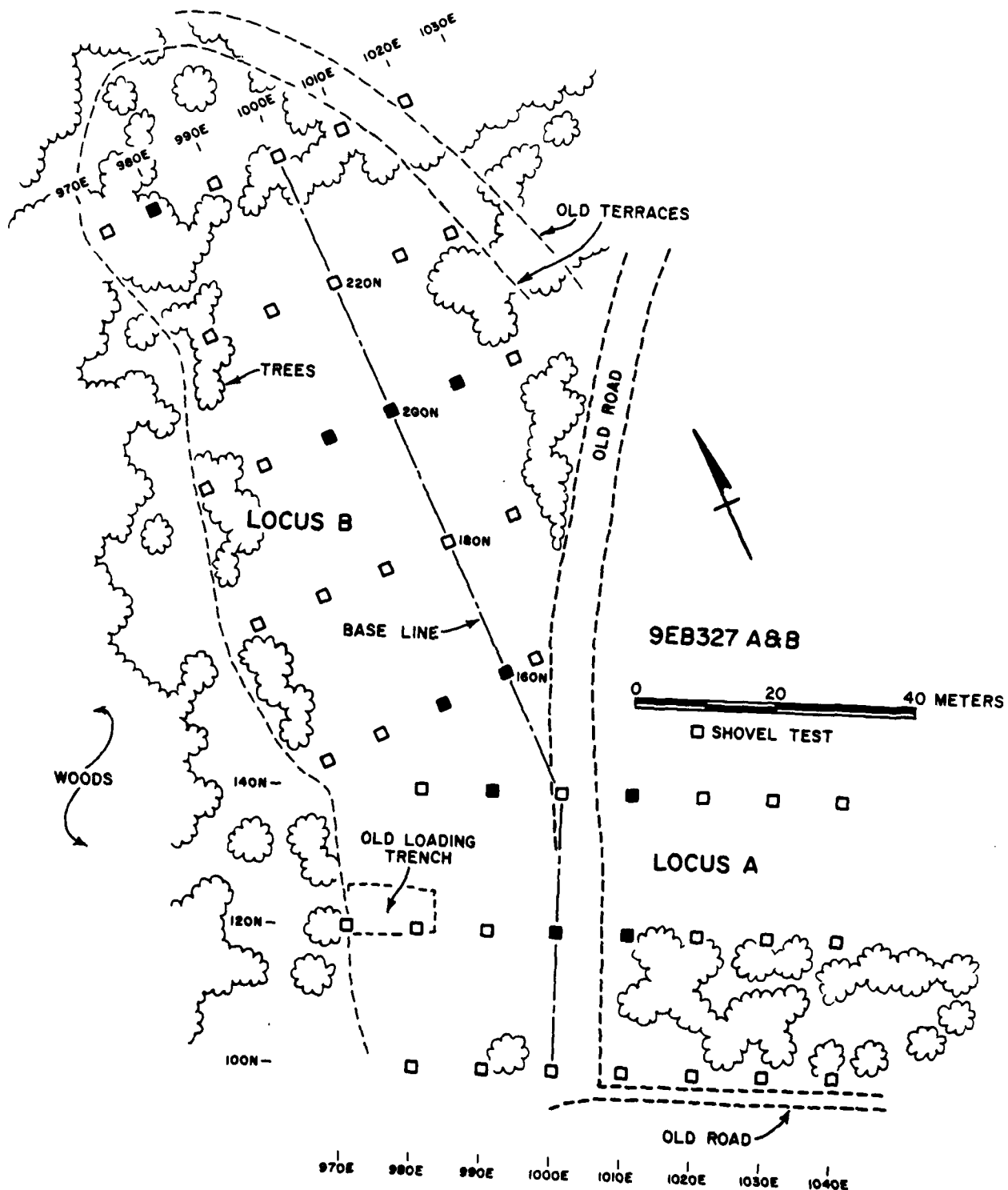


Figure 20: Location Map of Site 9EB327

and Smith 1978: Appendix A), but the most recent investigations indicated that it was really a knoll with a slight slope. Taylor and Smith (1978) reported the site to be 1,600 m² in area with a depth of 20 cm and only moderately damaged. Slash piles located on the site indicated recent logging. The site had also been disturbed by pot hunters, especially its southern part. During the initial survey, Late Archaic and Mississippian artifacts were found.

A total of 30 shovel tests was excavated using a 10 m grid over a 60 x 50 m area (Figure 21). All of the tests contained artifacts. The soil matrix consisted of a light brown sandy loam over a compact red clay. Occasionally a humus covered the sandy loam. The red clay ranged in depth from 2 to 32 cm below the surface. In the areas affected by pot hunting, disturbed soils extended to the red clay except at 70N, 100E. Here the disturbed soils were found only to 16 cm. Below this and down to 32 cm, artifacts were encountered in an intact soil horizon.

Seven one-meter squares were also excavated at this site. Five of these tests were placed next to the shovel tests along the 90N line. Two additional tests were placed at 105N, 125E. All test pits were excavated to compact red clay.

Test pit 1, 90N, 130E, was excavated in two levels (0-8 cm and 8-13 cm). The first level contained an abundance of flakes, but the second level contained only two. In the northwest quadrant of the square, an irregular, brown stain with charcoal was discovered. This stain was thought to be a burned-out root.

Test pit 2, 105N, 130E, was excavated in one level to 4 cm. A root mold was located in the center of the square and a concentration of sandstone extended diagonally across the square from the northwest corner to the southeast corner.

Test pit 3, 105N, 125E, was excavated in one level to 5 cm. Five small root stains extended into the red clay. Test pit 4, 90N, 120E, was excavated to 7 cm below the surface. No features were located here, but a Guilford and a Savannah River point were found. This test pit was located inside a depression.

Test pit 5, 90N, 140E, was excavated in one level to 6 cm and contained no features. Two flake tools were found. Test pit 6, 90N, 150E, was dug in one level down to 14 cm below surface. A possible tree root stain was located in the southeast corner of the pit. Rotten tree roots and other rotten wood were found throughout the soil. This test pit contained one flake tool, a Savannah River point, a Guilford point, a preform, a hammerstone, and half a steatite atlatl weight.

Test pit 7, 90N, 110E, was excavated to a depth of 25 cm below surface. No features or tools were located in this square.

Based on the results of shovel testing and test pits, this site contained a dense number of artifacts. In addition to the abundant quartz flakes, there was tuff, Coastal Plain chert, Ridge and Valley chert, other chert, diorite, and quartzite debitage (Table 14). Numerous steatite frag-

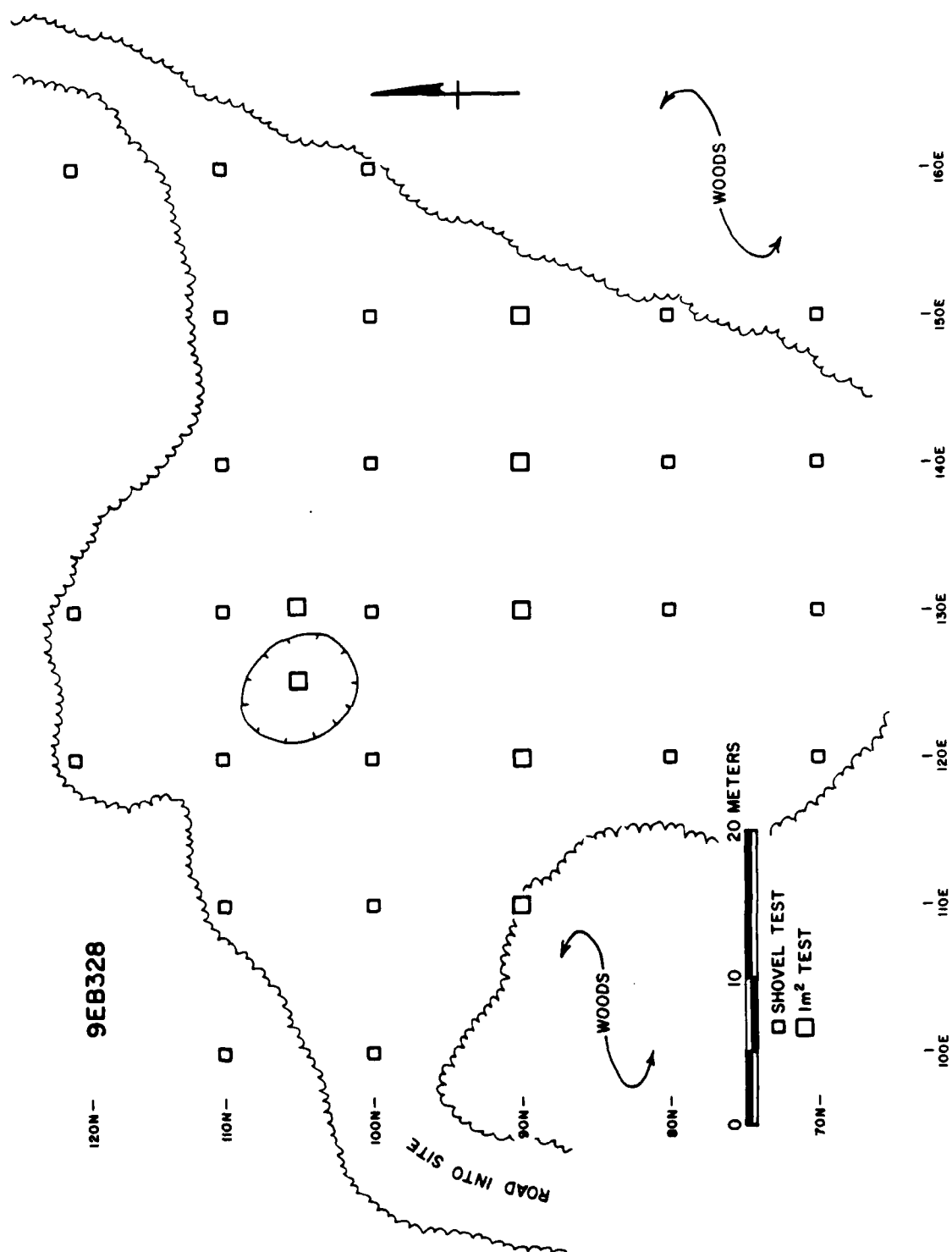


Figure 21: Location Map of Site 9EB328

ments were also found, but none of them can be described as sherds. Bipolar flakes were also present.

Six flake tools, three preforms, and ten biface blanks were discovered in addition to a Savannah River point, a Guilford point, and a triangular point (Table 14). During the initial survey, Etowah and Early Mississippian-type pottery were found. During testing, fabric impressed, check stamped, simple stamped, punctate, curvilinear complicated stamped, and plain ceramics were found.

This site was unusual compared to most of the sites tested by the phase II team. The high density of artifacts and the large number of culture-historical diagnostics were remarkable. All 30 shovel tests yielded artifacts. The presence of the light brown sandy loam was encouraging, containing artifactual material roughly in horizontal or spatial position. The seven one-meter squares did not confirm the existence of any cultural features, but the presence of loam coupled with a high density of artifacts offered the hope that features might still be present. The area sampled in the grid was 3,000 m². Only 7 m² were tested, indicating that, if features were present, there was only a slim chance of their being encountered. This site has good potential for further studies that emphasize the intrasite spatial structure of these sites based on artifact distributions.

9EB349

Site 9EB349 was previously recorded as being 15,000 m² in area, having no site depth, suffering from moderate damage, and being located on a terrace (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The site was actually located between a ridge nose and a knoll near the Savannah River. The surrounding vegetation consisted of pines, cedars, hardwoods, and honeysuckles. A dirt road cut through the site and logging took place in the area. Early and Middle Archaic lithic artifacts with prehistoric and historic ceramics were reported from the first survey. However, no diagnostic lithics or any ceramics were discovered during this testing.

Using a 10 x 20 m and sometimes a 5 x 20 m grid over a 50 x 120 m area, 36 shovel tests were excavated (Figure 22). Twelve of these produced artifacts (Table 15). Beneath a humus 1 to 4 cm thick was a red-brown sandy loam (in a few of the tests there was no humus). Below this loam a compact red clay was encountered at depths from 1 to 40 cm. In four tests no red clay was encountered. The two northern tests, 240N, 195E and 240N, 185E, were located on a levee above the Savannah River. Neither test produced artifacts. Tests 160N, 195E and 160N, 200E were located in the bottom between a ridge nose and a knoll. The greater soil depth in these two tests can be attributed to recent sheet wash from the higher ground. Only 160N, 200E produced prehistoric artifacts and these were from 8 to 13 cm below the surface. At 160N, 195E, a wood chunk and a piece of plastic were discovered at 14 to 17 cm, indicating this layer was recently deposited. At other shovel tests, artifacts ranged in depth from 1 to 20 cm. Several

TABLE 14

ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION BY PROVENIENCE
FROM SUBSURFACE TESTING AT 9EB328

Provenience Number	Firecracked Rock	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #t/s/#edges	Points Whole (Frags.)	Preforms Whole (Frags.)	Biface Blanks	Other Lithics	Pebbles
3 (70N 120E)		2	2a	8b	1/3c	1z			1d	
4 (70N 130E)		5	1	12e	1/3c			1		
5 (70N 140E)	9-2	10	2	11b			(1)			1
6 (70N 150E)	2-8	6		1						
7 (80N 120E)		7		4a	1/1					
8 (80N 130E)		4		4c						
9 (80N 140E)	13-9	8		15f						
10 (80N 150E)		9		4c		(1)z				
11 (90N 110E)		7		8a						
12 (90N 120E)		18	1	12	1/1			1	1g	
13 (90N 130E)		7	1	5h						
14 (90N 140E)		2								
15 (90N 150E)		9		4h			(1)		2g, i	
16 (100N 100E)		4		4c					8i	
17 (100N 110E)				5					25i	
18 (100N 120E)	1-7	8c		9c, q					9i	1
19 (100N 130E)		2		7b					1k	
20 (100N 140E)		11	1	11a, h		(1)			2i	1
21 (100N 150E)		10	1						1i	
22 (100N 160E)						(L)a*				
23 (105N 135E)						(L)b*				
24 (110N 100E)		4a	1	6					1g	1
25 (110N 110E)		10h		8c, l						
26 (110N 120E)	19-5	4c		5c						
27 (110N 130E)		8	1	4a						
28 (110N 140E)	7-6	4		1					1i	
29 (110N 150E)		2		3a, c				1		
30 (110N 160E)		3		6b				1		
31 (120N 130E)		15		10				1	1i	
32 (120N 120E)		2		6c						
33 (120N 160E)		2		2						
34 (90N 130E)	TP1, 0-8cm	98n	1	56p						
35 (105N 130E)	TP2, 0-4cm	29e, l		18e, l, m, q						
36 (105N 125E)	TP3, 0-5cm	11	1	11						
37 (90N 130E)	TP1, 8-13cm	2								
38 (90N 120E)	TP4, 0-7cm	158r	3n	59a		1(1)z, c*		5		
39 (90N 140E)	TP5, 0-6cm	51e, l	6	18t	2/4			1		
40 (90N 150E)	TP6, 0-14cm	158u	3	57y	1/1	1(1)c*, a	(1)		2w	
41 (90N 110E)	TP7, 0-25cm	105x	3	34y				1		

a* - 1 Coastal Plain chert; b = 2 Tuff; c = 1; d = Chunk of graphite; e = 3 Tuff; f = 1 Quartzite, 4 Tuff; g = Bipolar flake; h = 1 Quartzite; i = Steatite fragments; k = Slate fragment; l = 1 Ridge and Valley chert; m = 1 Diorite; n = 12 Tuff, 2 Ridge and Valley; p = 10 Tuff, 4 Ridge and Valley, 2 Coastal Plain chert; q = 1 other chert; r = 1 Ridge and Valley, 12 Tuff; s = 1 other chert, 8 Tuff; t = 1 Tuff, 2 Ridge and Valley chert; u = 21 Tuff, 2 Diorite, 6 Ridge and Valley chert; v = 7 Tuff, 6 Ridge and Valley chert, 1 other chert, 1 Diorite; w = 1 Hammerstone, 1 steatite; x = 11 Tuff; y = 5 Tuff, 1 Coastal Plain chert, 1 other chert; z = Savannah River point, Provenience 4 and 40 - Tuff

a* = Drill ? heavy resharpening Coastal Plain chert; b* = Triangular point; c* = Guilford point, Provenience 40 - Tuff

Note: All other lithics are quartz

9EB349

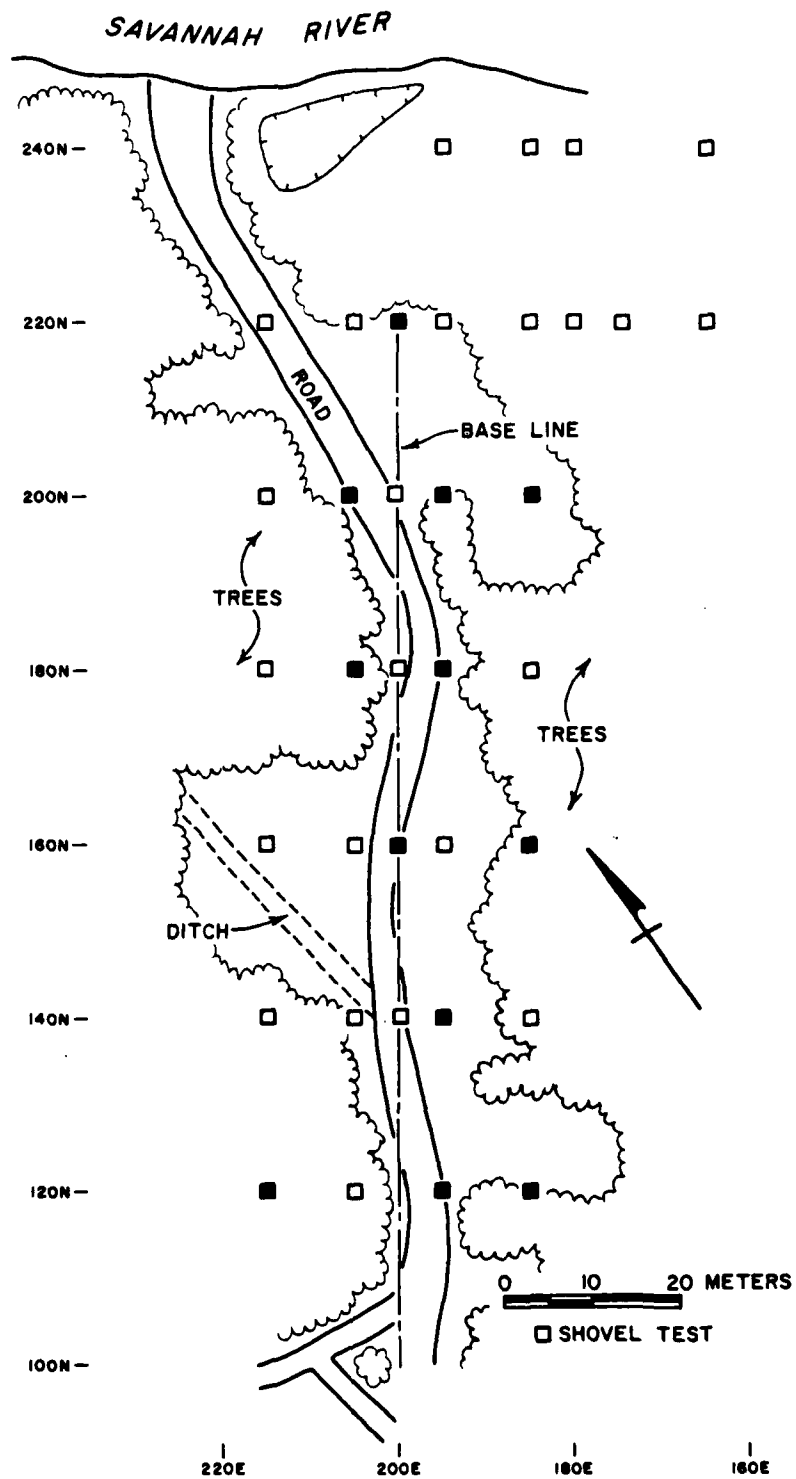


Figure 22: Location Map of Site 9EB349

of these also showed erosional disturbances, either from the road or from logging activity.

TABLE 15
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB349

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)
1 (Surface		4 ^a	(2)
2 (120N 195E)		1	
3 (120N 185E)	1		
4 (120N 215E)		1	
5 (140N 195E)	1		
6 (160N 185E)	1		
9 (160N 200E)	3		
11 (180N 195E)	1		
12 (180N 205E)		1	
13 (200N 185E)		1	
14 (200N 195E)	1	1	
15 (200N 205E)	1		
16 (220N 200E)	1		

a - 2 Ridge and Valley chert flakes

It would appear from the degree of disturbances and extremely eroded condition of the site surface that no undisturbed soil remains here.

9EB350

This site was located along a dirt road on a ridgetop. It was previously reported to be 3,750 m² in area, without site depth and with moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation was mixed pine and hardwood of various ages, and some logging had taken place. In the earlier survey no diagnostic artifacts were found except historic ceramics. During testing no historic artifacts were found, but a broken stemmed projectile point and a single prehistoric sherd were discovered.

Apparently, for ease of locating testing points off a base line that changed in its orientation, the site was divided and tested as two loci. No site map is presented due to ambiguity in the survey notes. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated in the two loci in a 30 x 120 m area using a 10 x 20 m grid. Seven shovel tests contained artifacts (Table 16). The majority of the tests had a profile of a humus overlying a compact red clay. Artifacts were found between the humus and red clay. A few tests contained a brown sandy loam between the humus and red clay. Only two

tests, 180N, 115E, and 200N, 115E, showed no soil disturbance, as sandy loam was found as deep as 20 cm below surface in each test. These two had the deepest soil depth and one contained artifacts. If there were undisturbed deposits on this site, they would appear to be in the northeastern part.

TABLE 16
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB350

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thin. Flakes	Flake Tls tls/edges	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)	Other Lithics
1 (Surface)			5			1 ^a
2 (Surface Locus A)					1 ^b	
3 (B100N 107E)			1			
4 (B100N 115E)		1	2			
5 (B120N 85E)			1			
6 (A160N 85E)			1			
7 (A160N 93E)	1		2	1/1		
8 (A180N 85E)			1			
9 (A180N 115E)	2					

a - Bipolar Flake

b - Stemmed

The testing results indicated a fairly high artifact density in the plowzone. This, coupled with the apparently undisturbed or at least thick surviving A horizon remnant in the northern end of the site, suggested that undisturbed sediments and possibly features might be found here.

9EB352

Site 9EB352 was located on an upland knoll in an old clear-cut field. The surrounding vegetation consisted of dense hardwoods, pines, and honey-suckle thickets. It was originally reported to have an area of 12,000 m² and a depth of 20 cm with moderate site damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts have come from this site; however, during testing, Ridge and Valley-like chert and tuff debitage were discovered along with two potsherds.

The site was divided into two areas--A and B. These two areas were tested on separate days. Neither the field notes nor maps gave the relationship between the two areas.

In Area A (Figure 23), 15 shovel tests were dug, using a 20 m grid over a 40 x 120 m area. Three tests produced artifacts (Table 17). The soil consisted of a humus over a light brown sandy loam followed by red clay. The red clay ranged in depth from between 5 to 20 cm below the surface. In the tests where red clay was not encountered, excavation was halted when the sandy loam became very hard and compact. This depth ranged from between 4 and 40 cm below the surface. A few tests contained water-worn pebbles.

In Area B, 18 shovel tests were excavated (Figure 24). Fifteen of these were placed in a 25 m grid over a 75 x 200 m area. Six tests produced artifacts (Table 17). Three additional shovel tests were placed randomly in the southern part of the site. The majority of the field notes for this area were missing. The notes that do exist showed that beneath a humus layer was a brown sandy loam followed by red clay. This red clay ranged in depth from 10 to 40 cm below the surface. The general field notes stated that the majority of the shovel tests were 25 cm deep, presumably stopping on red clay. A few of the tests contained river cobbles.

No undisturbed strata or features were recorded. However, the uniform thickness of the sandy horizons over the red clay is both interesting and encouraging. The site appeared to have some spatial integrity. The possibility of sub-plowzone features, of course, was not ruled out by the shovel testing method.

TABLE 17
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB352

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
2 (A80N 120E)	1 ^a		1 ^a
3 (A100N 100E)			1
4 (A100N 120E)	2		
8 (B175N 175E)	1		1 ^b
9 (B175N 225E)			1
10 (B175N 275E)	3		
11 (B175N 100E)	1		1
12 (B175N 125E)	1		
15 (B125N 300E)		1	

a - Ridge and Valley Chert

b - Tuff

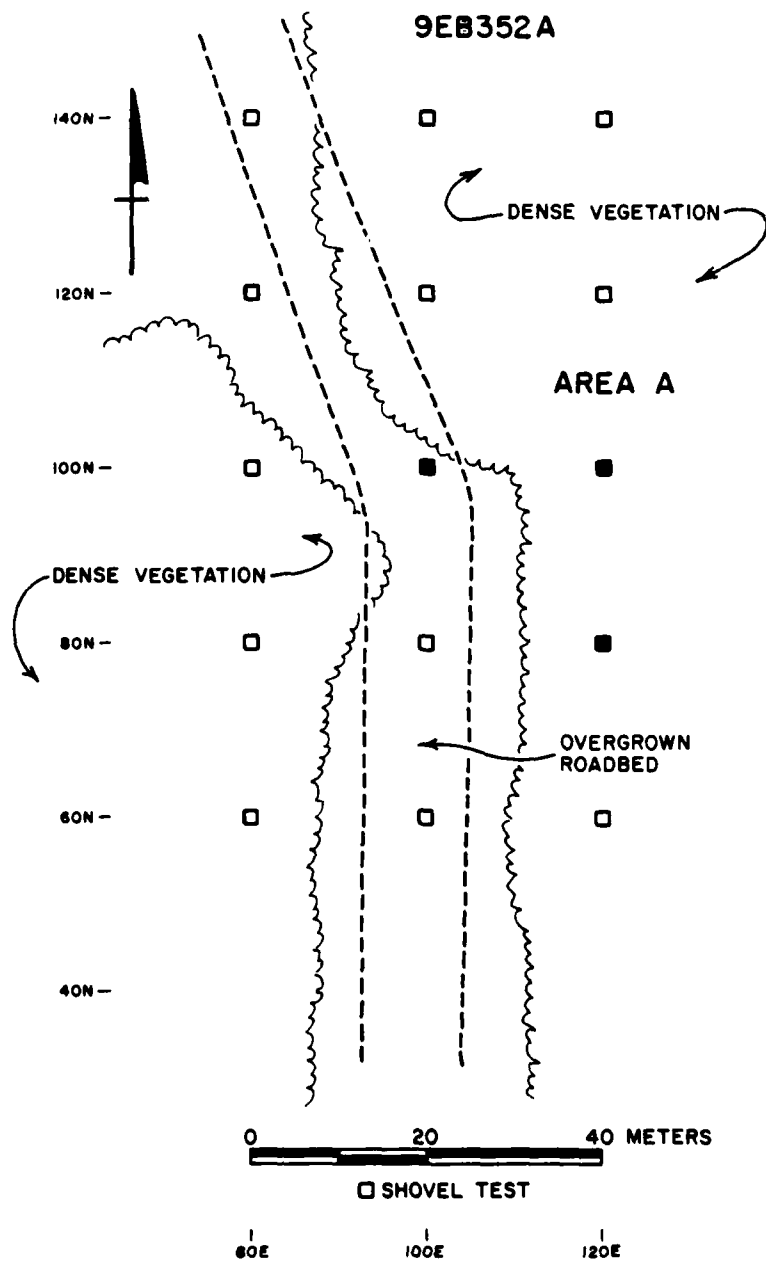


Figure 23: Location Map of Site 9EB352 (Area A)

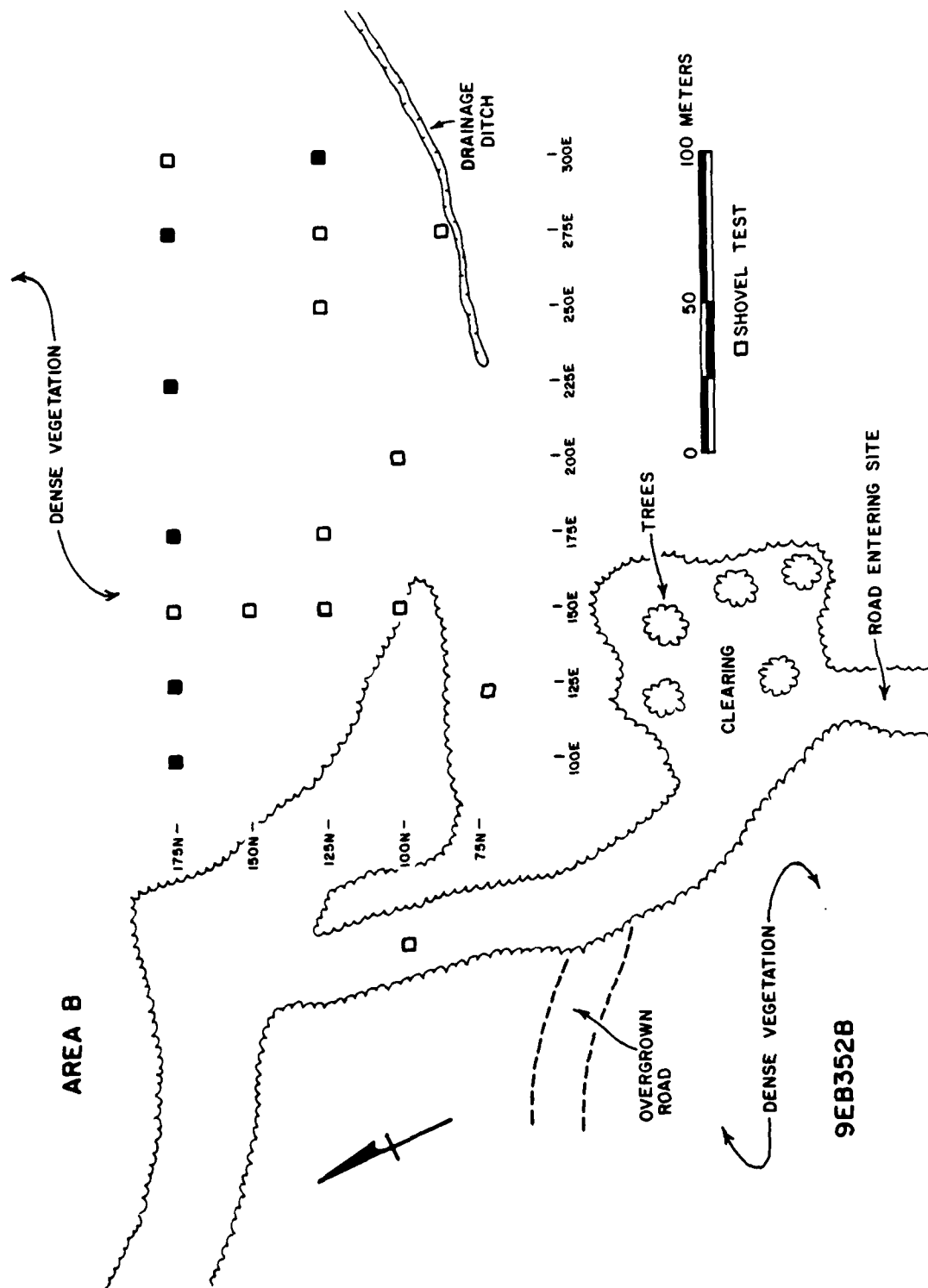


Figure 24: Location Map of Site 9EB352 (Area B)

9EB353

It was previously reported that this site was located in a clear-cut field on a ridge nose. It was described as 3,000 m² in extent, with moderate damage, and without site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts were found when first surveyed. An abandoned logging road cut through the site. During testing, the site was found to be heavily eroded.

Twenty-three shovel tests were excavated using a 10 x 20 m grid over an area 30 x 100 m. None of these tests produced artifacts. The depth to a very compact red clay ranged from 9 to 25 cm. Decomposed pieces of granite were noted in the soil, becoming more frequent with depth. There was no indication of undisturbed soil. Artifact density was comparatively low and soil erosion high, indicating much of the site was obliterated.

9EB358

This site was located on a ridgetop with a surrounding vegetation of young pines. It was reported to be 225 m² in extent with no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A) and with an unidentified prehistoric component. A Morrow Mountain point was found on the surface during the testing.

A 10 m grid was set up over an area 40 x 70 m in extent. Thirty-two shovel tests were excavated but none produced artifacts (Figure 25). After clearing away the surface litter and moss, red clay was immediately encountered. The site was described as having heavy erosional disturbances, gullies being on either side of the road that ran through the site. A surface lithic scatter was noted and collected (Table 18), but no part of the site remained intact.

TABLE 18

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB358

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)
1 (Surface)	9	3	23	(1) ^a

a - Morrow Mountain

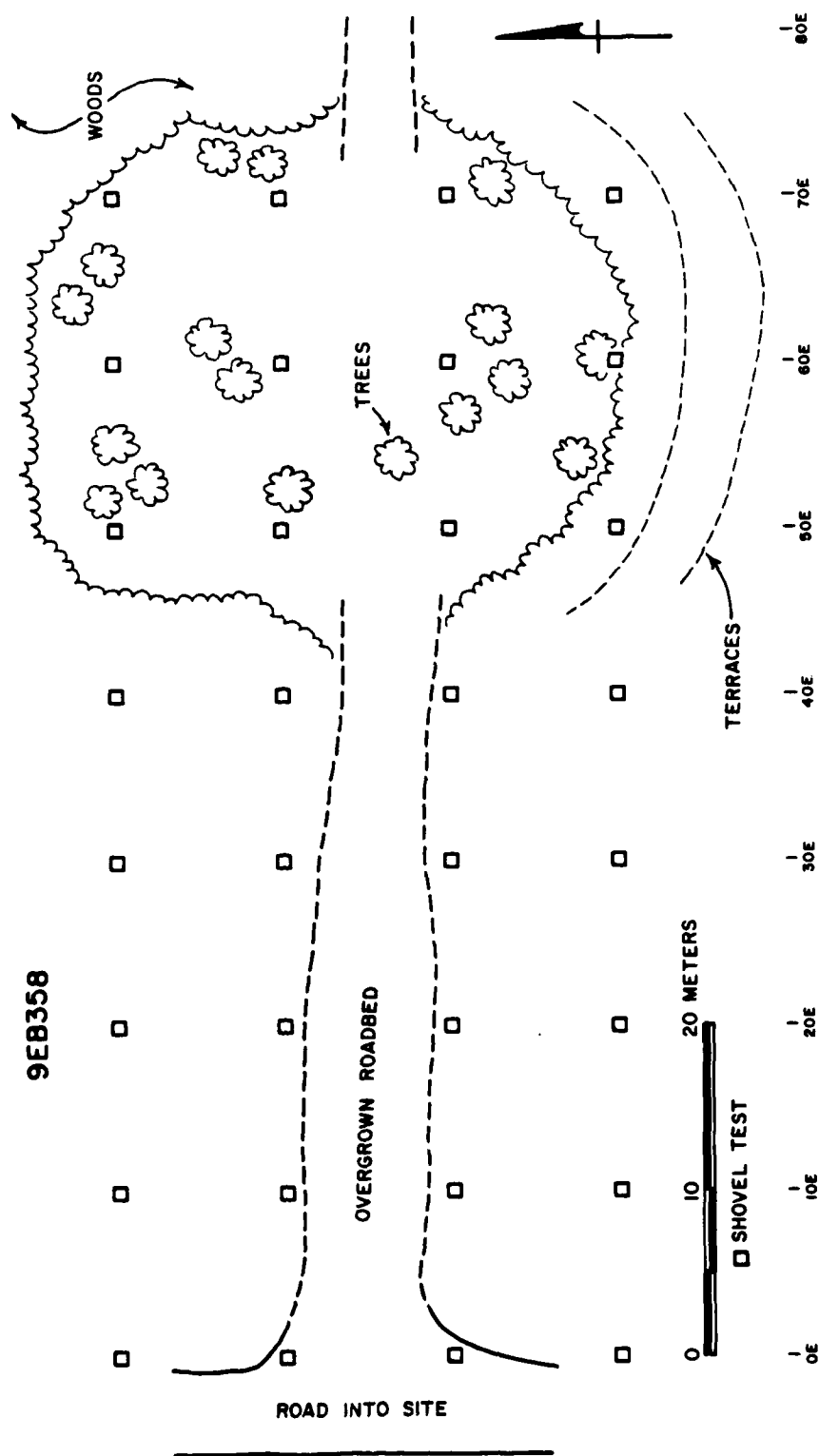


Figure 25: Location Map of Site 9EB358

This site was located in an old field on a terrace. It was previously reported to be 10,000 m² in size with 25 cm of depth and suffering moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). An abandoned road went through the site, which was overgrown with weeds and dense honeysuckle vines. The surrounding vegetation was mixed with pine and hardwood. Late Archaic materials and plain ceramic artifacts were reported earlier from the site. During testing, a simple stamped sherd (Appendix A) was found along with tuff and Ridge and Valley chert flakes.

Twenty-one shovel tests were dug using a 10 m grid over a 40 x 50 m area (Figure 26). Thirteen tests produced artifacts (Table 19). Below a thin humus was a light orange-brown sandy loam, which usually contained roots. A compact red-brown clay was then encountered. The clay ranged in depth from 5 to 50 cm below surface. Artifacts were usually found in the first 15 cm; however, at 110N, 100E, artifacts were present 40 cm below the surface. Artifacts were comparatively dense here, resting within a mantle of remnant A horizon denoted by the light colored loam. It is possible that much of the site (artificially speaking) is still present though the sediments are deflated. No comments were made in the field notes regarding massive ground disturbances. The general flatness of the terrain probably helped stabilize erosion. This site might be one of the better preserved sites in the reservoir area.

TABLE 19
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB366

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
3 (90N 90E)	4	1	3
4 (90N 100E)	4		4
5 (90N 110E)			2
6 (90N 120E)		1	
7 (100N 90E)	1		1 ^a
8 (100N 100E)	3		2
9 (100N 110E)	2		2
10 (110N 90E)	3		1 ^b
11 (110N 100E)	2		3 ^c
12 (110N 110E)	7		5
14 (110N 130E)			1
15 (120N 110E)	5		
17 (130N 100E)			2

a - 1 Tuff

b - 2 Ridge and Valley chert flakes

c - 1 Diorite flake

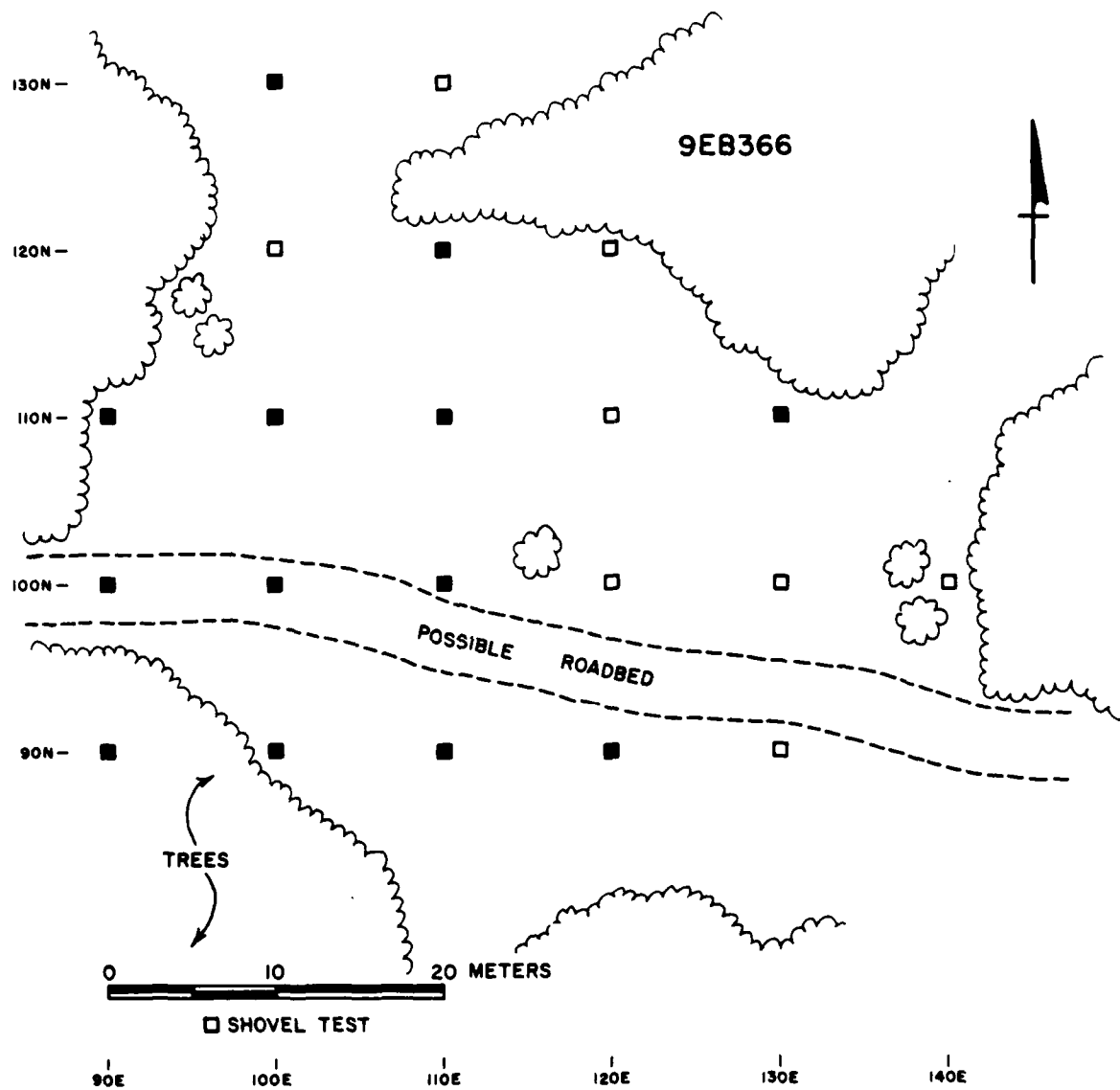


Figure 26: Location Map of Site 9EB366

9EB374

Located on a ridgetop with a surrounding vegetation of pine and hardwood, this site was originally reported as being 800 m² in extent with no depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was further described as having an unidentified prehistoric component, and no diagnostic artifacts were found during additional testing.

Twenty-three shovel tests were excavated in a 10 m grid overlying a 40 x 60 m area. Only one test (100N, 1020E) produced an artifact, a quartz thinning flake. The ridgetop had been severely eroded. A brown sandy plowzone overlay the red clay located from 3 to 25 cm below the surface. There was no pattern to this depth over the site and probably little chance of undisturbed deposits at this site.

9EB389

This site was located on a long, narrow ridgetop with a surrounding vegetation of pine and hardwood. It was previously reported as 4,500 m² in extent and with moderate damage and with no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A roadbed cut across the ridgetop which was severely eroded by gullies.

Twenty-one shovel tests were excavated, with four producing artifacts (Table 20). The grid was 10 x 20 m in a 20 x 180 m area (Figure 27). Some of the tests on the eastern part of the ridge had to be offset due to the erosional features.

Below the thin humus a loose sandy moist red clay was present that graded into a hard compact red clay. Artifacts were noted 20 cm below the surface in test 240N, 100E. However, this test was in the middle of the roadbed and subjected to disturbances, as were all the shovel tests that produced artifacts. It was obvious that severe erosion had occurred here.

TABLE 20

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB389

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes
2 (100N 100E)	1	
3 (180N 100E)		1
5 (220N 105E)	2	
6 (240N 100E)	3	1

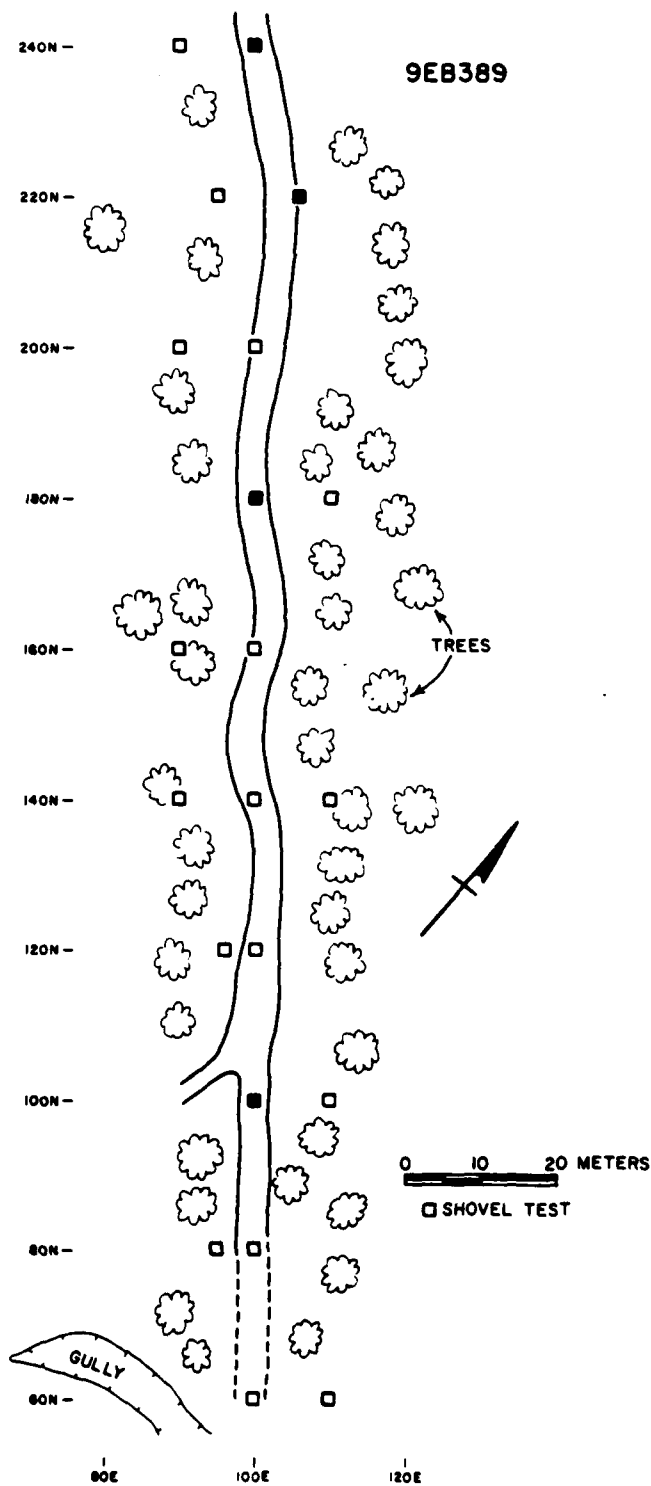


Figure 27: Location Map of Site 9EB389

9EB390

Located in a pasture, this site was originally reported to be 2,500 m² in extent with no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was classified as an unidentified prehistoric site and only one quartz chunk was found during testing. Several quartz outcrops were in the immediate vicinity (Figure 28). The area to the east of the road was eroding heavily and the red clay was exposed on the surface.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in a 50 x 60 m area using a 20 m² and 10 x 20 m grid system. As stated above, only one test, 100N, 60E, produced an artifact. A thin humus or sod zone overlay red sandy loam that in turn topped red clay. In several instances the red clay was beneath the humus and at one test was on the surface. At 100N, 80E, the deepest shovel test, plow scars were found at the top of the red clay that was 22 cm below the surface.

On the road south of the site, two areas of exposed quartz were noted. In area A (Figure 28) two two-meter radii density observations were made. These consisted of drawing a circle two m in radius over the artifact concentration and counting all quartz debris occurring within the circle. In one, 40 to 60 possible pieces of debitage occurred. None of these objects were collected, however, so confirmation in the lab was not possible. In the second observation area, six quartz cobbles were noted. In area B, a single two-meter radius was made in which nine cobbles were reported.

This site appeared to be eroded into the B horizon. Accordingly, no undisturbed features or strata were likely to exist.

9EB393

Site 9EB393 was located on a ridgetop. It was earlier reported to be 625 m² in area, having no site depth and suffering from moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. No diagnostic artifacts were found during the first survey and only one quartz chunk was found during testing.

Using a 10 m grid over a 10 x 40 m area, 15 shovel tests were excavated with only one producing an artifact. No artifacts were found on the surface of the site. The matrix of the site consisted of a humus layer overlying a plowzone of light brown sandy loam below which was red clay. In several tests, the red clay occurred below the humus. The depth range for the red clay varied from 1 to 30 cm below the surface, and there did not appear to be any clear pattern to the depth. This site was heavily eroded with little potential for undisturbed deposits.

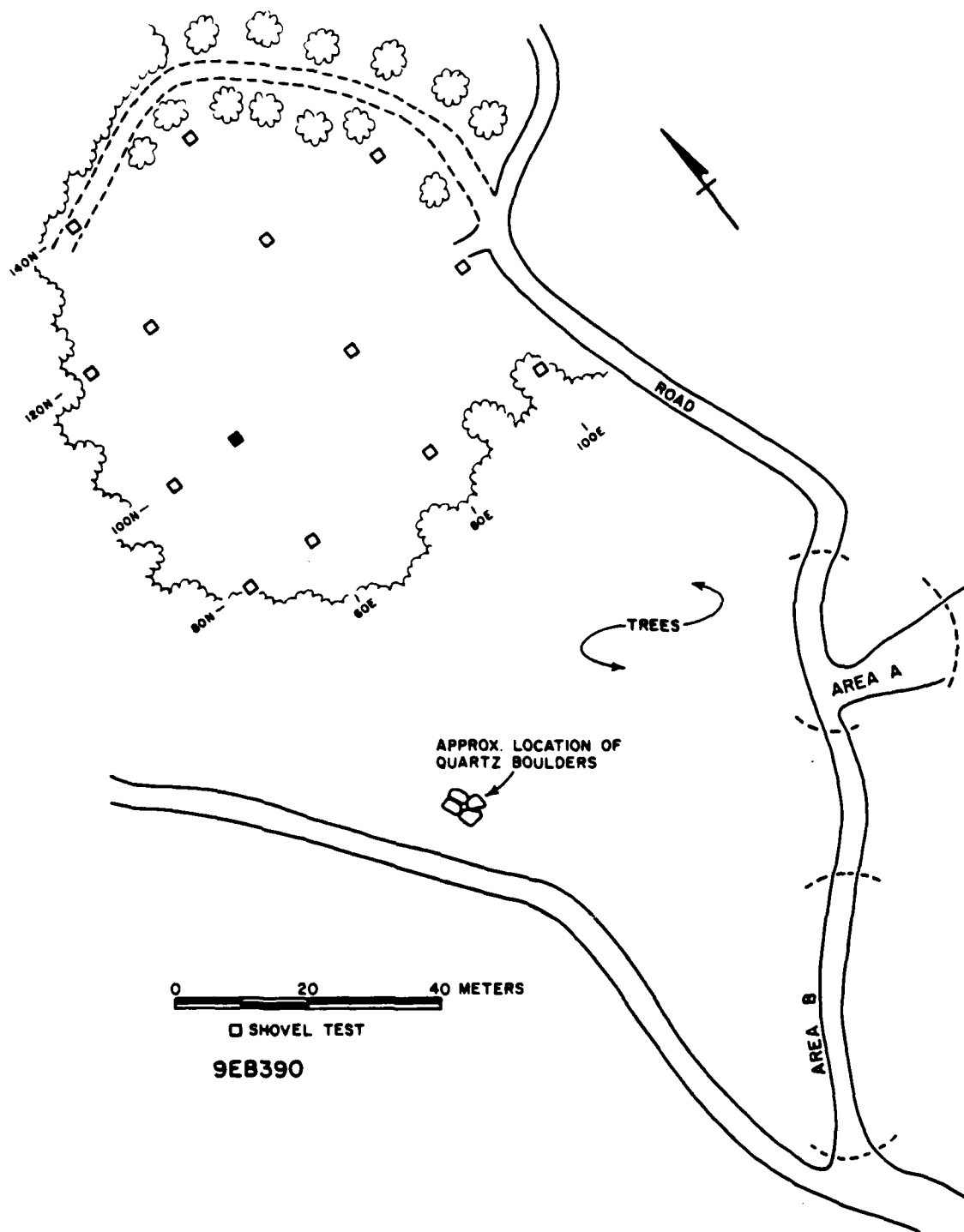


Figure 28: Location Map of Site 9EB390

9EB398

This site was located on a ridgetop in a pasture. The pasture was active even though the grass cover was rather sparse. A terrace was located in the southern part of the site indicating that the area might have been used for planting also.² The site was originally described as being moderately damaged, 3,750 m² in area, having no site depth, and containing unidentified prehistoric and historic components (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). This site had been highly eroded.

Six shovel tests were excavated 20 m apart along a base line (Figure 29) with only one test producing an artifact, a single quartz chunk (Table 21). In all but one test the red clay was encountered either on the surface or directly below the grass cover. The most northern test had a brown sandy clay overlying the red clay, which was 15 cm below the surface.

TABLE 21

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB398

Provenience Number	Chunks	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)
2 (100N 85E)		(1) ^a
4 (140N 100E)	1	

a - Possible Savannah River

Six two-meter radii density observation circles were also placed on the surface of the site (Figure 29). A count of the artifacts in each circle was made, but only diagnostic artifacts were collected. Circle D contained one quartz flake. Circle E contained a possible broken Savannah River point, four small quartz flakes and one quartzite flake. Circle F contained 11 quartz flakes.

Because of the extremely eroded condition of the site, it is doubtful if any undisturbed strata now exist at this site.

9EB399

Site 9EB399 was in a terraced pasture on a ridge nose overlooking Van Creek. It was reported to be 1,200 m² in area with no site depth and suffering from moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts were found during the initial survey or testing. Prehis-

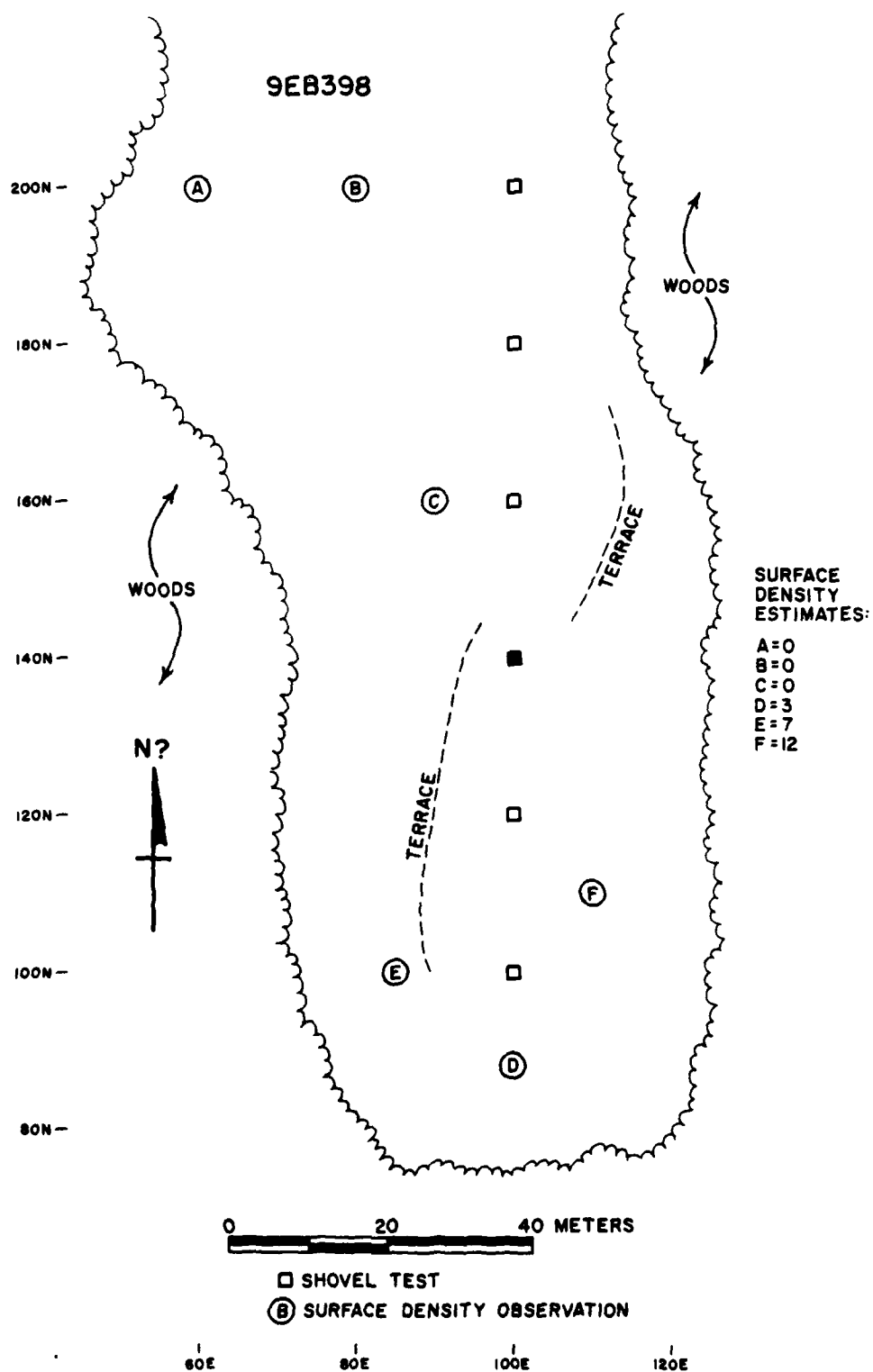


Figure 29: Location Map of Site 9EB398

toric pottery was found during testing, demonstrating the existence of at least a ceramic prehistoric component (Appendix A).

Thirty-six shovel tests were excavated in a 120 x 140 m area, using a 20 m grid (Figure 30). Only three of these tests produced artifacts (Table 22). In most of the tests the red clay was beneath the humus or grass cover and in some instances was exposed on the surface. In the deeper tests a brown sandy loam was found between the humus and red clay. The depth to the red clay varied over the site from 9 to 29 cm below the surface. The deepest part of the site seemed to be in the center and in the northwestern quadrant.

TABLE 22

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB399

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes
3 (920N 1000E)		1
6 (960N 980E)		1
8 (960N 1020E)	1	

Three two-meter radii surface density observations were made and were noted on the map (Figure 30). No surface collections were made, however. All of the artifacts noted in these circles were quartz debitage.

The site was concentrated on the higher ground with very few artifacts located on the floodplain along the creek. There was no evidence for undisturbed deposits at this site.

9EB402

This site was located in a saddle that had been severely disturbed and eroded. A road cut through the saddle, which had been graded, and logging activity had taken place at the north end of the site. Saprolite was visible in places on the surface. The site was previously described as being 200 m² in extent with no site depth and having moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No diagnostic artifacts were found during the initial survey or this testing phase.

Thirteen shovel tests were dug in a 10 x 120 m area using a 10 x 20 m grid (Figure 31). Only one shovel test produced artifacts (Table 23). Either red clay or decaying granite was encountered between 1 to 17 cm below the surface. Above this was a light brown sandy loam, which was capped by a thin humus layer in a few tests.

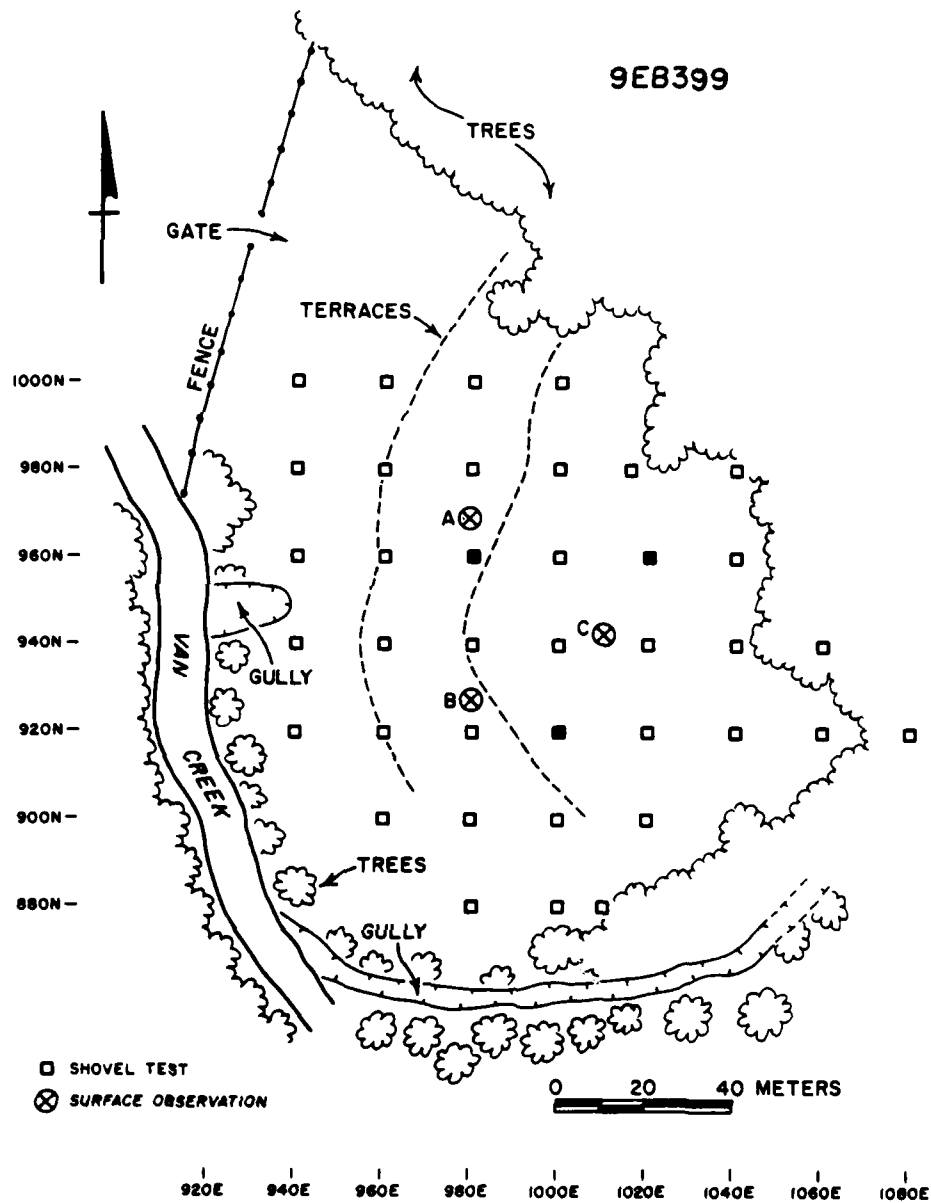


Figure 30: Location Map of Site 9EB399

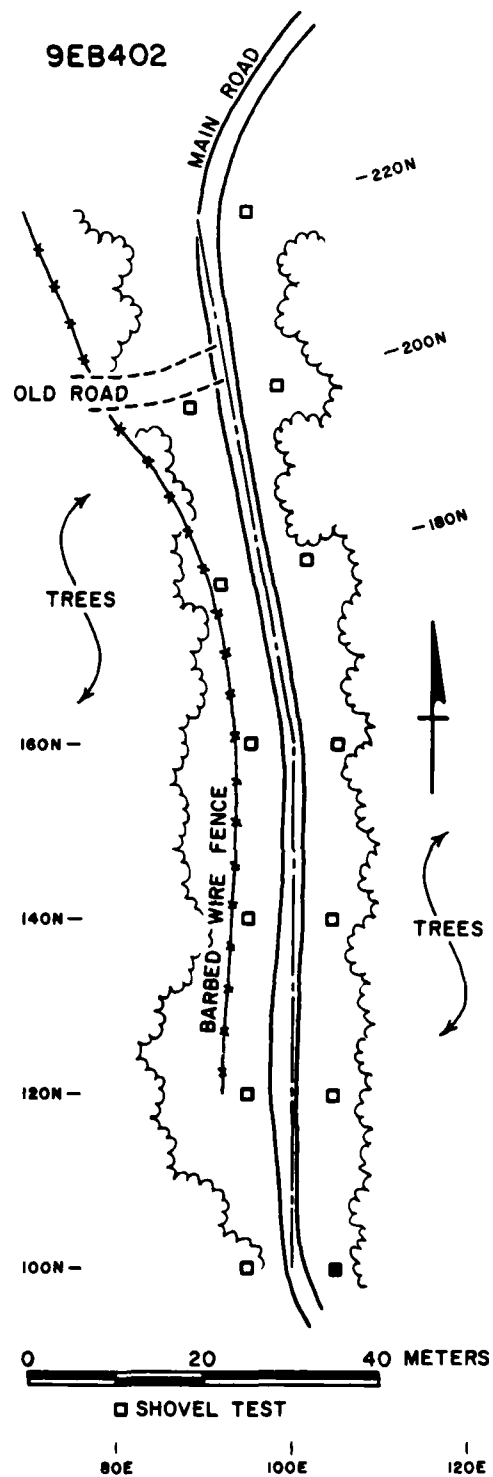


Figure 31: Location Map of Site 9EB402

This site was so disturbed that there was no chance that cultural deposits remained. The cultural material present may have washed down from a site reported to be on top of a hill to the south of the saddle.

TABLE 23
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB402

Provenience Number	Thinning Flakes	Flake tools #tls/#edges
1 (Surface)		1/1 ^a
4 (100N 105E)	4	
a - Quartzite		

9EB412

This site was located on a knoll overlooking the Savannah River. The knoll had terraced sides to the north leading down to the river. Paris Island was located across the river, which curved at this point. The site was previously reported to be 7,500 m² in area with a depth of 15 cm and with moderate site damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation consisted of mixed pine and hardwood, some which had been logged recently, and briars. No diagnostic lithic artifacts came from this site, although one flake of Coastal Plain chert was discovered in testing. Only one sherd, rectilinear complicated stamped, came from the site.

The site was divided into three loci, A, B, and C, based upon an angled base line (Figure 32). From 1000N, 100E, located on the west end of the knoll, the base line extended 30 m due east. This was locus A. The base line then angled 120° east from north for 70 m to form locus B. The base line then angled due south through the center of a dirt road for 60 m to form locus C.

A total of 50 shovel tests was placed over the site with 13 producing artifacts (Table 24). In area A, a 10 m grid system was used. Sixteen tests were dug and three contained artifacts. In area B, a 10 x 20 m grid was laid with 17 shovel tests excavated. Four produced artifacts. Area C was also laid out in a 10 x 20 m grid. Fifteen shovel tests were dug with six containing artifacts. All but one of these tests were placed along the grid 260E line. This clearly showed that the majority of the artifacts were located in the southern section of the site.

The stratigraphy of the site consisted of a humus layer overlying a light brown sandy loam followed by a compact red clay. This sandy loam may be an old plowzone. In the shallower tests, this sandy loam was absent and

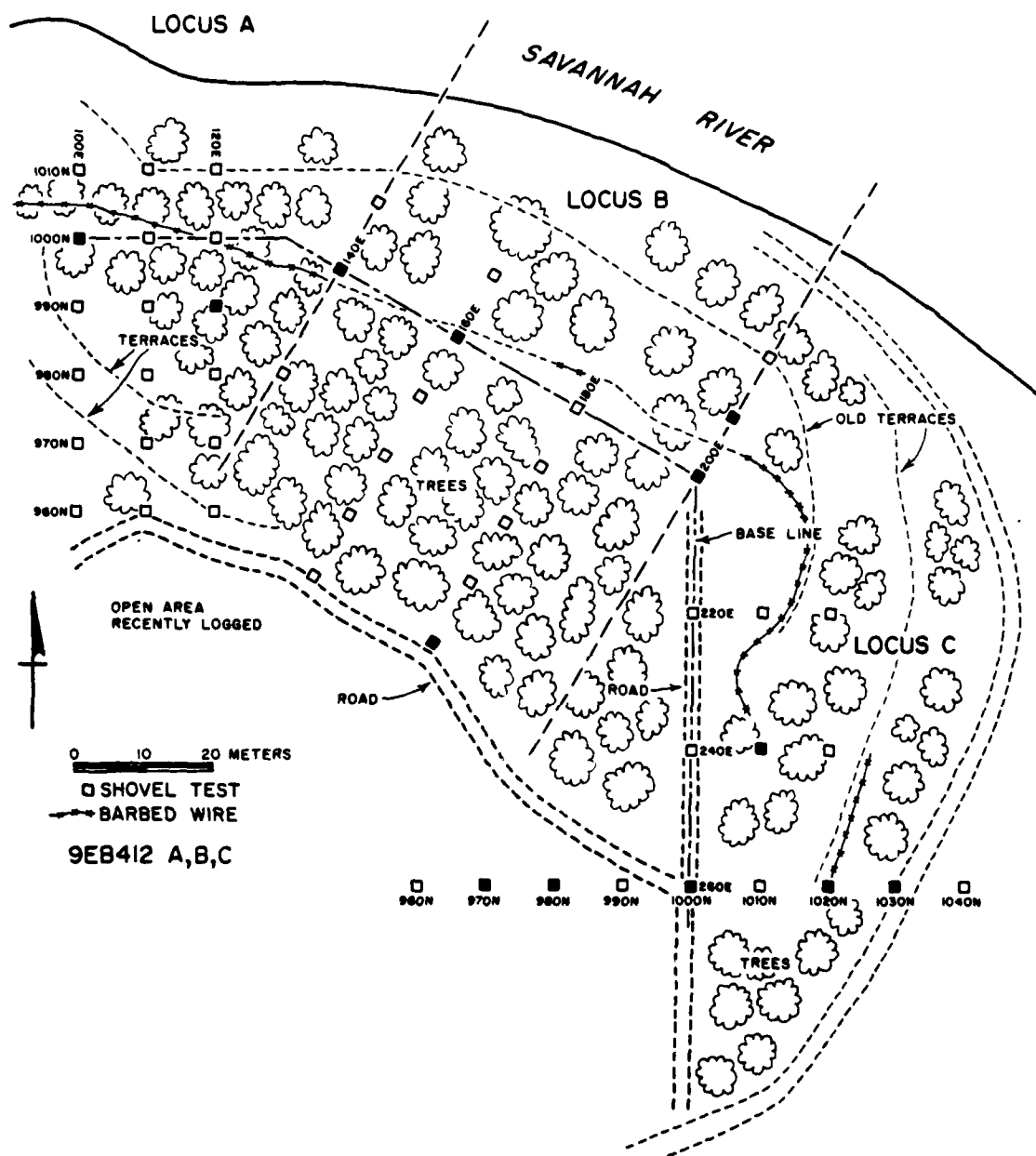


Figure 32: Location Map of Site 9EB412

the red clay lay directly beneath the humus. The red clay ranged in depth from 1 to 34 cm below the surface. There was no indication of undisturbed soil on top of the knoll. However, in the southern slope of the site it was possible that there was an undisturbed layer which had been buried by wash from the knoll top. More work might be done on the southern slope of the site under the assumption that artifact-bearing sediments might be preserved under the slope wash. Features might be preserved here as well.

TABLE 24

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB412

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frgs.)	Other Lithics
1 (Surface-C)	2	1	3		1 ^a
2 (B100N 200E)			2		
3 (B960N 180E)			2		
5 (C970N 260E)	8	2 ^b	4		
6 (C980N 260E)			1		
7 (A990N 120E)	1		1		
9 (A1000N 100E)	1				
10 (A1000N 140E)	1				
11 (B1000B 160E)			3	(1)	
12 (C1000N 260E)	4		4 ^c		
14 (B1010N 200E)	1				
15 (C1010N 240E)	1		1		
16 (C1020N 260E)	1				
17 (C1030N 260E)	1				

a - Steatite Sherd

b - 1 Quartzite

c - 1 Coastal Plain Chert Flake

9EB417

This site was located on a terrace in an old, overgrown agricultural field. It was reported to be 1,500 m² in extent, 20 cm deep, and suffering from moderate damage. The field notes described this site as being on an alluvial fan, and a gully was noted to the north on the site map. No diagnostic artifacts came from this site, but one plain prehistoric sherd was found in testing (Appendix A).

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated using a 10 m grid over a 25 x 50 m area (Figure 33). Three of these tests produced artifacts (Table 25). The soil matrix consisted of a light brown sandy loam, the plowzone, over a dark yellow or red clay. Based on the shovel tests, there was a possibility of undisturbed deposits in the northern and southern edges of the field

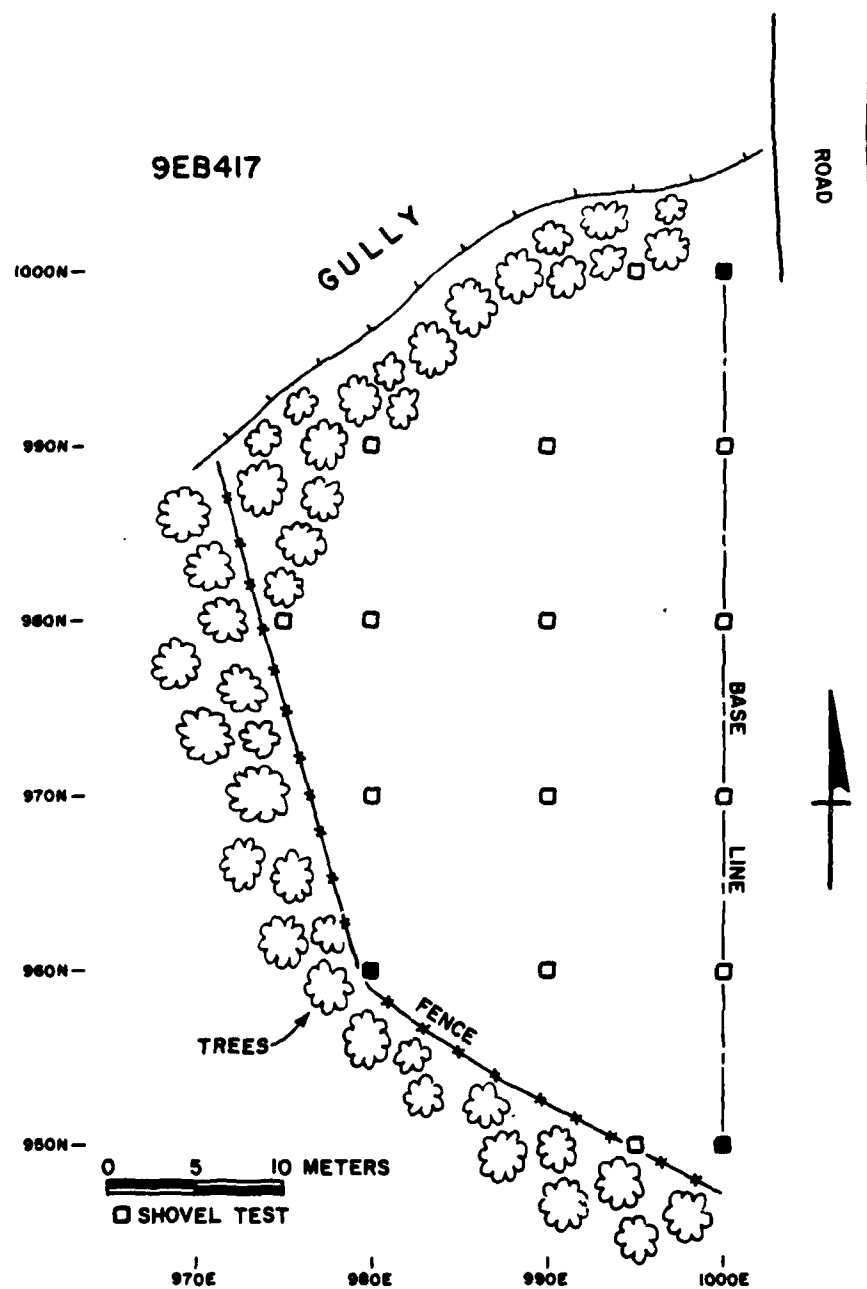


Figure 33: Location Map of Site 9EB417

near the tree line. These areas had the deepest shovel tests also and contained artifacts. This site might be re-examined using excavation techniques in these areas to search for more artifacts and features.

TABLE 25
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 9EB417

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes
3 (950N 1000E)	3	2
4 (860N 980E)		2
10 (1000N 1000E)		2

SOUTH CAROLINA PREHISTORIC SITES

38AB12

Site 38AB12 was located on a terrace, just north of the railroad trestle over the Savannah River, near the northern part of Paris Island. Originally, when it was recorded during the 1977 survey, the dimensions given were 170 x 800 m in extent (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was also described as being moderately damaged and being clear-cut. Cultural components noted were Middle Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Ceramic Prehistoric, and Historic. A depth of 20 cm of soil was also noted at that time.

Testing of this site consisted of placing 34 shovel tests over an area 150 x 260 m in extent (Figure 34). The grid size employed was 40 m. Fourteen of the tests yielded artifacts (Table 26). None of these artifacts were diagnostic in the strict sense of the word, although steatite, Ridge and Valley chert and complicated stamped pottery were noted. The depth of the shovel tests varied from 13 to 47 cm below surface. These depths below surface referred to the depth at which an impervious red clay was reached. There appeared to be no consistent pattern to the depth, which meant that there was little or no chance that there were any undisturbed cultural deposits present. A historic component was present at the northwest corner of the site. This historic site was probably a post-Civil War tenant's cabin, associated with the Millwood Plantation, approximately 1,000 m downstream. Artifacts recovered included a chert biface fragment, a diorite hammerstone fragment, and one quartz hafted biface that was not diagnostic of any cultural Historic period. The balance of the artifacts recovered consisted primarily of quartz flakes, although one chert flake and a couple of rhyolite flakes were found. There was little possibility of undisturbed sediments surviving under the plowed soil.

TABLE 26

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB12

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thin. Flakes	Haft. Whl.	Bif. Frag.	Preforms Whl. Frag.	Other Bifaces	Other Lithics
1 (Surface)				1 ^b	(1)		3 ^a	1 ^c
23 (820N 1000E)			1					
25 (860N 920E)	1		1					
27 (900N 920E)	1		1					

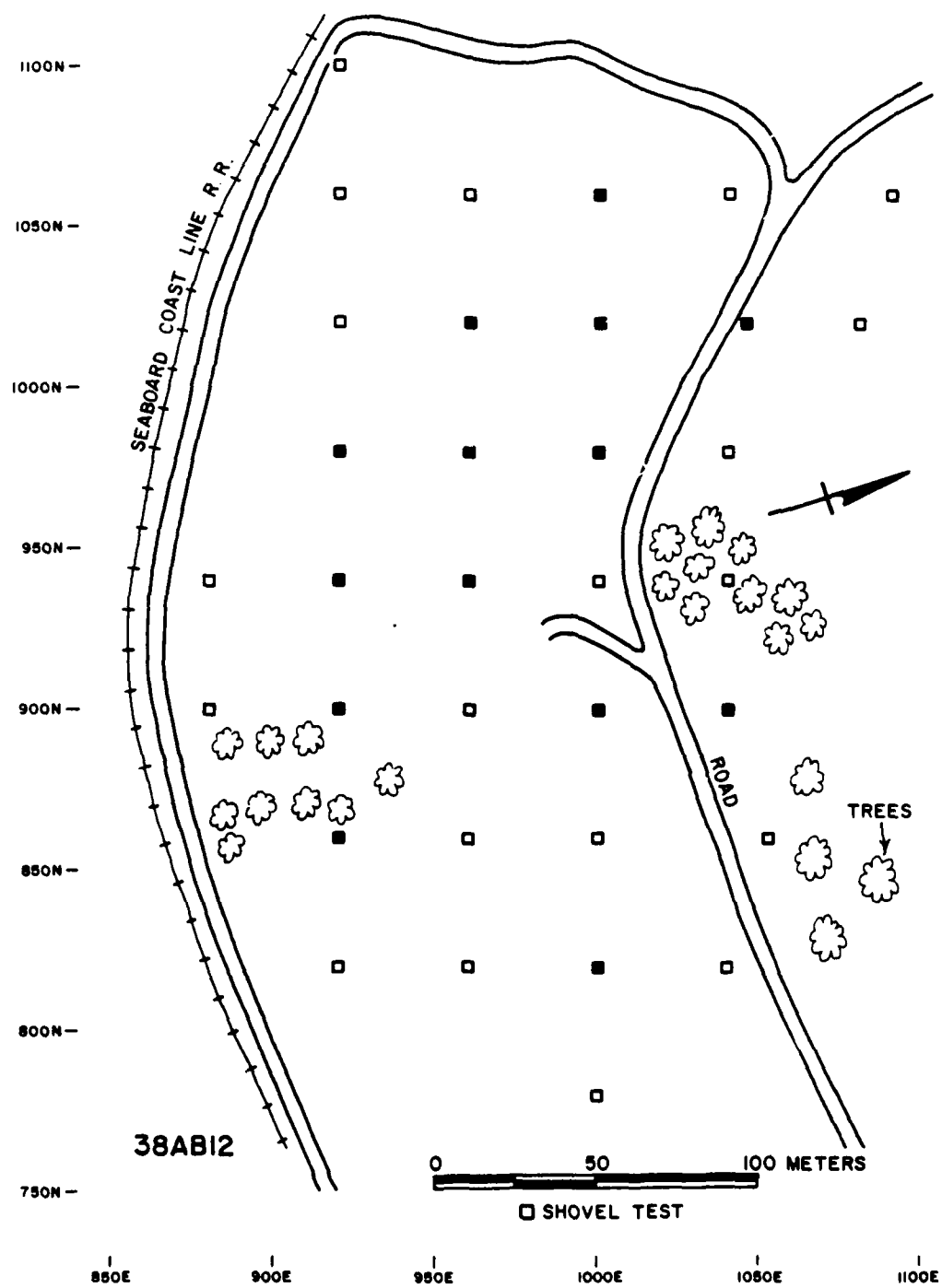


Figure 34: Location Map of Site 38AB12

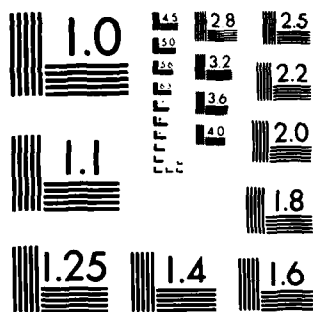
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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TABLE 26 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thin. Flakes	Haft. Whl.	Bif. Frag.	Preforms Whl. Frag.	Other Bifaces	Other Lithics
29 (900N 1000E)	1		2					
30 (900N 1040E)	1 ^d							
31 (940N 920E)	2		1					
32 (940N 960E)			1					
33 (980N 920E)	1							
34 (980N 960E)		1	1					
35 (980N 1000E)			3 ^e					
36 (1020N 960E)	1							
37 (1020N 1000E)	1							
38 (1020N 1040E)	1		2 ^f					
39 (1060N 1000E)			1					

a - 1 Coastal Plain Chert

b - Short Stem

c - Diorite Hammerstone

d - Ridge and Valley Chert

e - 1 Diorite, 1 Tuff

f - 1 Tuff

38AB14

This site was not visited during the 1977 survey, so previous information is a result of the Hemmings survey of 1969 (Hemmings 1970). It was noted by Hemmings that the size of the site was one acre; it was also described as heavily damaged. The vegetation was described as pine and hardwood, and the site was situated on a ridge slope. Artifacts were diagnostic from the Middle Archaic, the Ceramic Prehistoric, and the Historic periods. In addition, a potentially diagnostic biface was found at the site.

A total of 18 shovel tests was placed in an area 10 x 80 m in extent (Figure 35). Eleven of the 18 tests yielded artifacts (Table 27). The depth of the shovel tests ranged from 12 to 22 cm, but it was obvious there was no apparent pattern to this depth. There were no undisturbed cultural deposits present. Artifacts recovered included a quartz Hardaway-

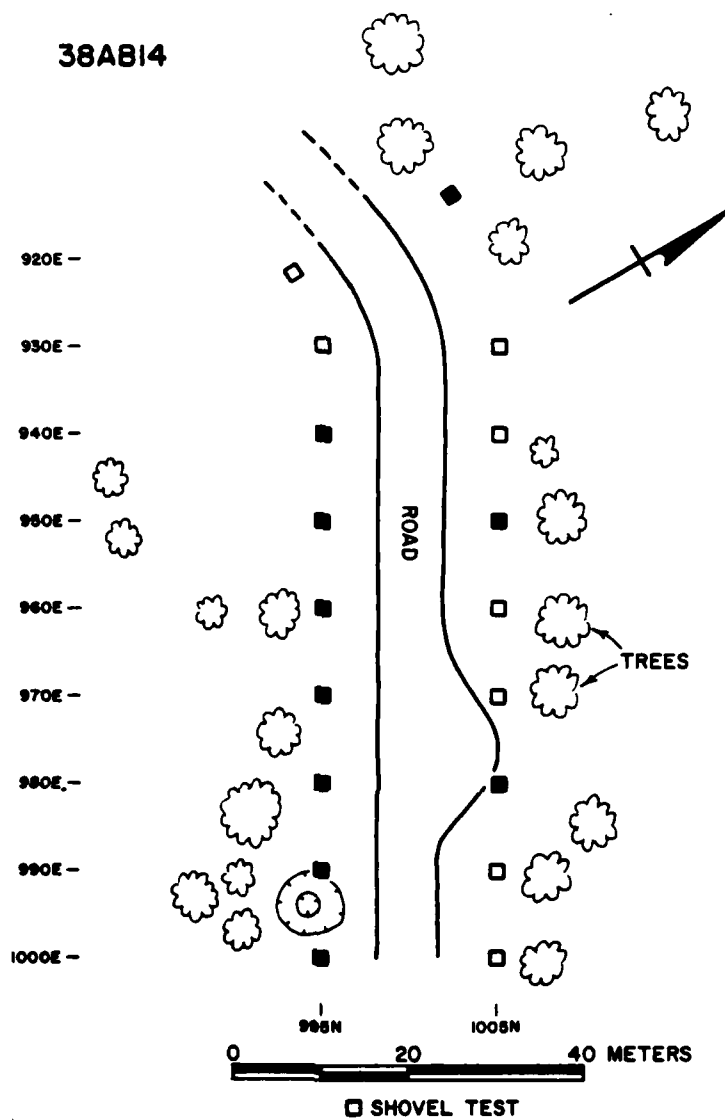


Figure 35: Location Map of Site 38AB14

Dalton biface, which gave this site an Early Archaic component. The balance of the artifacts recovered consisted primarily of unutilized quartz flakes, although one utilized quartz flake was noted in shovel test 7 (Table 27). This site also had a historic component. Possibly related to this component was a depression (actually a hole in the ground) in the southeast portion of the site (Figure 35). While the function of this hole was problematic, it might possibly be a historic mining feature. Standing water was noted in the road. Because there had been no rain in about two months prior to the examination of the site, it was likely that this puddle of water came from a spring located near the site. Further work might be scheduled for this site to investigate the historic feature.

TABLE 27

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB14

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flk tls tls/edges	Haft. Bif. (Whl. Frags.)	Other Lithics
1 (Surface)					1 ^a	
2 (995N 940E)	1		2			
3 (995N 950E)	1		1			
4 (995N 960E)			3			
5 (995N 970E)	2		2			
6 (995N 980E)	4		2			
7 (995N 990E)	3		2	1/1		2 ^b
8 (995N 1000E)	1		3			
10 (1005N 920E)			1			
11 (1005N 950E)	2					
12 (1005N 980E)		1	1			

a - Hardaway

b - Bipolar flakes

38AB132

When originally surveyed, this site was described as 60 x 260 m in extent (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was also described as having been heavily damaged by clear-cutting. It was located on a ridgetop above the Savannah River. Two cultural historic components were also noted at that time; one, Middle Archaic, the other, Ceramic Prehistoric. This site was severely disturbed.

In order to evaluate this site, 19 shovel tests were placed in a 20 m grid over an area 80 x 140 m in extent. This area was smaller than the area given in the site form. Based on a revisit to the site and without having to shovel test the area, it was concluded that a large segment of the site was extensively disturbed (Figure 36). Only 3 of the 18 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Table 28). The depth of these shovel tests ranged



Figure 36: Location Map of Site 38AB132

from 1 to 44 cm below surface, but no pattern was noted in these depths. The entire site surface was extensively disturbed and had been modified by agriculture during the antebellum and postbellum periods, and by the planting and harvesting of pines in the area. The latter resulted in damage from the operation of heavy equipment, such as bulldozers.

TABLE 28

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB132

Provenience Number	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
17 (80N 160E)	1	
18 (120N 140E)		1
20 (180N 180E)		1

38AB142

The site was originally described in the 1977 survey as 20 x 40 m in extent (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was also described as being heavily damaged with a vegetation cover of mixed pine and hardwood. It was noted to be on a ridgetop, and the cultural affiliation was listed as unidentified prehistoric, which means that no diagnostic materials were recovered.

A 20 m grid was placed over the site, and 11 points in this grid were selected as the centers of three-meter radius collection circles (Figure 37). Three of these circles yielded artifacts, which consisted entirely of quartz flakes (Table 29). It was also observed during the testing that the site area was very heavily disturbed, being damaged by heavy equipment operation and manifesting large piles of rock.

TABLE 29

ARTIFACTS FROM 38AB142

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
11 (90N 100E)		1	
14 (100N 90E)	2		1
17 (110N 80E)		1	1

38AB142

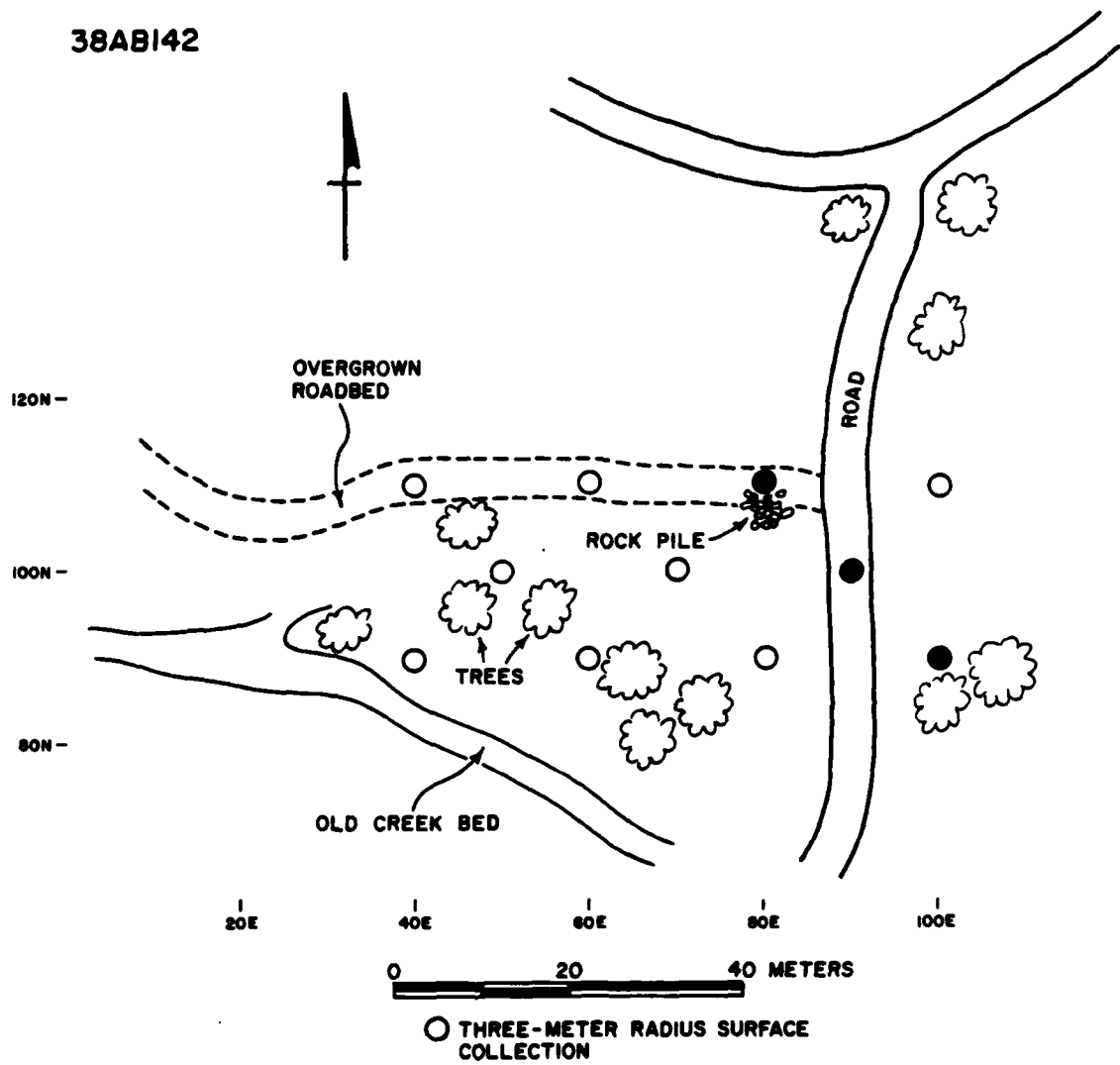


Figure 37: Location Map of Site 38AB142

38AB163

This ridgetop site was first described during the 1977 survey (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A) as being 20 x 60 m in extent. The depth of the soil was noted to be five centimeters. The site was described as being moderately damaged. Vegetation was noted to be mixed pine and hardwood.

During the testing program, a total of 11 shovel tests was placed over an area 30 x 160 m in extent on a grid that varied from 10 to 20 m on its side (Figure 38). Only one of the 11 shovel tests yielded any artifacts, that being two unutilized flakes from 110N, 80E. There was no clear pattern to the depth of the shovel tests, which varied from 1 to 31 cm below surface. A number of features, including bulldozing scars from the logging of hardwood, slash piles, and dead falls, indicated that the entire site area had been very heavily disturbed by agriculture and the subsequent use of this site as a pine plantation.

38AB164

When first surveyed, this site area was noted to be 20 x 25 m in size (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The depth of the soil was noted as 12 cm. The site, which was located in mixed pine and hardwood on a ridge nose, was noted as heavily damaged. No diagnostic artifacts were found, and the cultural affiliation was listed as unidentified prehistoric.

During this testing, a total of 10 shovel tests was placed on a 10 m grid (Figure 39). Only one of these ten tests yielded any artifacts. A quartz biface blank was found at 100N, 110E. The depth of the shovel tests ranged from 1 to 9 cm below surface. The only artifacts recovered were a quartz biface and an ironstone sherd (Appendix C). There were no undisturbed cultural deposits present at this site.

38AB166

When this site was first surveyed, its size was noted to be 30 x 100 m and the depth of the soil was 20 cm. It was moderately damaged and located on an upland knoll (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The vegetation was mixed pine and hardwood. Unidentified prehistoric and historic components were present at the site.

During this testing, 9 shovel tests ranging in depth from 1 to 7 cm were placed over an area 20 x 80 m in extent on a 20 m grid (Figure 40). Only one of these shovel tests, 940N, 990E, yielded an artifact, a rhyolite flake. The area was very disturbed and there was absolutely no possibility that any undisturbed cultural deposits were present at the site.

38AB163

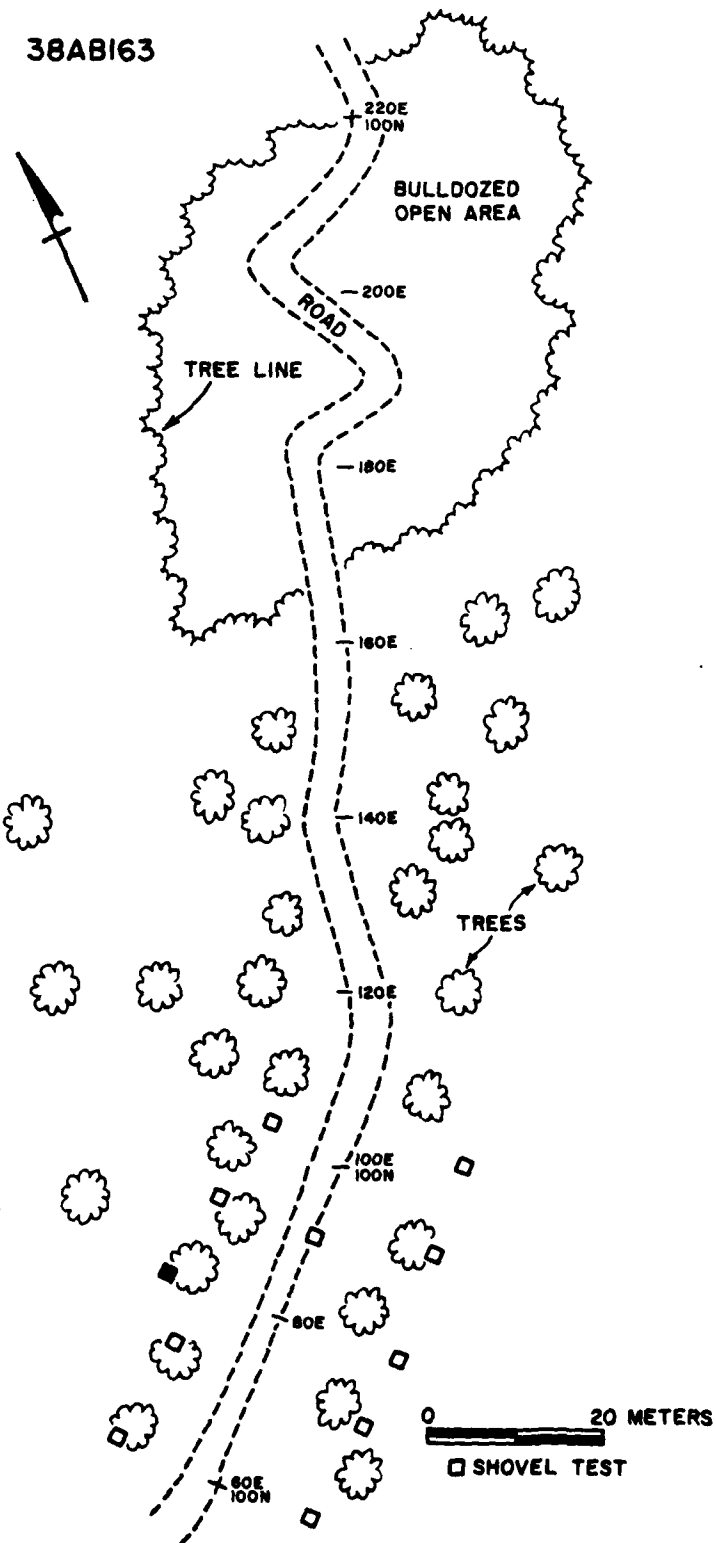


Figure 38: Location Map of Site 38AB163

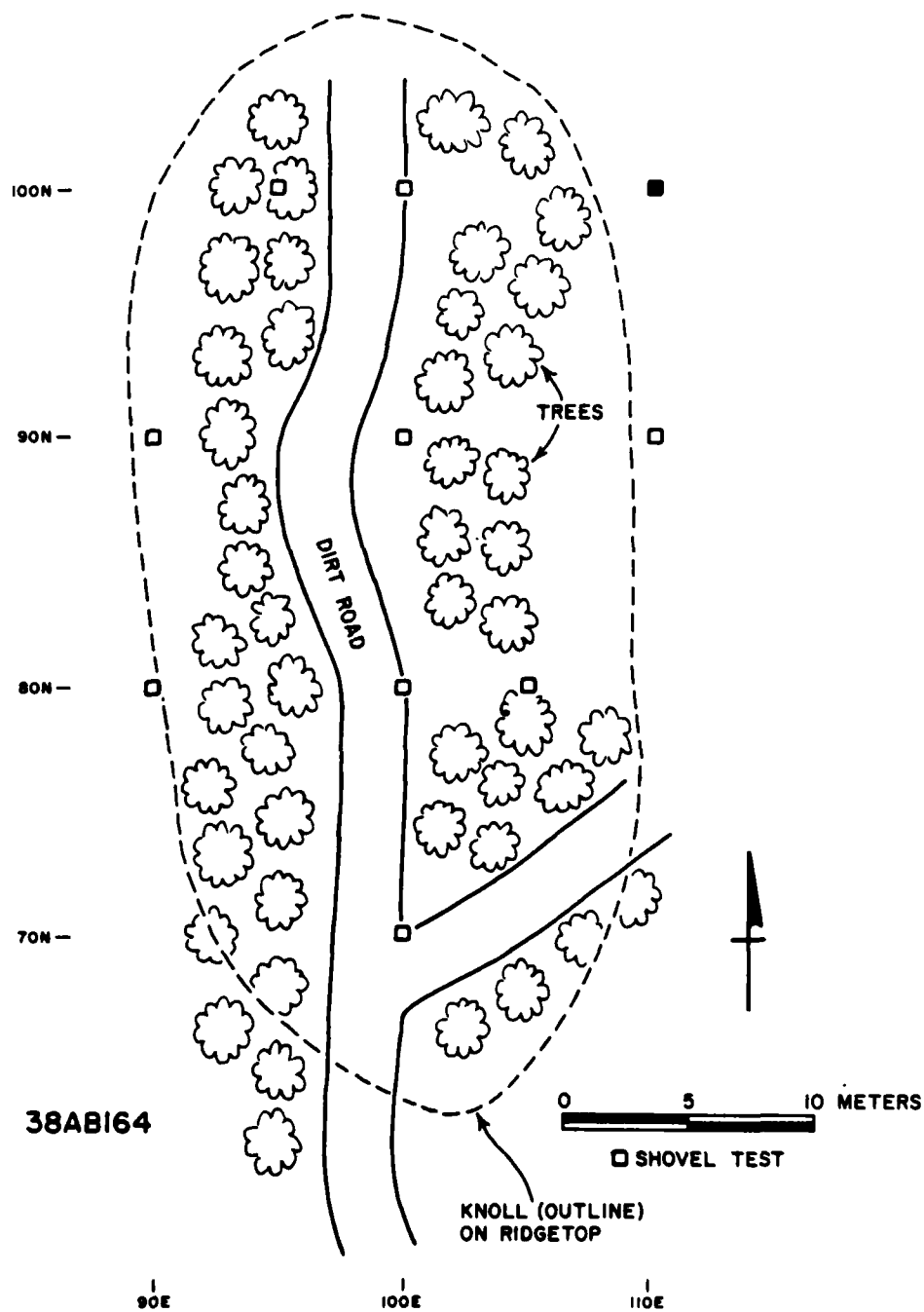


Figure 39: Location Map of Site 38AB164

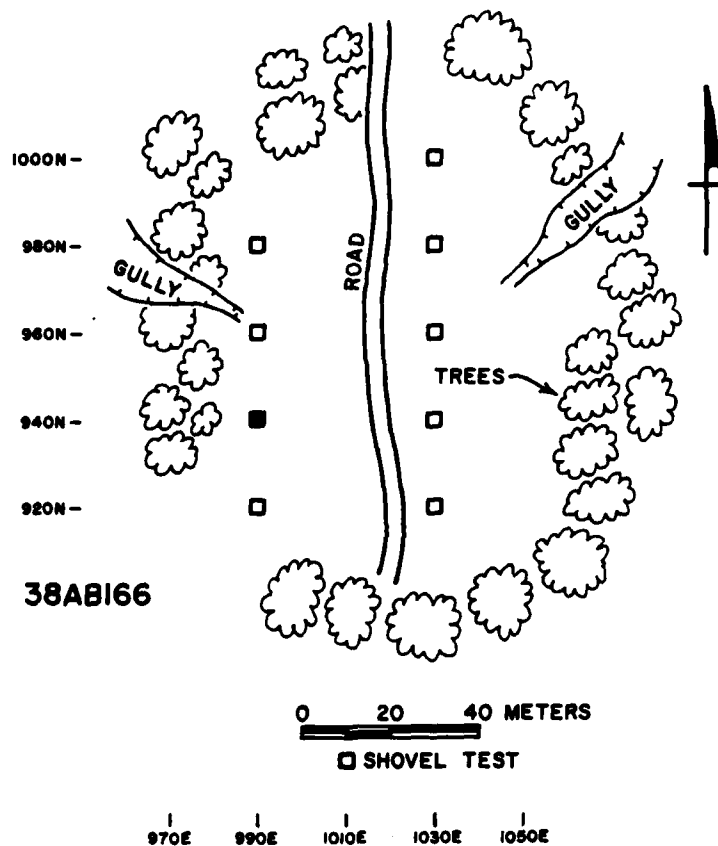


Figure 40: Location Map of Site 38AB166

38AB169

When first surveyed, the site was described as being 40 x 80 m in extent, moderately damaged, and located in mixed pine and hardwood on a ridgetop (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Both a Middle Archaic and a Ceramic Prehistoric cultural component were present at this site.

Fourteen shovel tests were placed over an area 20 x 50 m in extent (Figure 41). The depth of these tests ranged from 2 to 15 cm. Artifacts recovered included quartz flakes, one rhyolite biface, and one diorite biface (Table 30). The results of testing for this site indicated that the depth of the shovel tests revealed no consistent pattern. It was clear from these investigations that the site area had been extensively disturbed primarily by agricultural use that resulted in the erosion of all of the A horizon from the site surface. Again, the depth of these shovel tests indicated the depth at which an impervious red clay layer was reached. These depths, in fact, represented the depth of the red clay plowzone. They did not necessarily have anything to do with intact deposits that might have undisturbed cultural remains.

TABLE 30

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB169

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Hafted Bifaces Whole (Frag.)	Biface Blanks
7 (70N 130E)			1		
8 (80N 110E)	1				
9 (80N 130E)			1		
10 (90N 100E)	1		1		
11 (90N 110E)	3	2	13		1 ^a
12 (90N 130E)				1 ^b	
13 (90N 140E)	1				
14 (100N 100E)		1			

a - Tuff

b - Diorite

38AB170

Located on the active floodplain of the Savannah River, this site was noted to be 150 x 210 m in extent when first surveyed (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The vegetation cover was described as bottomland hardwoods. Mississippian and Historic period components were indicated by surface collections done at that time.

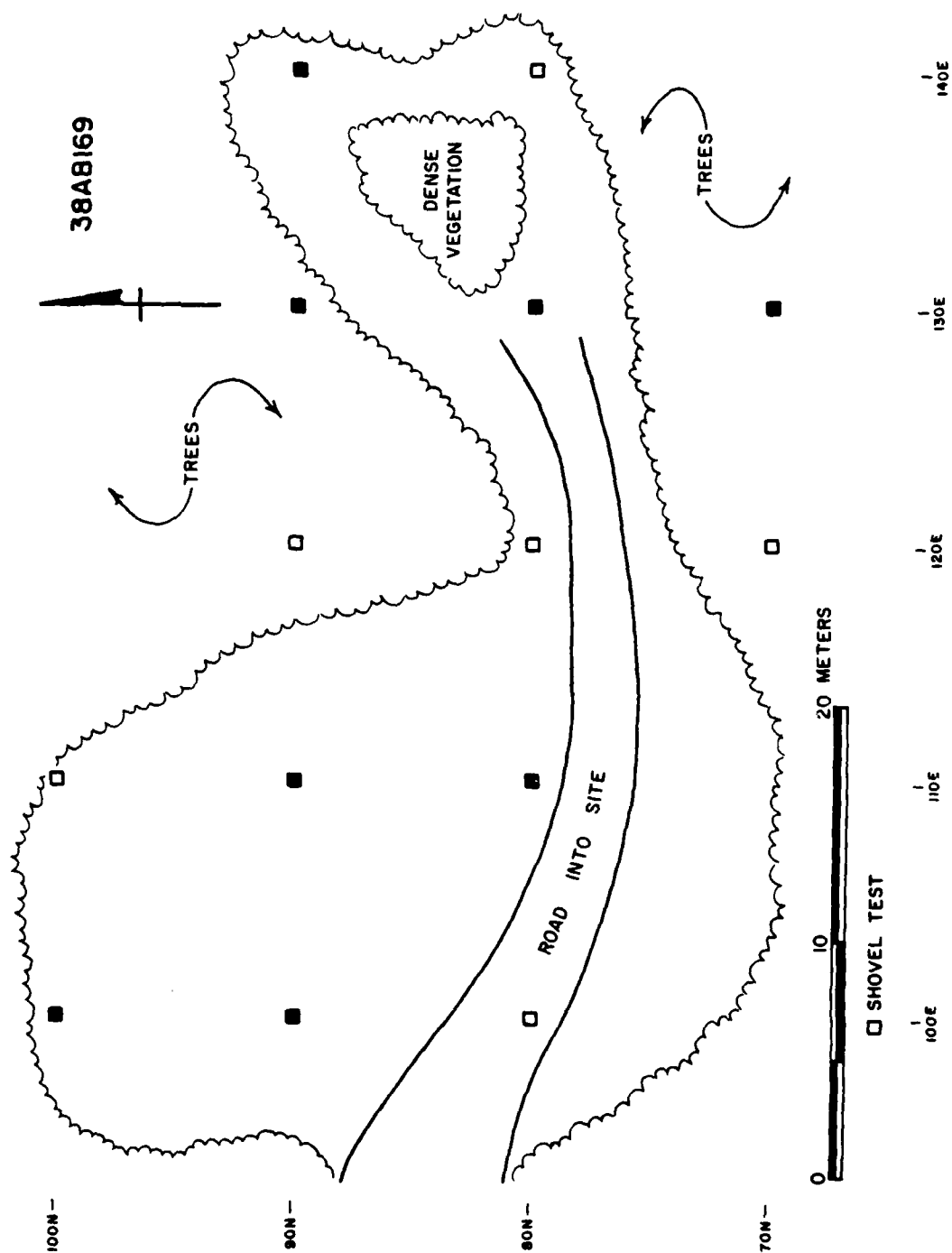


Figure 41: Location Map of Site 38AB169

Investigations during the testing phase at this site consisted of 17 auger tests and 25 shovel tests. Only the auger test data will be presented here. The 25 shovel tests were carried out by mistake as the site was slated for deep testing. Seven of the 25 tests did yield chipped stone and pottery but the locations of the shovel tests could not be reliably placed on the site grid.

The auger tests were placed over an area 20 x 240 m in extent (Figure 42). The depths of these tests ranged from 168 to 256 cm. A bucket auger with an extendable handle was used for testing the soil to depths slightly greater than 2.5 m below surface. The soil sample obtained with this tool was approximately 22 cm in diameter. All soil removed by the auger was screened and all lithic materials, regardless of whether or not they were artifacts, were retained. Artifacts were described and classified in the lab. Non-artifactual lithics were generally categorized as either rounded or angular pebble.

During the testing, once the bucket had penetrated below the modern plowzone, each insertion of the auger resulted in the penetration of from 7 to 11 cm of deposit. The soil observations recorded were relatively accurate and the placement of artifacts at different depths was also accurate. The bucket auger made very smooth and compact walls as it penetrated the ground. This meant that there was little, in any, chance that there would be artifactual contamination from above because the hole was excavated deeper.

The general subsurface distributions of artifact clusters illuminated by the auger method can be briefly summarized. It should be remembered that only a very small portion of the site's sediments were tested and the patterns discussed must be viewed with great caution.

Between 0 and 50 cm below surface, the artifact distribution was relatively dense (Table 31) and restricted to northern and southern areas separated by about 80 m (Figure 42) of blank space. Some of these artifacts were prehistoric potsherds (Appendix A). Nearly all ceramics were found within the upper 50 cm of the site (Appendix A).

From 50 to 75 cm in depth, only the southern area had any real concentration of artifacts (Figures 43 and 44). From 75 to 100 cm, a cluster was still present in the southern area (Figure 45). There was also a cluster in the 1000N to 1020E area at this depth. In the zone from 100 to 125 cm (Figure 46), the same pattern was noted. At 125 to 150 cm, only auger test 3 had artifacts (Figure 47). Auger test 3 was interesting (Table 31) in that a relatively dense zone of quartz flakes was encountered that extended from about 100 to 150 cm below surface. This was definitely a preceramic zone. From 150 to 175 cm below surface, only auger test 15 in the southern part of the site had artifacts (Figure 48). From 175 to 200 cm, auger test 15 at the southern end and test 3 in the northern end had lithic material (Figure 49). This presence was only maintained in test 15 by the 225 to 250 cm level (Figure 50).

From the ground surface to about a meter below, a fairly dense concentration of artifacts was present. The upper 50 cm was ceramic in age and two sherds of fiber tempered pottery came from 64 to 74 cm in one test

TABLE 31
ARTIFACTS FROM 38AB17.0

Provenience Number	Firecracked Rock	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points (Whole Frags.)	Other Lithics	Pebbles
24 AT2(800N 1000E)	0-25cm			1			20
25 AT2(800N 1000E)	25-33cm						19
26 AT2(800N 1000E)	33-43cm			1 ^a			8
27 AT2(800N 1000E)	43-53cm						8
28 AT2(800N 1000E)	131-141cm						1
29 AT2(800N 1000E)	141-151cm						1
30 AT3(840N 1000E)	0-29cm						32
31 AT3(840N 1000E)	29-38cm						19
32 AT3(840N 1000E)	38-48cm						4
33 AT3(840N 1000E)	48-58cm						1
34 AT3(840N 1000E)	58-66cm						2
35 AT3(840N 1000E)	77-87cm						1
36 AT3(840N 1000E)	87-98cm						1
37 AT3(840N 1000E)	98-106cm			2			7
38 AT3(840N 1000E)	123-132cm	1					1
39 AT3(840N 1000E)	132-140cm	3		1			9
40 AT3(840N 1000E)	140-147cm	2					4
41 AT3(840N 1000E)	147-157cm						2
43 AT3(840N 1000E)	190-201cm	1					1
44 AT3(840N 1000E)	226-234cm						2
45 AT3(840N 1000E)	239-246cm						1
46 AT4(1000N 1000E)	0-28cm						30
47 AT4(1000N 1000E)	28-36cm						1
48 AT4(1000N 1000E)	36-46cm						1
49 AT4(1000N 1000E)	46-54cm						2
50 AT4(1000N 1000E)	54-62cm						1
51 AT4(1000N 1000E)	85-93cm						1
52 AT4(1000N 1000E)	139-146cm						1
53 AT4(1000N 1000E)	146-156cm						1
54 AT4(1000N 1000E)	166-174cm						1
55 AT4(1000N 1000E)	192-205cm						1
56 AT1(900N 1000E)	0-27cm			1		1 ^b	63
57 AT1(900N 1000E)	27-34cm	1					4
58 AT1(900N 1000E)	34-43cm			1			6
59 AT1(900N 1000E)	43-52cm						3
60 AT1(900N 1000E)	52-61cm						4
61 AT1(900N 1000E)	61-69cm						3
62 AT1(900N 1000E)	69-78cm						4
63 AT1(900N 1000E)	78-86cm	1 ^a					3
64 AT1(900N 1000E)	83-93cm	1					3
65 AT1(900N 1000E)	93-102cm	1		1			3
66 AT1(900N 1000E)	102-108cm						1
67 AT1(900N 1000E)	223-231cm						8
68 AT1(900N 1000E)	231-241cm						18
69 AT1(900N 1000E)	241-248cm	1					13
70 AT1(900N 1000E)	248-256cm						

TABLE 31 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Firecracked Rock	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points (Whole Frags.)	Other Lithic	Pebbles
71 AT5(1000 980E) 222-228cm							1
72 AT5(1000 980E) 234-242cm							1
73 AT5(1000 980E) 49-56cm							2
77 AT7(800 980E) 0-31cm				1 ^a		1 ^b	6
78 AT7(800 980E) 31-40cm				1 ^a		2 ^c	15
79 AT7(800 980E) 40-49cm							2
80 AT7(800 980E) 49-58cm							5
81 AT7(800 980E) 58-66cm							1
82 AT7(800 980E) 66-76cm							2
83 AT7(800 980E) 76-84cm							2
84 AT7(800 980E) 108-115cm							1
86 AT7(800 980E) 152-164cm							1
87 AT7(800 980E) 164-167cm							1
88 AT7(800 980E) 167-176cm							2
89 AT8(840 980E) 30-41cm							3
90 AT8(840 980E) 41-51cm							2
91 AT8(840 980E) 51-61cm							4
92 AT8(840 980E) 61-71cm							1
93 AT8(840 980E) 0-30cm				1 ^a			7
94 AT8(840 980E) 171-180cm							1
95 AT8(840 980E) 91-110cm							1
96 AT8(840 980E) 79-91cm							2
97 AT8(840 980E) 71-79cm							1
98 AT9(820 980E) 0-23cm							3
99 AT9(820 980E) 23-28cm							1
100 AT9(820 980E) 40-49cm							5
101 AT9(820 980E) 49-60cm							4
102 AT9(820 980E) 69-76cm							4
103 AT9(820 980E) 69-76cm							2
104 AT9(820 980E) 86-98cm							1
105 AT9(820 980E) 60-67cm							1
105 AT10(960 1000E) 0-31cm							9
107 AT10(960 1000E) 31-42cm				1			6
108 AT10(960 1000E) 42-52cm		1					
109 AT10(960 1000E) 52-61cm							1
110 AT10(960 1000E) 61-70cm		1					3
111 AT10(960 1000E) 89-99cm		1					5
112 AT10(960 1000E) 99-107cm							3
113 AT10(960 1000E) 118-129cm							2
114 AT11(940 1000E) 0-26cm							27
115 AT11(940 1000E) 26-34cm				1	1 ^a		28
116 AT11(940 1000E) 34-44cm							13
117 AT11(940 1000E) 44-54cm							4

TABLE 31 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Firecracked Rock	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points (Whole Frags.)	Other Lithics	Pebbles
118 AT11(940M 1000E) 54-63cm							1
119 AT11(940M 1000E) 63-70cm							1
120 AT11(940M 1000E) 87-93cm							3
121 AT11(940M 1000E) 93-100cm							1
122 AT11(940M 1000E) 100-107cm							1
123 AT11(940M 1000E) 107-115cm							2
124 AT11(940M 1000E) 113-117cm							1
125 AT11(940M 1000E) 117-156cm							1
126 AT11(940M 1000E) 182-193cm							1
127 AT11(940M 1000E) 202-210cm							1
128 AT12(940M 980E) 21-31cm							1
129 AT13(880M 1000E) 0-25cm	45.8			1 ^a			8
130 AT13(880M 1000E) 25-35cm							6
131 AT13(880M 1000E) 35-44cm		1 ^a					2
132 AT13(880M 1000E) 44-55cm		1 ^a		2			3
133 AT13(880M 1000E) 55-64cm				1 ^a			5
134 AT13(880M 1000E) 64-74cm		1					6
135 AT13(880M 1000E) 74-83cm							10
136 AT13(880M 1000E) 83-90cm							6
137 AT13(880M 1000E) 90-99cm		3					41
138 AT13(880M 1000E) 99-108cm	6.9	2					16
139 AT13(880M 1000E) 108-117cm				1 ^a			9
140 AT13(880M 1000E) 117-127cm							2
141 AT13(880M 1000E) 127-136cm							2
142 AT13(880M 1000E) 144-152cm							2
143 AT13(880M 1000E) 179-189cm							2
144 AT13(880M 1000E) 208-219cm							1
145 AT13(880M 1000E) 229-239cm							1
146 AT13(880M 1000E) 239-247cm							2
147 AT14(860M 1000E) 0-28cm		1					20
148 AT14(860M 1000E) 28-37cm				2 ^a			9
149 AT14(860M 1000E) 37-47cm				1			6
150 AT14(860M 1000E) 47-58cm							13
151 AT14(860M 1000E) 56-68cm	19.5			1			5
152 AT14(860M 1000E) 68-80cm				1			4
153 AT14(860M 1000E) 80-90cm							3
154 AT14(860M 1000E) 90-100cm				1			1
155 AT14(860M 1000E) 100-110cm							1
156 AT14(860M 1000E) 148-159cm							1
157 AT14(860M 1000E) 169-180cm							1
158 AT15(860M 980E) 0-26cm				2			5
159 AT15(860M 980E) 26-36cm							6
160 AT15(860M 980E) 36-47cm							1
161 AT15(860M 980E) 47-57cm		1					1

TABLE 31 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Firecracked Rock	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points (Whole Frags.)	Other Lithics	Pebbles
162 AT15(860M 980E)	57-67ca	1					
163 AT15(860M 980E)	67-77ca	1	1				
164 AT15(860M 980E)	77-88ca	1		1			4
165 AT15(860M 980E)	88-99ca						3
166 AT15(860M 980E)	99-108ca						1
167 AT15(860M 980E)	108-119ca	1					1
168 AT15(860M 980E)	119-128ca						
169 AT15(860M 980E)	156-166ca						
170 AT15(860M 980E)	166-174ca	3		2			1
171 AT15(860M 980E)	174-184ca	1		2			
172 AT15(860M 980E)	184-194ca						1
173 AT15(860M 980E)	203-210ca						1
174 AT15(860M 980E)	235-244ca						
175 AT16(1020M 1000E)	0-20ca	1		3			89
176 AT16(1020M 1000E)	20-25ca			2			14
177 AT16(1020M 1000E)	25-36ca						12
178 AT16(1020M 1000E)	36-44ca						6
179 AT16(1020M 1000E)	44-51ca						4
180 AT16(1020M 1000E)	58-66ca						2
181 AT16(1020M 1000E)	66-73ca			1 ^e			3
182 AT16(1020M 1000E)	73-81ca			1			2
183 AT16(1020M 1000E)	81-91ca						
184 AT16(1020M 1000E)	98-105ca	1 ^a					1
185 AT16(1020M 1000E)	105-113ca			1			1
186 AT16(1020M 1000E)	162-171ca						1
187 AT16(1020M 1000E)	171-181ca						1
188 AT17(1040M 1000E)	0-23ca	1 ^a					18
189 AT17(1040M 1000E)	23-31ca	1		1			2
190 AT17(1040M 1000E)	31-41ca						2
191 AT17(1040M 1000E)	41-48ca						1
192 AT17(1040M 1000E)	107-114ca						1
193 AT17(1040M 1000E)	146-154ca						1
194 AT17(1040M 1000E)	214-222ca						2
195 AT17(1040M 1000E)	232-240ca						1
196 AT17(1040M 1000E)	240-251ca						2

a - Tuff

b - Steatite fragment

c - 1 Steatite fragment, 1 Steatite sherd

d - 1 Tuff flake

e - Coastal Plain chert

Note: Pebbles consist of quartz, quartzite, granite and diorite

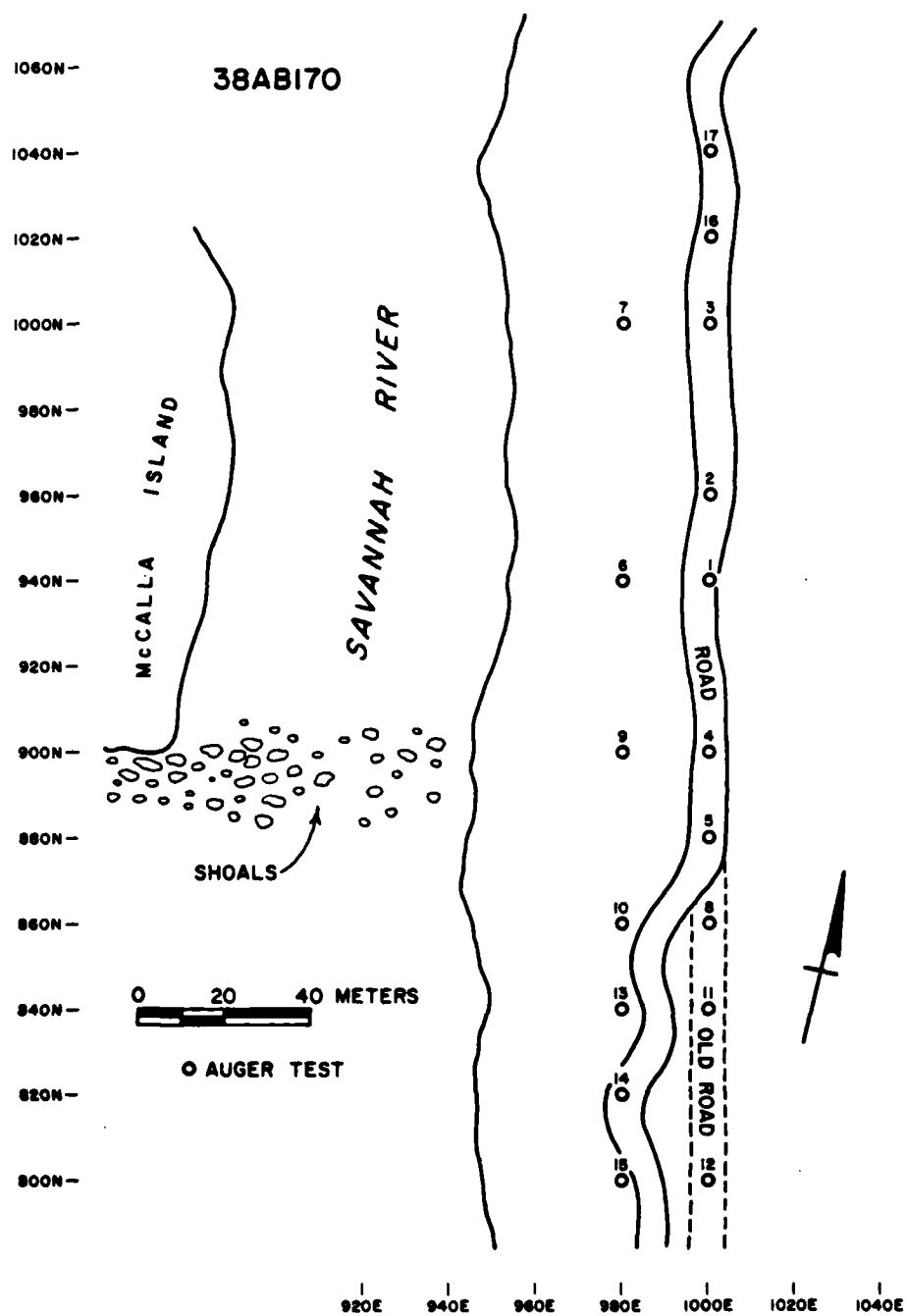


Figure 42: Location Map of Site 38AB170

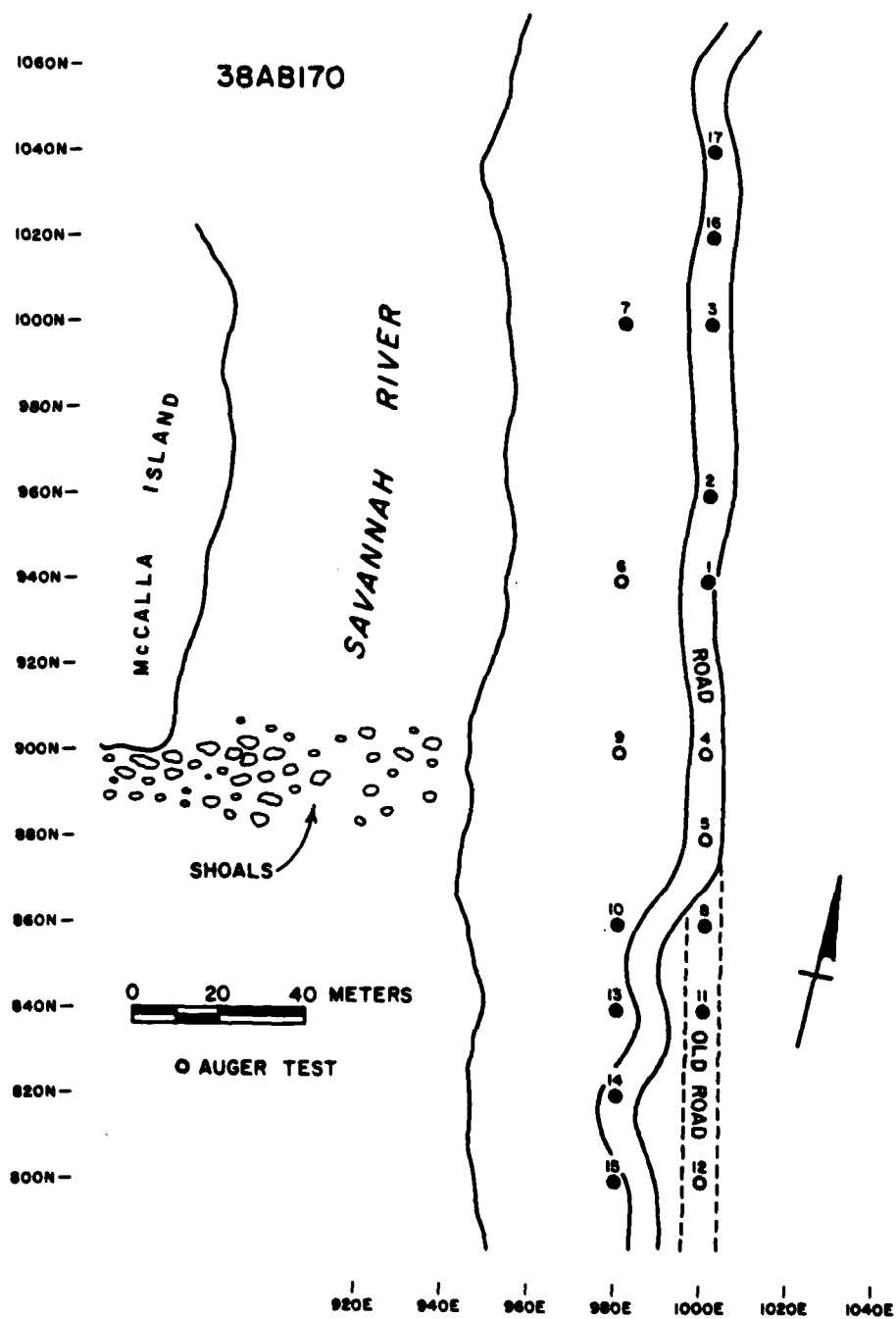


Figure 43: Artifact distribution by auger test at 0-50 cm level at 38AB170.

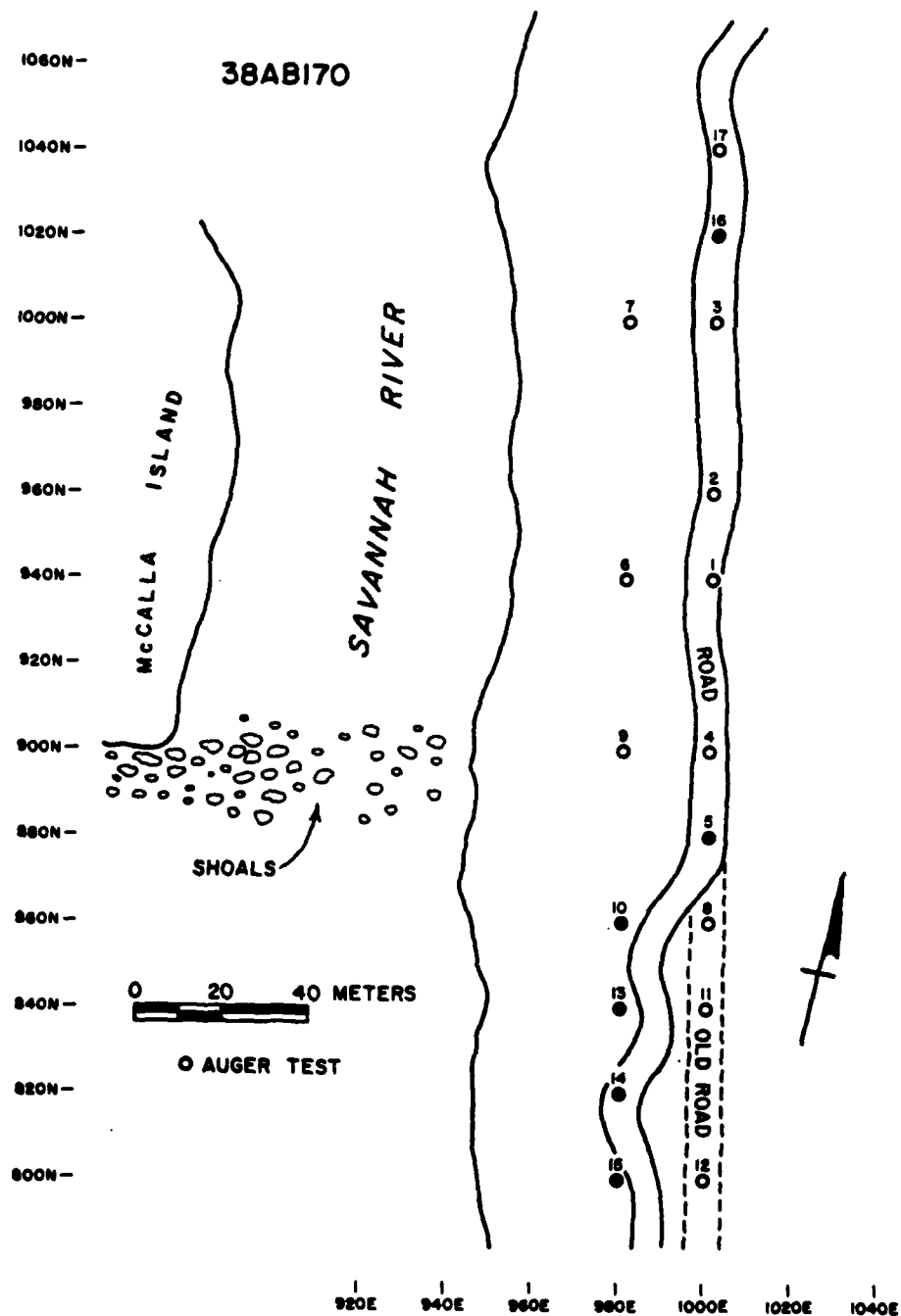


Figure 44: Artifact distribution by auger test at 50-75 cm level at 38AB170.

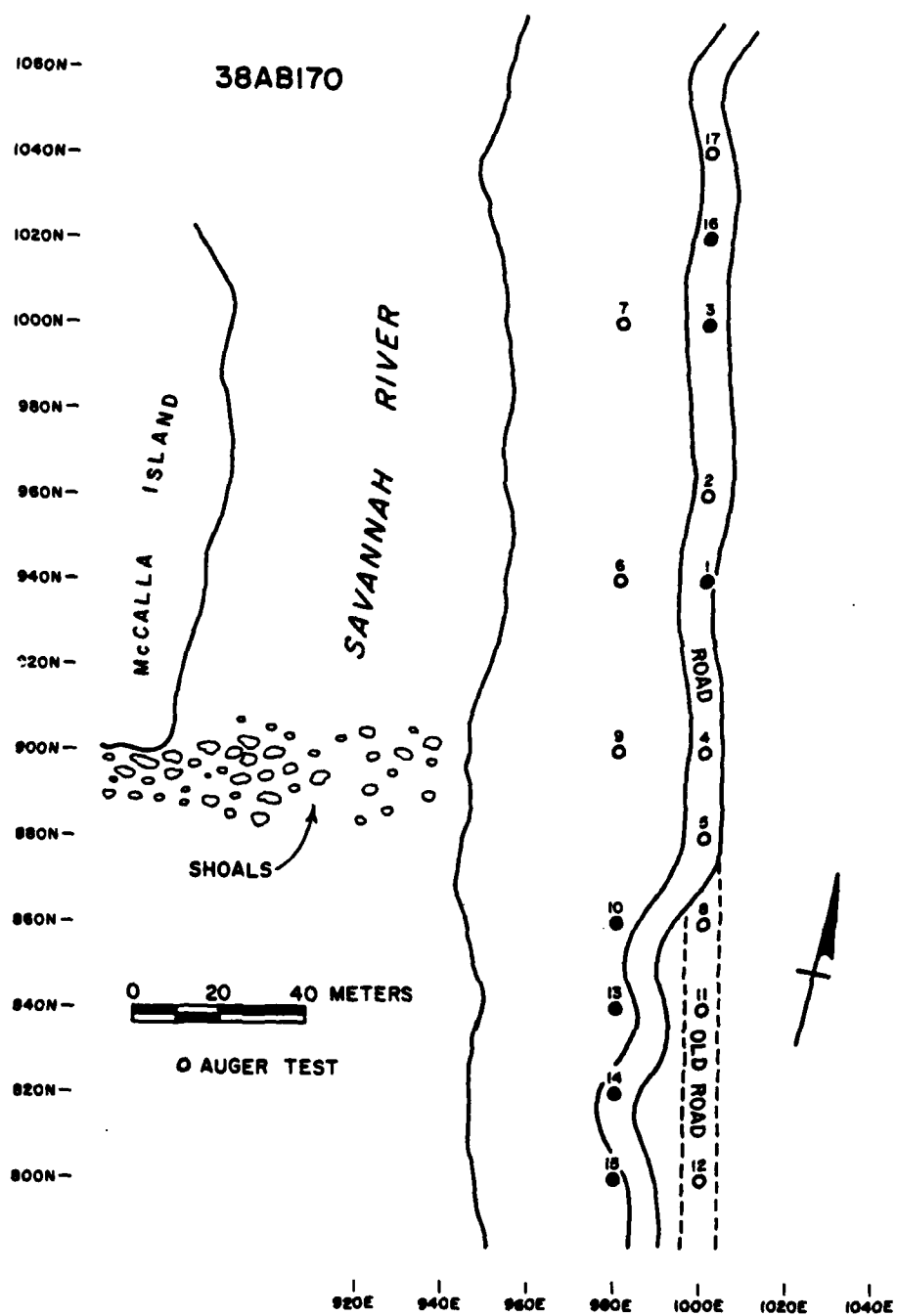


Figure 45: Artifact distribution by auger test at 75-100 cm level at 38AB170.

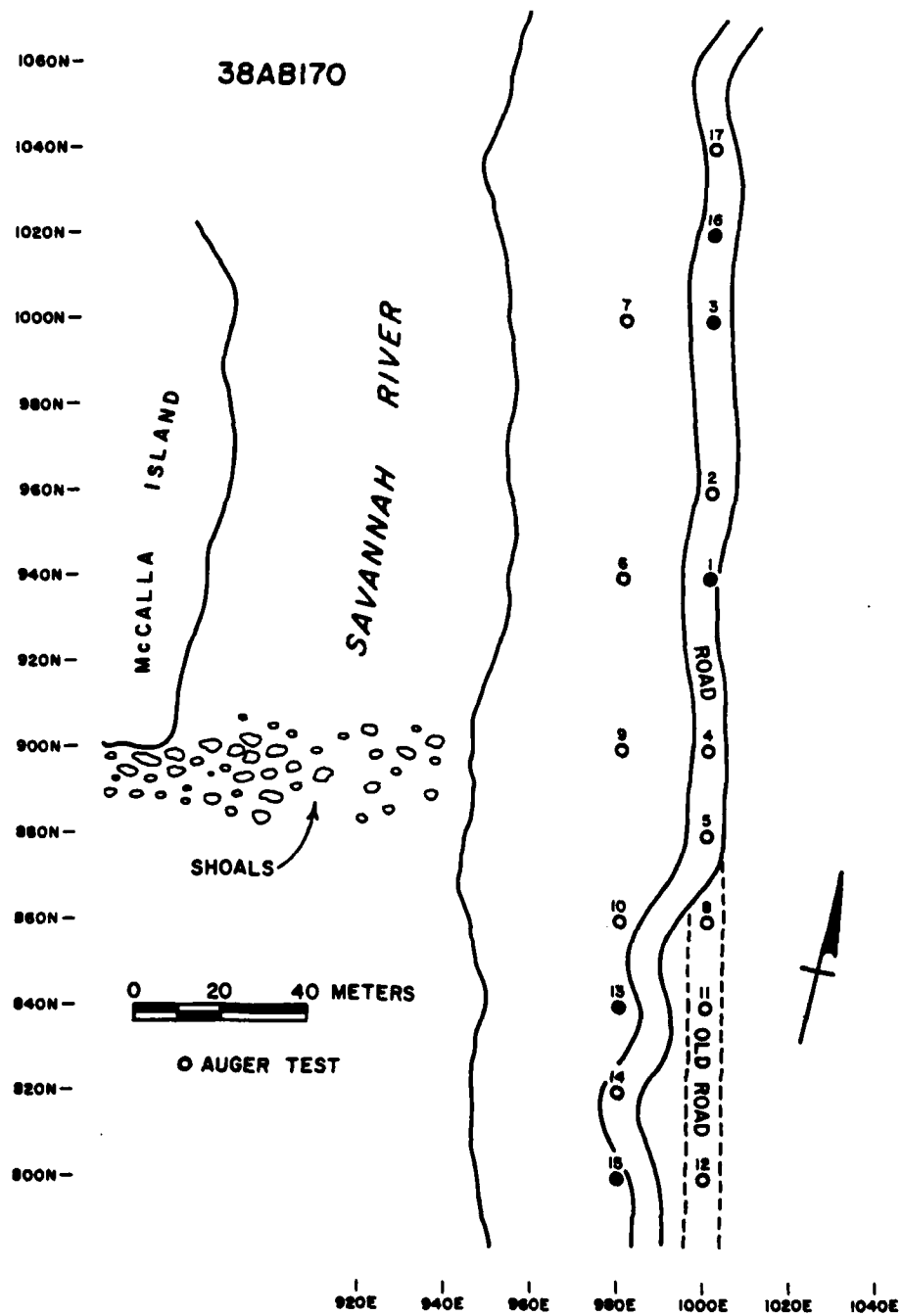


Figure 46: Artifact distribution by auger test at 100-125 cm level at 38AB170.

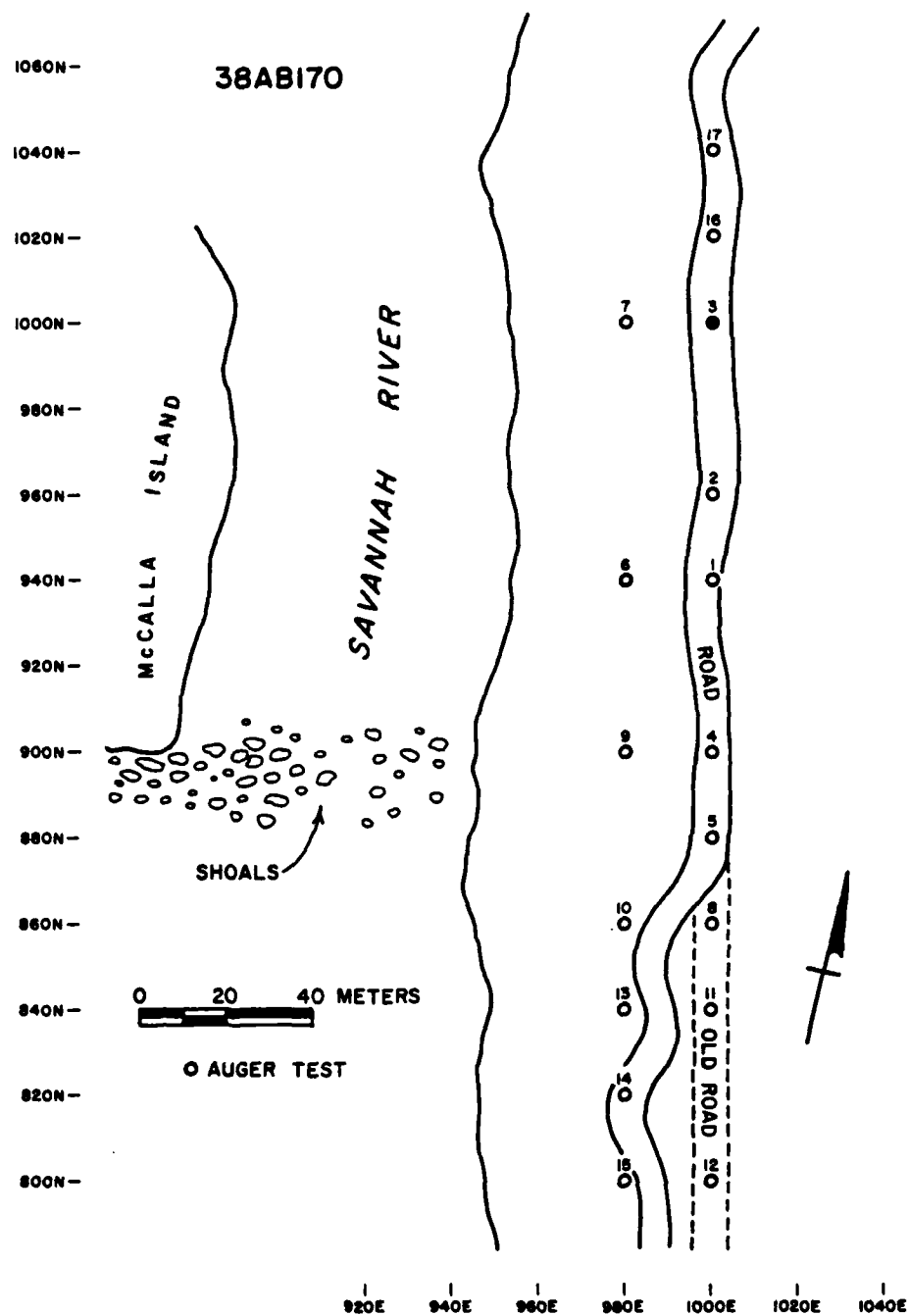


Figure 47: Artifact distribution by auger test at 125-150 cm level at 38AB170.

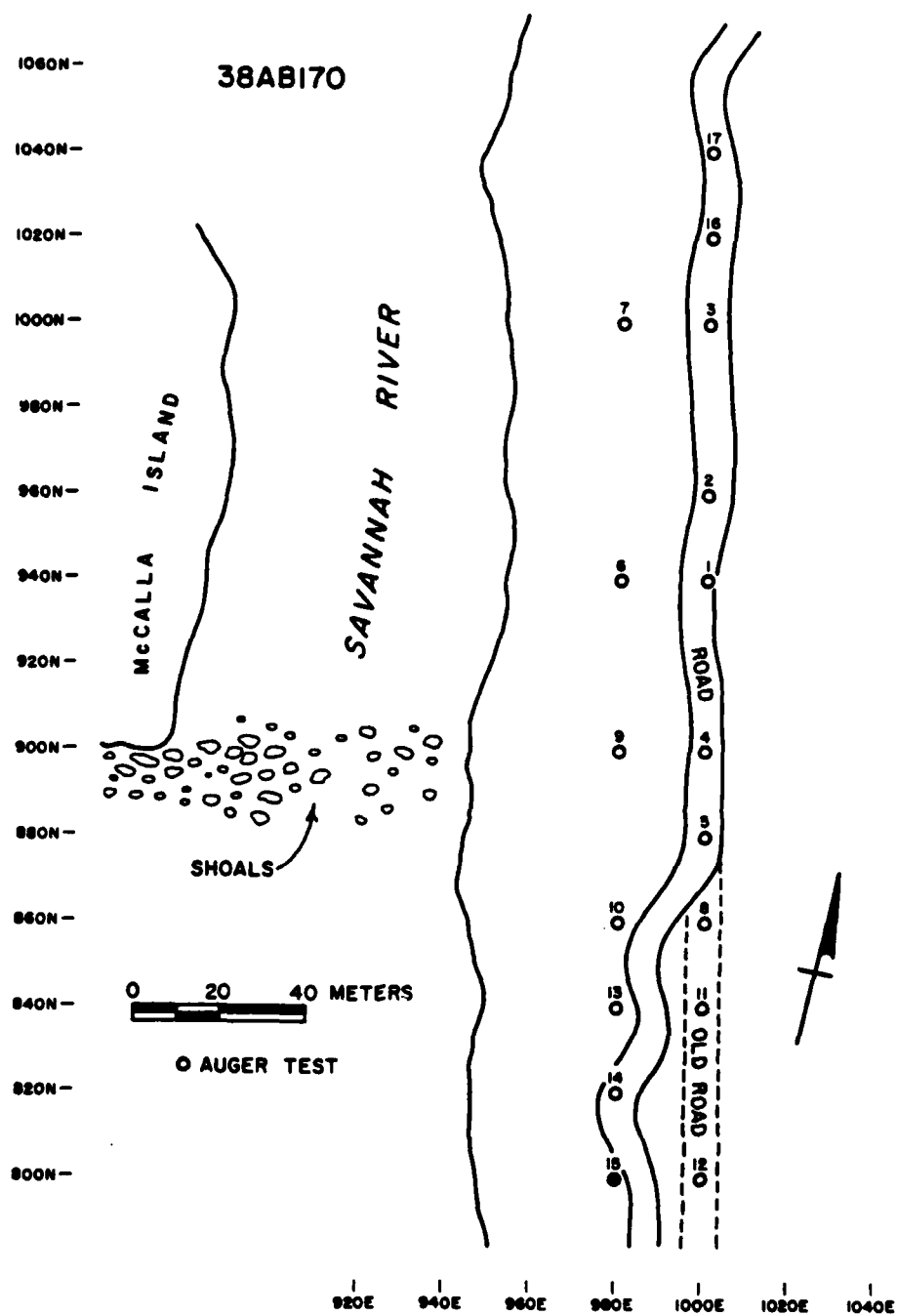


Figure 48: Artifact distribution by auger test at 150-175 cm level at 38AB170.

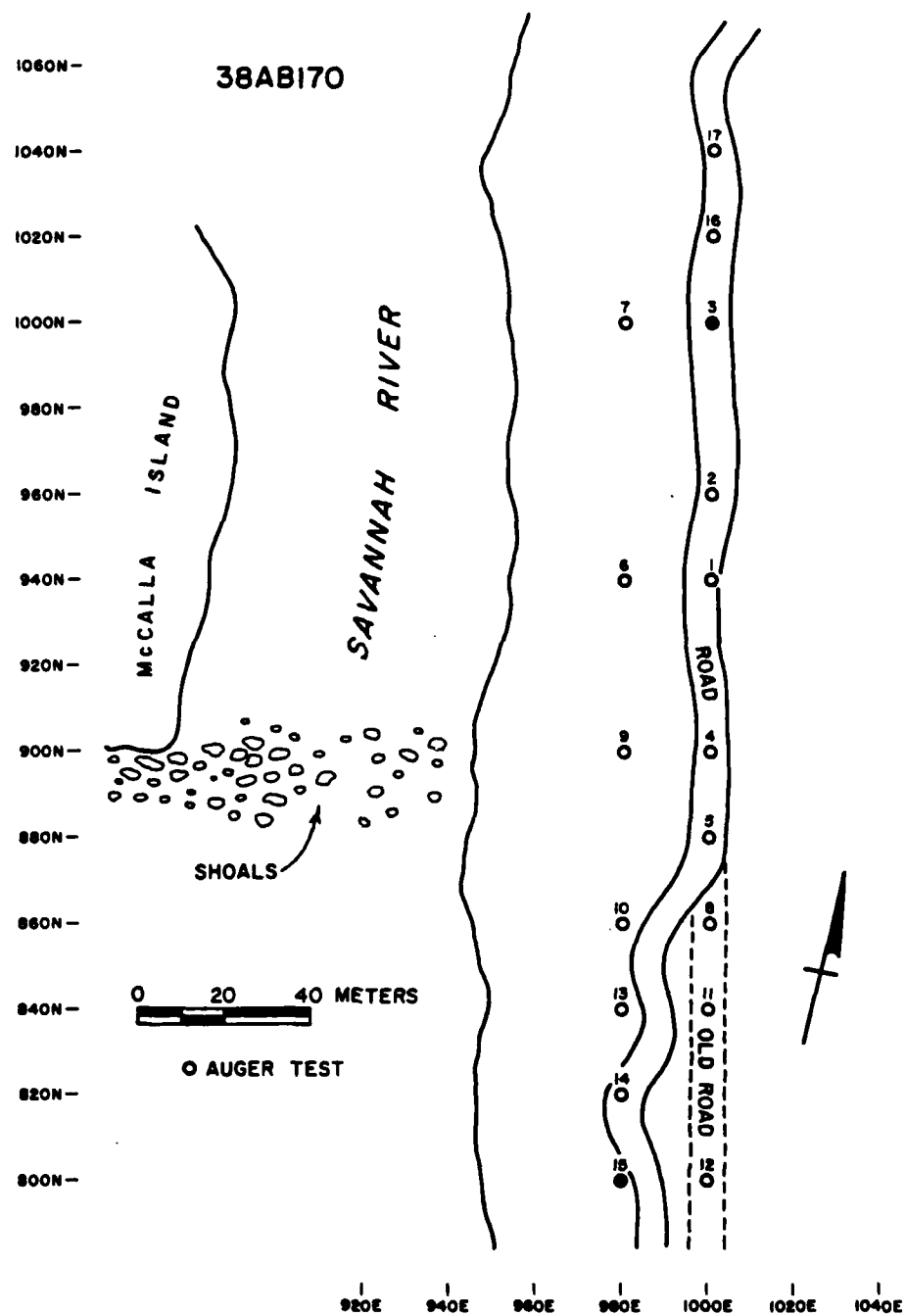


Figure 49: Artifact distribution by auger test at 175-200 cm level at 38AB170.

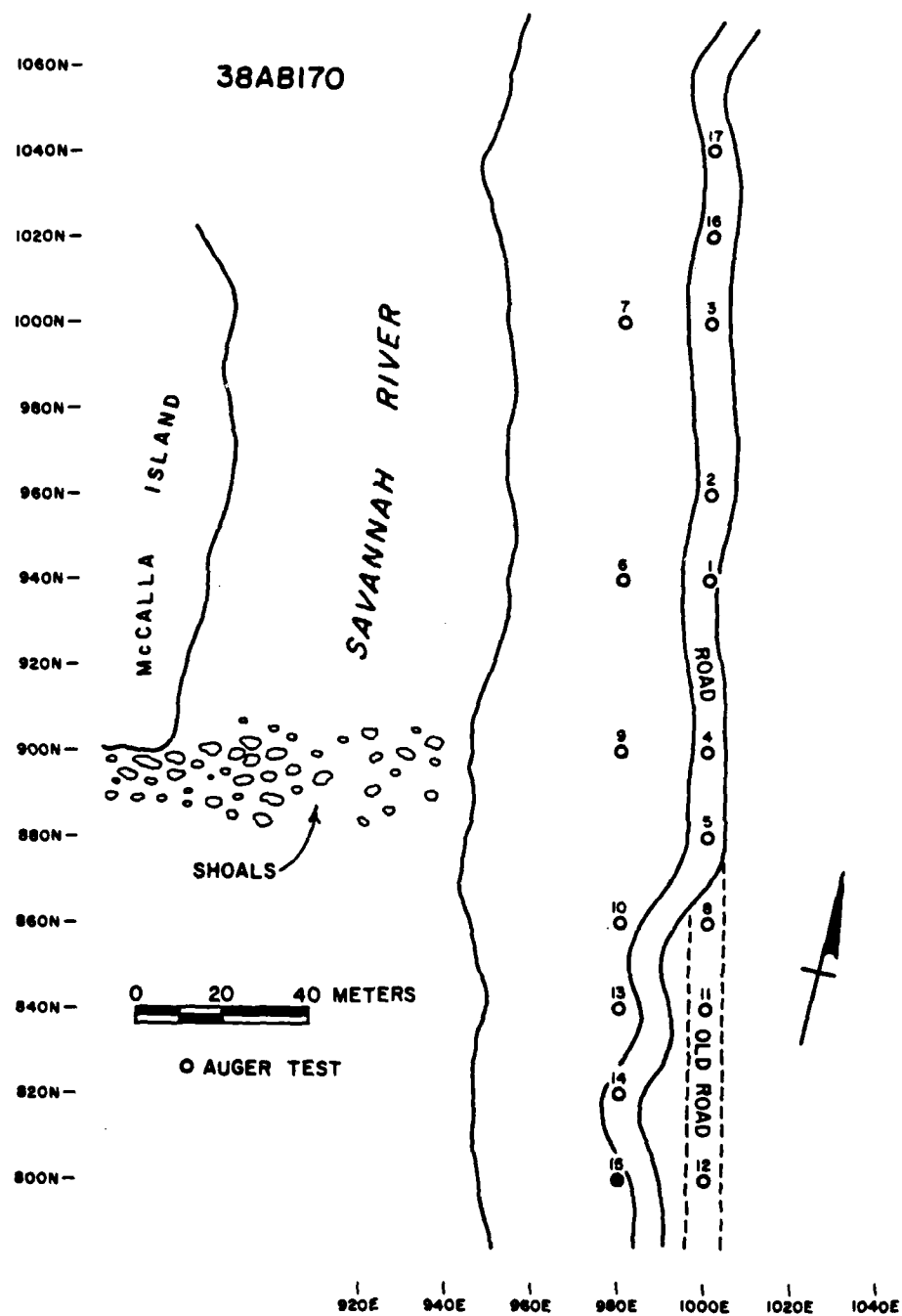


Figure 50: Artifact distribution by auger test at 200-225 cm level at 38AB170.

(Appendix A). Most of the tuff flakes came from the upper 50 cm and a few pieces of steatite were also found in this zone (Table 31). The fiber tempered pottery, steatite fragments, and tuff flakes all together suggested a Late Archaic-Early Woodland occupation extant in the upper portions of the site.

In the upper 125 cm of the site, two basic spatial clusters existed. The northern cluster extended from 940N to 1040N. The southern cluster extended from 800N to 880N.

Stratigraphically, below the 125 cm level, flakes appeared sporadically but were present consistently in auger test 15 from 150 to 225 cm. As no diagnostic bifaces were found in these deeper levels, or any other level for that matter, the chronological placement of these preceramic zones must be considered as "Archaic." It was clear, however, that the approximate lower two meters of this site were preceramic in age. Given the appearance of fiber tempered pottery in the upper levels, the lower two meters of the deposit as penetrated by the auger tests might be Middle to perhaps Early Archaic. Given that the bucket auger did not reach below 2.5 m, the existence of even deeper cultural deposits was not ruled out by this testing program.

Thus, based on the subsurface testing, it was clear that buried, undisturbed deposits were present at 38AB170. Whether or not features existed was not known because the auger method was not suited for determining the presence of those kinds of remains. It seemed likely that some features existed particularly in the upper 50 cm of the site, given the Woodland period occupation. Features might be present as well in the preceramic levels. At this point in the evaluation of the site, hand-excavated squares and backhoe trenches would be an appropriate means of further evaluating the nature of the deposits.

38AB174

When first described (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A), this site was noted to be 270 x 320 m in extent. It was also noted to be heavily damaged and located on an upland knoll in a pine plantation. Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Historic period diagnostics were present.

During the testing phase, the site was divided into four loci labeled A, B, C, and D. These were delineated on the field map (Figure 51). Locus A was a recently plowed field. Numerous lithics were observed but no undisturbed deposits. Locus B was a clear-cut area and very eroded with no sign of undisturbed deposits. Locus C was a crest of eroded valley between two promontories. No undisturbed deposits were noted. Locus D was a clear-cut field with historic and prehistoric components present. No sign of undisturbed deposits was noted. Twenty shovel tests were placed on the site over an area 40 x 80 m in extent. These were placed primarily in Locus A, where the plowed field was present, and numerous lithics were observed.

The depth of the shovel tests was from 4 to 16 cm below surface. No clear pattern of artifact distribution was indicated. Some shovel tests were also placed in Locus B. The depth of these tests ranged from 5 to 28 cm, but again, no distributional patterning was evident. Artifacts were recovered from three of the shovel tests and consisted entirely of quartz flakes. The locations of these shovel tests could not be determined from the records and therefore were not shown in Figure 51. The results of the testing indicated that no undisturbed cultural deposits were present at this site.

38AB175

When first visited (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A), this site was described as 140 x 175 m in extent, with a Mississippian component present. It was located on a ridgetop with a vegetation cover of mixed pine and hardwood. Site damage was moderate. The original survey also noted that 10 to 15 cm of soil was present over the red clay.

The testing at this site consisted of the placement of 28 shovel tests over an area 40 x 80 m in extent (Figure 52). Exactly why there was a size difference between the site area shovel tested and the site area as it was first surveyed was not really known. It was likely that a surface inspection prior to the shovel testing brought about a reduction of the area meriting examination. Nine of the twenty-eight shovel tests yielded artifacts (Table 32). These consisted primarily of quartz flakes, although one Coastal Plain chert flake, two quartz cores, and four quartz biface frag-

TABLE 32

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB175

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Cores	Haft. Bif. Whl. Frag.	Preforms Whl. Frag.
1 (Surface)	26	1	28 ^a	2	3	1
11 (180N 90E)	1					
13 (200N 80E)	1		1			
14 (200N 90E)	5		3			
15 (200N 100E)	2		1			
16 (200N 110E)	1					
17 (220N 100E)		1	3			
19 (240N 70E)	1					
20 (240N 100E)	3					
21 (240N 110E)	1		1			

a - 1 Coastal Plain chert flake

38AB175

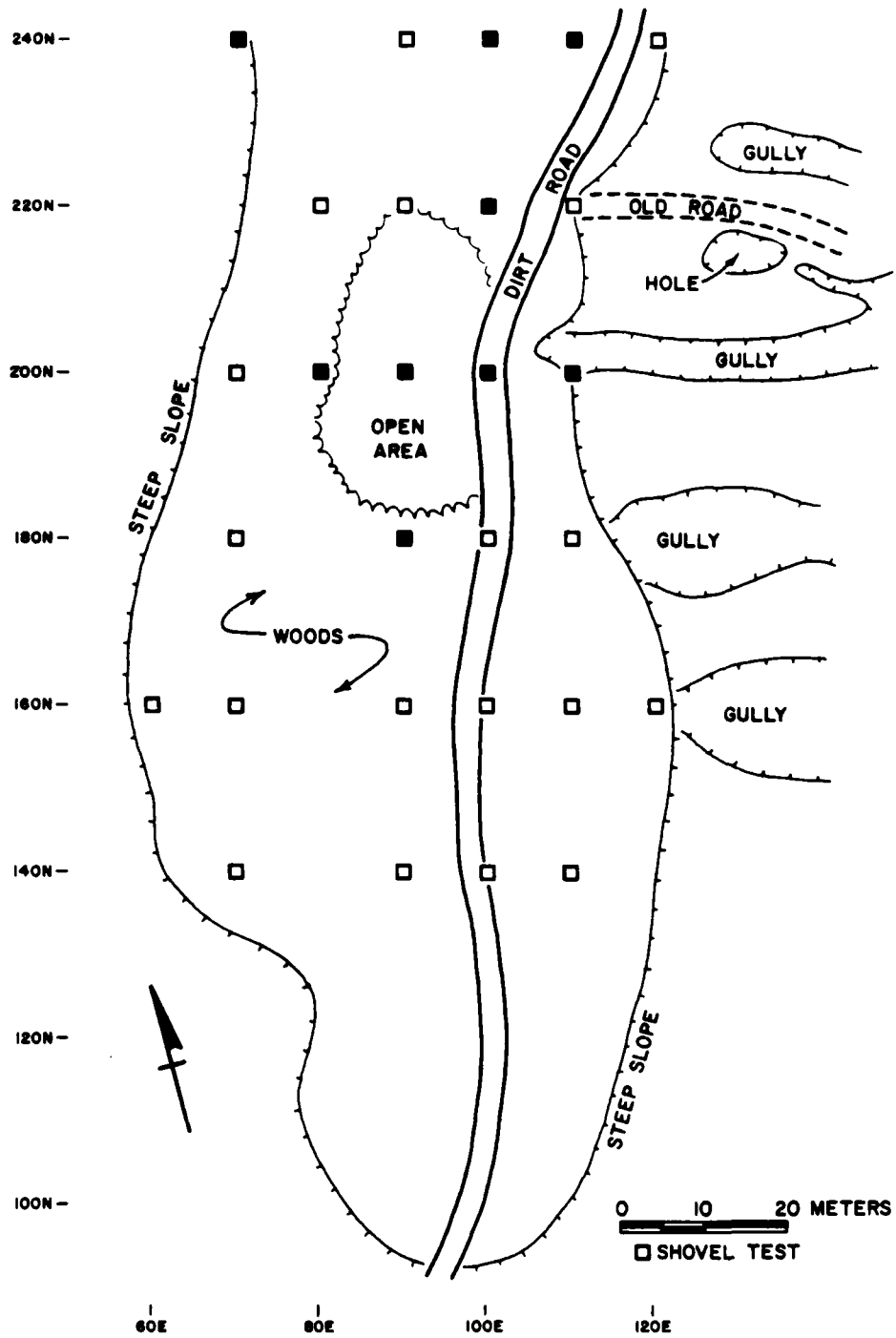


Figure 52: Location Map of Site 38AB175

ments were also noted. The depth of the shovel tests at the site varied between 6 and 25 cm below surface. Based upon the testing, no undisturbed cultural deposits remained at the site.

38AB184

This site was located on a ridge slope in a mixed pine-hardwood forest with some recent logging activity taking place. It was reported as 4,000 m² in extent with a site depth of 15 cm, and suffering moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Two dirt roads cut through the site and some erosional gullies were located on the southern edge. Undiagnostic lithics and historic ceramics and glass were discovered during the initial survey, but nothing was found during testing of this project.

Twenty-seven shovel tests were dug using a 10 m grid over a 40 x 50 m area. No map was made. Beneath a layer of forest litter or humus was a light brown sandy loam followed by red clay between 1 and 30 cm below the surface. The sandy loam was disturbed and there were no undisturbed deposits on this site.

38AB193

This site was located on a ridgetop and was reported to be 1,500 m² in area with a site depth of 15 cm and suffering from moderate damage. The surrounding vegetation was a pine plantation. Unidentified prehistoric and historic artifacts were found during the initial survey (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Four quartz flakes were found on the surface during testing and no historic artifacts were discovered. These flakes consisted of two chunks, one other flake, and one thinning flake.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated, using a 15 m grid over a 30 x 60 m area. None of the tests contained artifacts. The stratigraphy consisted of a sandy plowzone over a red clay that varied in depth from 7 to 17 cm below the surface. There was no trace of undisturbed deposits at this site.

38AB194

Located on an upland knoll with a surrounding vegetation of pine, this site was previously described as being 2,550 m² in extent with no site depth. This site suffered moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Logging activity took place in the area, and a dirt road cut through the site with severe erosion on both sides of the road. Early Archaic artifacts were found during the survey but not one artifact was found during testing.

Twenty-one shovel tests were placed over a 10 x 170 m area, using a 10 x 20 m and 10 x 10 m grid system. No artifacts were found and the stratigraphy consisted of an extremely thin plowzone over red clay. There was no sign of undisturbed deposits at this site.

38AB198

Site 38AB198 was reported to be 6,000 m² in extent, with a site depth of 15 cm, and suffering from moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was located on a ridgetop with a surrounding vegetation of pine. Undiagnostic lithics and a single prehistoric sherd were found during the first survey. Only five quartz flakes were found on the surface during testing. These consisted of two chunks and three thinning flakes.

The field notes for this site were rather poor, but it appeared that about 48 shovel tests were excavated using a 20 m grid. None of the tests recovered artifacts. Below the humus layer, red clay was encountered with some tests having a brown sandy loam between the two. The red clay ranged between 3 and 20 cm below the surface. There was no sign of undisturbed deposits on this site.

38AB216

Located on an upland knoll with a surrounding vegetation of pines, hardwoods, honeysuckle, and briars, this site was originally reported to be 7,500 m² in extent (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was also reported to be relatively intact with a site depth of 15 cm. Although an unidentified prehistoric component was present, the site mostly consisted of a recent historic occupation. There were two collapsed structures and one collapsed tin-roofed shed (possibly a chicken coop) located in the area. Erosional gullies were located in the northwestern part of the site near 140N, 40E and a trash disposal area, containing trash from the past 20 to 25 years, was located near 140N, 100E.

A total of 15 shovel tests was excavated, using a 20 m grid over an area 60 x 80 m (Figure 53). Seven shovel tests contained artifacts--three of which contained prehistoric artifacts (Table 33) in addition to historic materials (Appendix C). The soil matrix consisted of a humus layer overlying a light brown to gray sandy loam followed by a compact red clay. The red clay ranged in depth from 4 to 35 cm below the surface. The deeper part of the site was the eastern section, located nearest the collapsed structures. Structures often prevent soil erosion if cultivation is kept away from the living area.

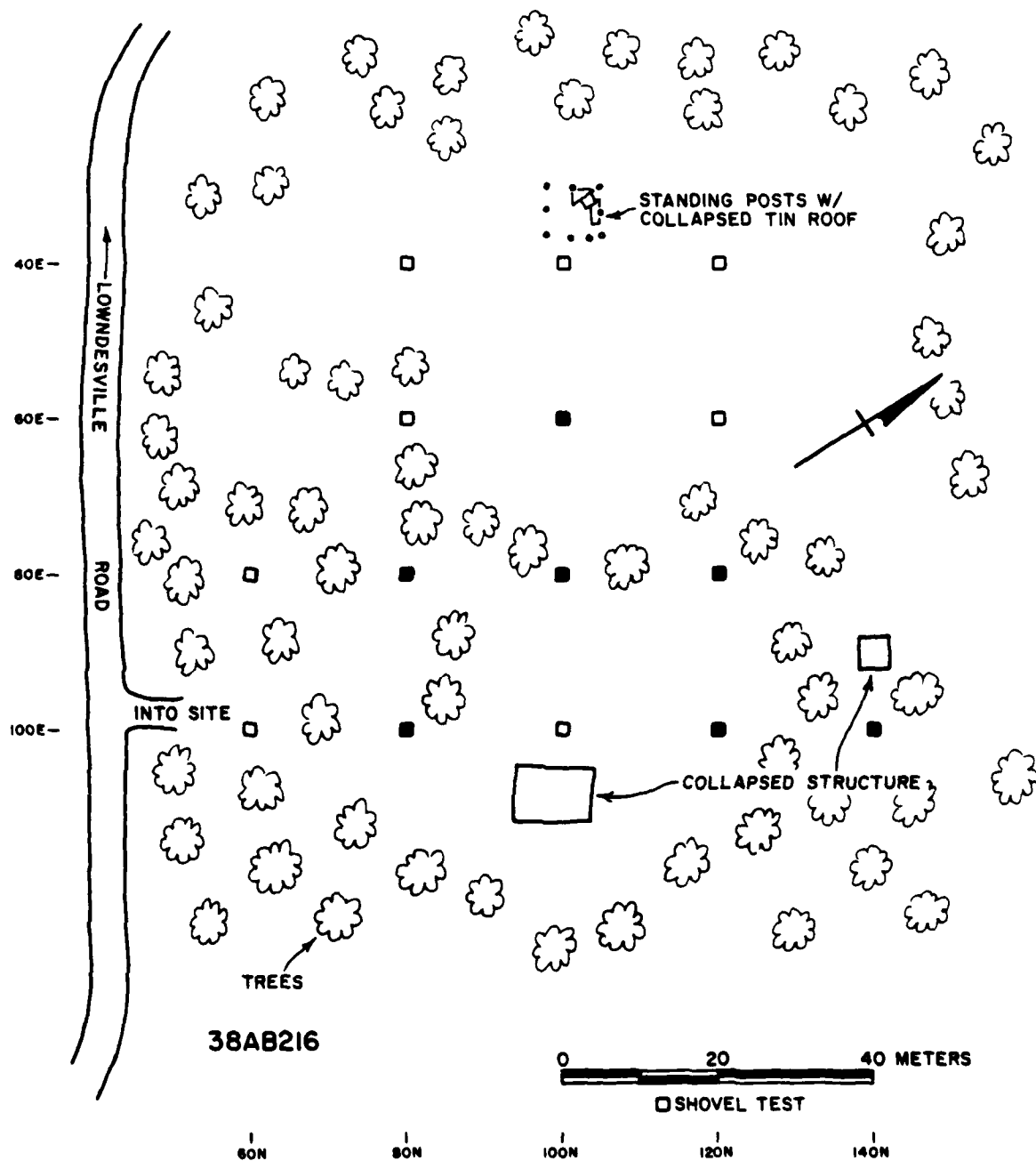


Figure 53: Location Map of Site 38AB216

TABLE 33
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB216

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes
6 (60N 100E)	1	
8 (80N 100E)	1	1
11 (120N 100E)		1

38AB239

This site was originally described as a Late Archaic site with an estimated size of 30,000 m² (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was situated on a ridgetop and suffered moderate damage. The site vegetation was characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest with pokeberry and briar underbrush. The area was logged, and as a result, bulldozer cuts disturbed the site. Slash covered much of the area that had been cleared. Although the shovel tests were recorded by grid location within a locus, it was not possible to relate the test locations by the "grids" shown on the field map; thus, no map was presented. The findings of the positive shovel tests were reported anyway (Table 34). In Locus A, 17 shovel tests were excavated. Two base lines were established 20 m apart. The northern line was tested every 10 m and the southern line was tested every 20 m. Eight shovel tests produced artifacts (Table 34). The depth to the clay subsoil ranged from 8 to 26 cm. It was noted in shovel test 200N, 170E that artifacts were concentrated from 2.6 to 12.5 cm in depth. The clay zone was reached at 15 cm in this test.

Locus B was tested with three shovel tests, two of which produced artifacts (Table 34). The depth to clay ranged from 15 to 32 cm. Nine shovel tests were dug in Locus C, one of which produced a flake. The clay subsoil ranged from 7 to 22 cm below the surface. Locus D was tested with four shovel tests placed 20 m apart. One test produced three artifacts. The clay zone ranged from 15 to 21 cm in depth.

The majority of the site was located on the north side in Locus A. In addition to the quartz Savannah River point found in the original survey, a quartz Caraway point was found during this testing, thus demonstrating a Mississippian component at this site.

Locus A might have some surviving topsoil and a fair artifact density. Further testing might be appropriate, particularly since the disturbance was restricted to recent logging. The remainder of the site was obviously disturbed by erosion and plowing and it seemed that no undisturbed sediments remained. Spatial or horizontal integrity of artifacts might still be present and the existence of sub-plowzone features was not precluded by the shovel testing.

TABLE 34
ARTIFACTS FROM 38AB239

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Points (Whl. Frag.)	Biface Blanks
4 (200N 130E)	7		1		
6 (180N 140E)	3				
8 (200N 110E)	1				
9 (200N 140E)	1				
10 (200N 160E)	2		1		
11 (200N 170E)	8	1 ^a			1
12 (200N 180E)			1		
13 (200N 220E)	7	2	1	1 ^b	
14 (B980N 980E)			1		
16 (C1020N 900E)			1		
18 (D140N 120E)	2		1		
20 (B1020N 940E)	1				

a - Coastal Plain chert

b - Caraway point

38AB249

Reported as being heavily damaged, this site was located in a logged, clear-cut field on a ridgetop. It was 80 x 160 m in size and was originally reported as having a site depth of 4 cm (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The field was grown up in weeds, briars, shrubs, and was littered with pine slash and other logging debris. The surrounding vegetation consisted of mixed pine and hardwood. A Middle Archaic component was recognized in the first survey; however, a Woodland point was also found on the surface during this project.

A 10 x 10 m grid system was set up in an area 20 x 50 m (Figure 54). Fifteen shovel tests were excavated, and six of them produced artifacts (Table 35). The stratigraphy followed the basic pattern of a thin humus (if present), an ashy soil layer, clay loam (sometimes present) and dense red clay subsoil. The red clay was located from 4 to 26 cm below the surface. The deepest part of the site was located on the slope to the northwest. The ashy level below the humus indicated either an old burn-off or a forest fire. This probably took place some time prior to the recent logging activity. This site appeared to be very eroded, thus precluding the existence of undisturbed layers.

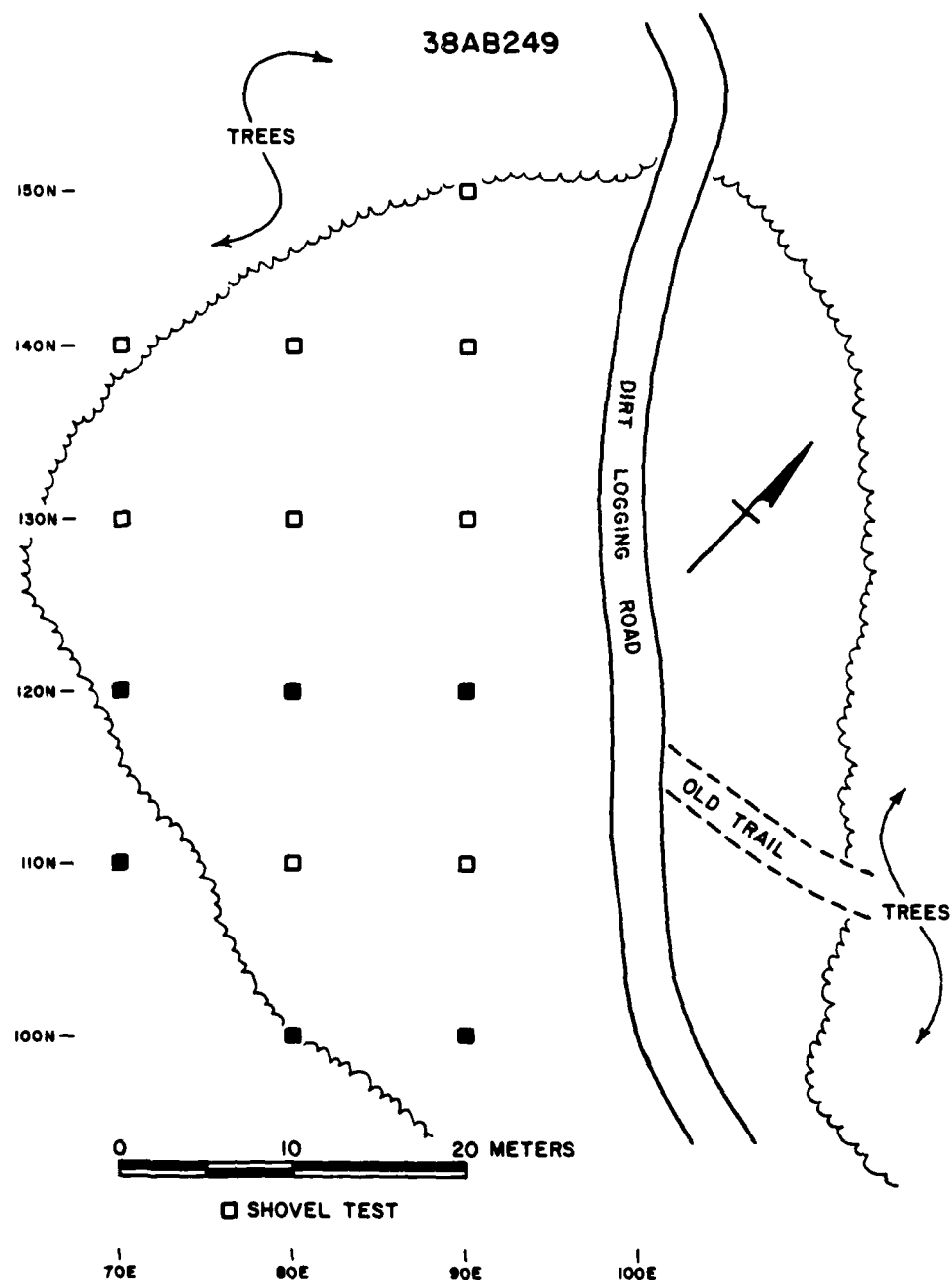


Figure 54: Location Map of Site 38AB249

TABLE 35
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB249

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Haft. Bif. Whl. (Frag.)	Biface Whl. (Frag.)
1 (Surface)	1	2		2 ^a	3
2 (100N 80E)			2		
3 (100N 90E)	1				
4 (110N 70E)			1		
5 (120N 70E)	1				
6 (120N 80E)	2				
7 (120N 90E)	9		4		

a - One Yadkin or Badin

38AB255

Located in a clear-cut field on a ridgetop, this site was approximately 50 x 120 m in extent. It suffered moderate damage due to logging and it had a depth of 10 cm (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The field was covered in low weeds and some piles of slash. The surrounding vegetation consisted of mixed pine and hardwood saplings.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated in a 40 x 60 m area using a 20 m grid (Figure 55). One test, 160N, 70E, produced a Coastal Plain chert flake tool. A thin humus overlay a tan loam. The red clay subsoil depth varied from 0 to 25 cm below the surface. The topsoil consisted of a thin humus overlying a tan loam. The topsoil was very thin over most of the site. In some cases the red clay was present on the surface. The deeper part of the site was on the slope. This site appeared to be heavily eroded, thereby eliminating any former undisturbed layers.

38AB258

² Located on a ridge nose, this site was originally reported to be 1,500 m² in extent with no site depth and with moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). It was situated in a clear-cut field with terraces and had been damaged due to logging activity and road grading. The surrounding vegetation consisted of mixed pine and hardwood. During the initial survey, Early and Middle Archaic artifacts were located. During testing only a quartz thinning flake and a Morrow Mountain point fragment were found, both on the surface.

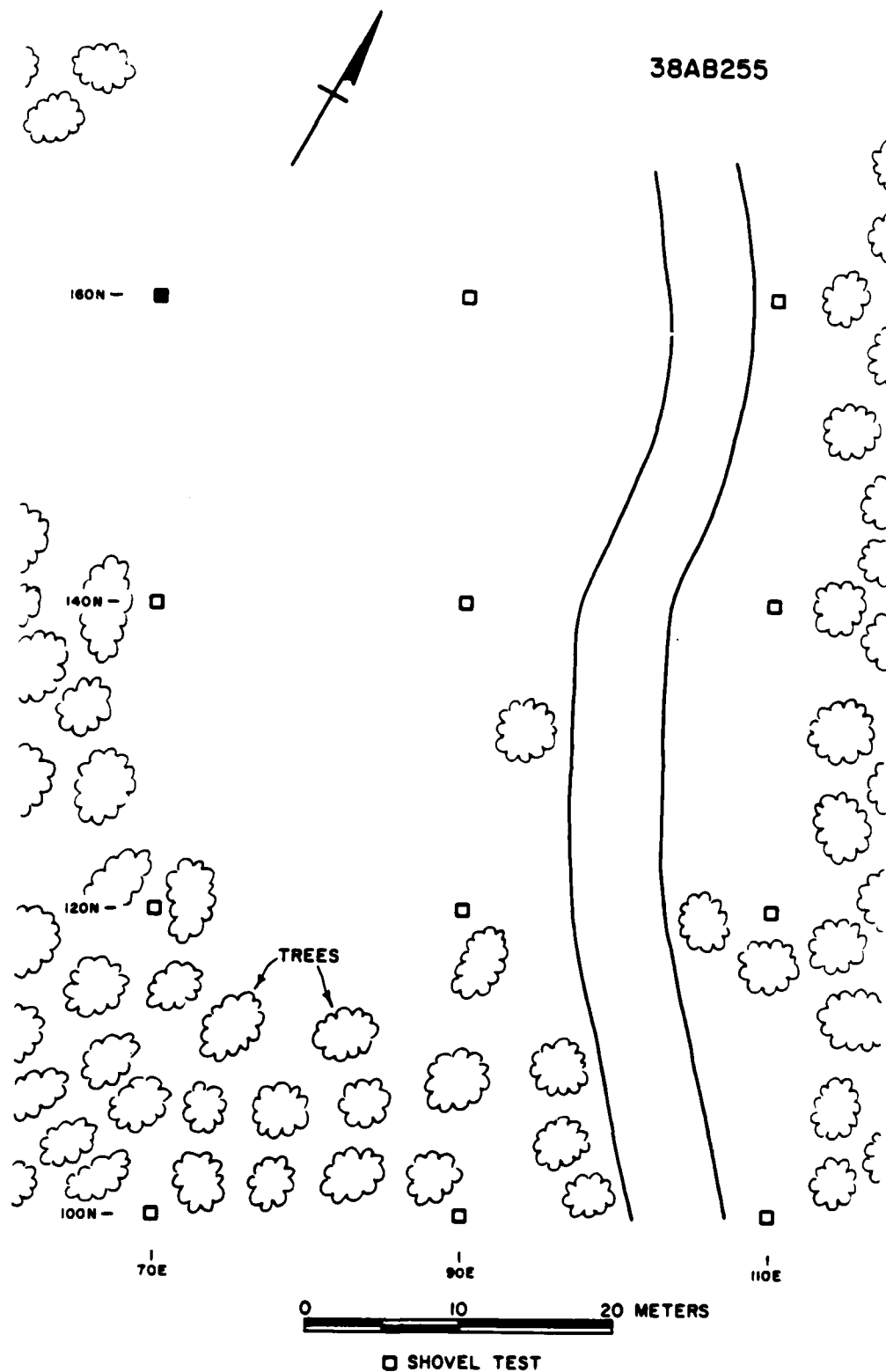


Figure 55: Location Map of Site 38AB255

Twenty-four shovel tests were dug using a 20 x 20 m and 10 x 20 m grid, depending on the topography. The total area tested was 40 x 140 m. None of the tests contained artifacts. The tests revealed a stratigraphy of humus, orange sandy loam, and red clay. The tests in the road revealed a loose, sandy soil overlying the red clay. The red clay ranged in depth from 1 to 40 cm below the surface.

The undisturbed strata would not survive on this plowed and eroded site.

38AB260

This site was located on a ridgetop in an old field overgrown with pine saplings and briars. It was reported to be 600 m² with 15 cm of depth and with moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation consisted of a pine-oak-hickory forest. Three dirt roads passed through the site. There was an unidentified prehistoric component present but historic artifacts predominated during testing. The USGS quad for this area of Lowndesville, S.C. - Ga. (1964), showed a structure in this location, but there was no evidence for it on the surface.

Twenty-five shovel tests were placed over the site using a 10 m grid in a 40 x 50 m area (Figure 56). Seven tests contained artifacts, three of which contained both prehistoric (Table 36) and historic artifacts (Appendix C). The stratigraphy consisted of a humus layer or sod zone followed by a plowzone of a tan, sandy loam. Beneath this was red clay, which varied in depth from 11 to 35 cm below the surface.

At shovel test 80N, 110E a feature was found at 15 cm intruding into the red clay. The interior of this feature contained a sandy loam to a depth of at least 57 cm below the surface, where digging was discontinued. The feature was basically sterile with only charcoal and partially burned wood fragments found. These fragments were found throughout the feature with no obvious concentrations, except that there was a great deal of charcoal from 14 to 17 cm below the surface. This feature might be a historic posthole. Artifacts that came from this shovel test were one quartz thinning flake, one wire nail fragment (Appendix E), and one clear bottle glass sherd (Appendix D). The field notes did not state where these artifacts were located in the test, but only that no artifacts came from inside the feature.

To investigate this feature further, three one-meter square test pits were excavated near 80N, 110E (Figure 56). Test pit 1 was located at 80N, 108E and was dug to red clay 10 cm below the surface. Underneath a thin humus layer was a red-brown sandy loam that was slightly mottled and contained a high density of rocks and pebbles. There were no discernible features, but there was evidence of three roots or plow scars in the red clay. Artifacts from this test pit included three quartz and quartzite flakes and two brown bottle glass sherds (Appendix D).

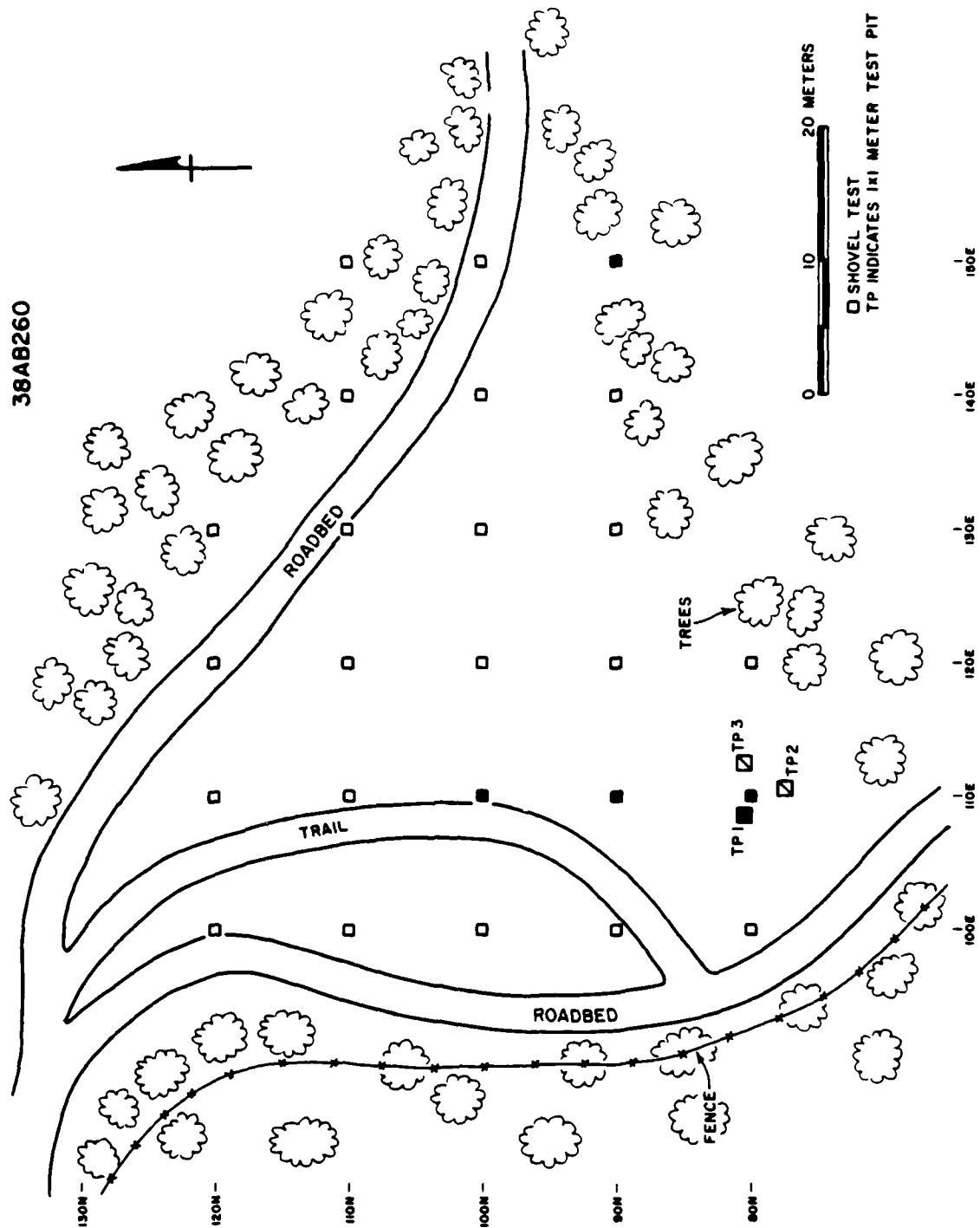


Figure 56: Location Map of Site 38AB260

TABLE 36
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB260

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
3 (80N 110E)			1
5 (90N 110E)			1
7 (90N 150E)			1
9 (100N 110E)	1		1
12 (80N 108E) TP 1 0-10cm		2 ^a	

a - 1 quartzite

Test pit 2, 78N, 110E, was excavated in two levels: the first level 0 to 10 cm below the surface. The first two centimeters was a sod or humus layer, then a brown loam with many roots. This level was only slightly mottled and contained one ironstone-whiteware sherd and two glass bottle fragments (Appendices C and D).

The second level of test pit 2 was from 10 to 13 cm below the surface. The soil was a continuation of the brown loam layer that bottomed out on red clay with some indistinct plow scars. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Test pit 3, 80N, 112E, was also excavated in two levels. The first level from 0 to 10 cm contained the same thin humus and brown loam as in the other test pits, but was extremely mottled with a very high density of small pebbles. Artifacts found in the first level included a cut nail (Appendix E), slipware sherds (Appendix C), and bottle glass sherds (Appendix D). The second level, from 10 to 13 cm contained the same brown loam and bottomed out on red clay. No features except distinct plow scars were discovered. Artifacts included a cut nail (Appendix E) and one ironstone sherd (Appendix C).

There may be some research potential with regards to the historic component because of artifact distribution and possible preserved features. However, it is doubtful that any undisturbed prehistoric deposits are present.

38AB266

Site 38AB266 was located in a recently logged area on a ridgetop. It was previously reported as 6,500 m² in area, with a site depth of 15 cm, suffering moderate damage. Based upon the surface treatment of prehistoric ceramics from this site, there were at least Woodland and Mississippian components present (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A single historic

sherd was found during the initial survey but none were found during testing.

Two dirt roads cut the site, and there was recent logging damage throughout the area. However, deep cuts and piles of dirt were located only along the roadsides. Deep erosion was present only along the north slope of the site and in some places in the roadbeds.

Forty-two shovel tests were dug in a 110 x 120 m area using a 10 x 20 m grid (Figure 57). Twenty-two shovel tests produced artifacts (Table 37). A typical profile consisted of a dark humus overlying a brown sandy loam. This graded into a red-brown clay until compact red clay was reached. The top level of the red clay ranged from 11 to 40 cm.

At 120N, 130E pottery was noted to come from the first 10 cm and at 20N, 190E, charcoal was discovered between 14 and 15 cm below the surface. A few of the shovel test profiles indicated a disturbed matrix, but the majority of them showed an intact natural profile, which could yield undisturbed archeological deposits. The fact that 22 shovel tests out of 42 produced artifacts indicated an extremely high artifact density for this site. There might be unplowed portions still left, and of course there is a possibility that sub-plowzone features could be present. Further data recovery at this site might be possible.

TABLE 37
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB266

Provenience Number	Fire Cracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
1 (Surface)		5	1 ^a	1 ^b
5 (40N 140E)		1		1
6 (40N 150E)		1		
8 (40N 200E)		2 ^c		2
11 (60N 130E)		1		
12 (60N 140E)		1		
13 (60N 150E)		1		
14 (60N 190E)		1		1
19 (80N 130E)		1	1	1
20 (80N 150E)		1		1
21 (80N 160E)				1
22 (80N 170E)	45.5	1		
23 (80N 190E)		4		1
24 (100N 100E)		3		1
25 (100N 110E)		1		1
26 (100N 170E)				1
27 (100N 180E)				2
28 (100N 200E)				1
30 (120N 120E)				1

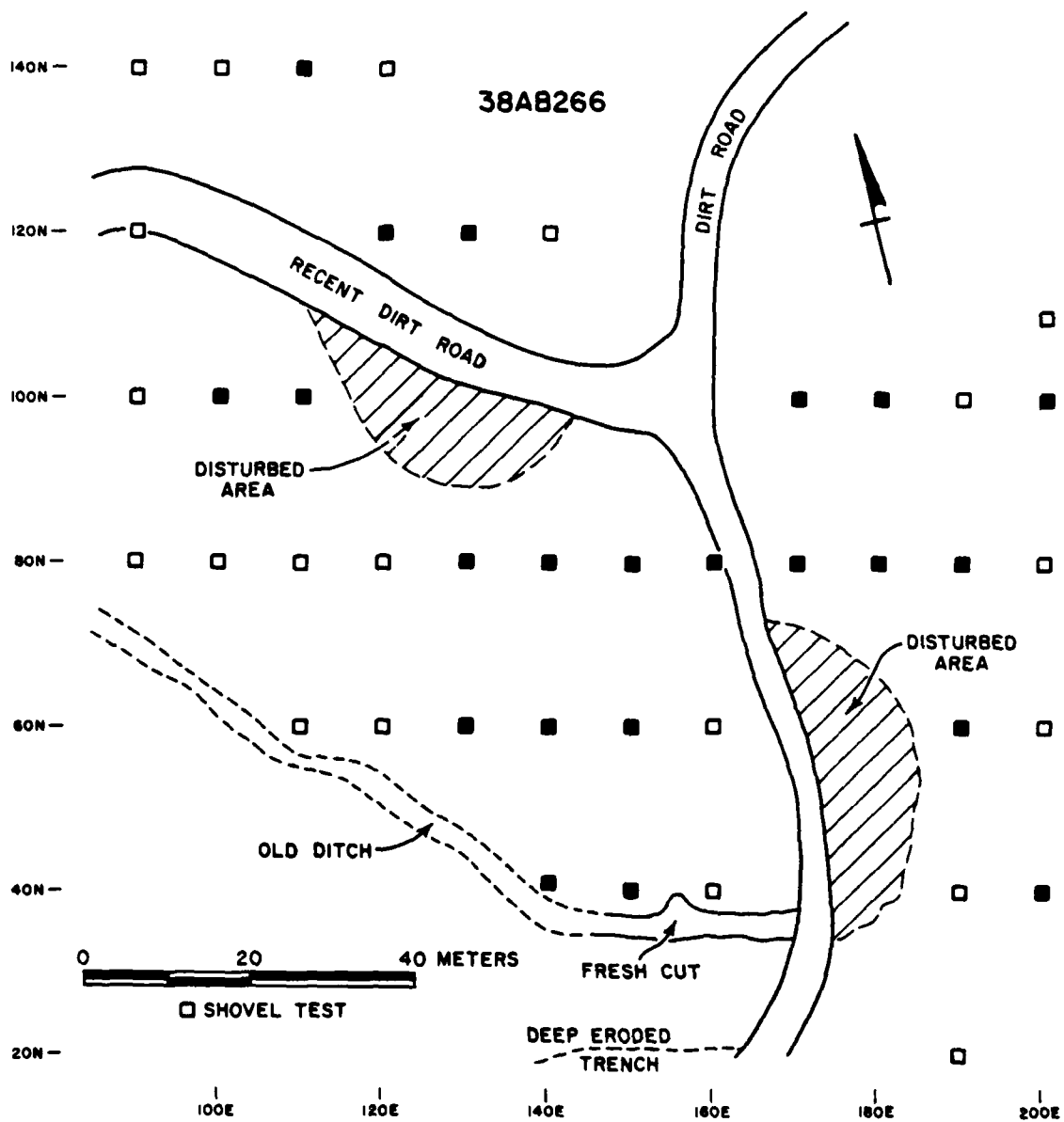


Figure 57: Location Map of Site 38AB266

TABLE 37 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Fire Cracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes
31 (120N 130E)				1
33 (140N 110E)		3	1	
35 (80N 180E)		1		2 ^d
36 (80N 140E)		3		1

a - Diorite

b - Ridge and Valley chert

c - 1 Tuff and 1 Ridge and Valley chert

d - 1 Tuff flake

38AB267

This site was located on a ridgetop and was 25 x 100 m in extent. The vegetation was previously described as pine plantation but an understory of small hardwoods was noted during testing (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Logging in the area resulted in heavy damage to the site. A graded dirt road, a log loading trench, and an erosional gully disturbed the site surface. In the original survey a Morrow Mountain I and a Yadkin point were recovered.

A base line was laid in at the site and shovel tests were conducted 10 m north and south of this line at 20-m intervals (Figure 58). Two tests had to be moved due to ground disturbances. A total of 12 shovel tests was excavated with only one producing artifacts (Table 38). A general surface collection was also made.

The soil profile revealed a humus layer below which was a brown sandy loam. Red clay was encountered from 3 to 24 cm below the ground surface. The previously found Morrow Mountain and Yadkin points indicated a Middle Archaic to Woodland prehistoric component. A historic component was also represented by the presence of two ironstone sherds.

This site witnessed extensive disturbances and the thin uneven condition of the surviving topsoil indicated substantial erosion.

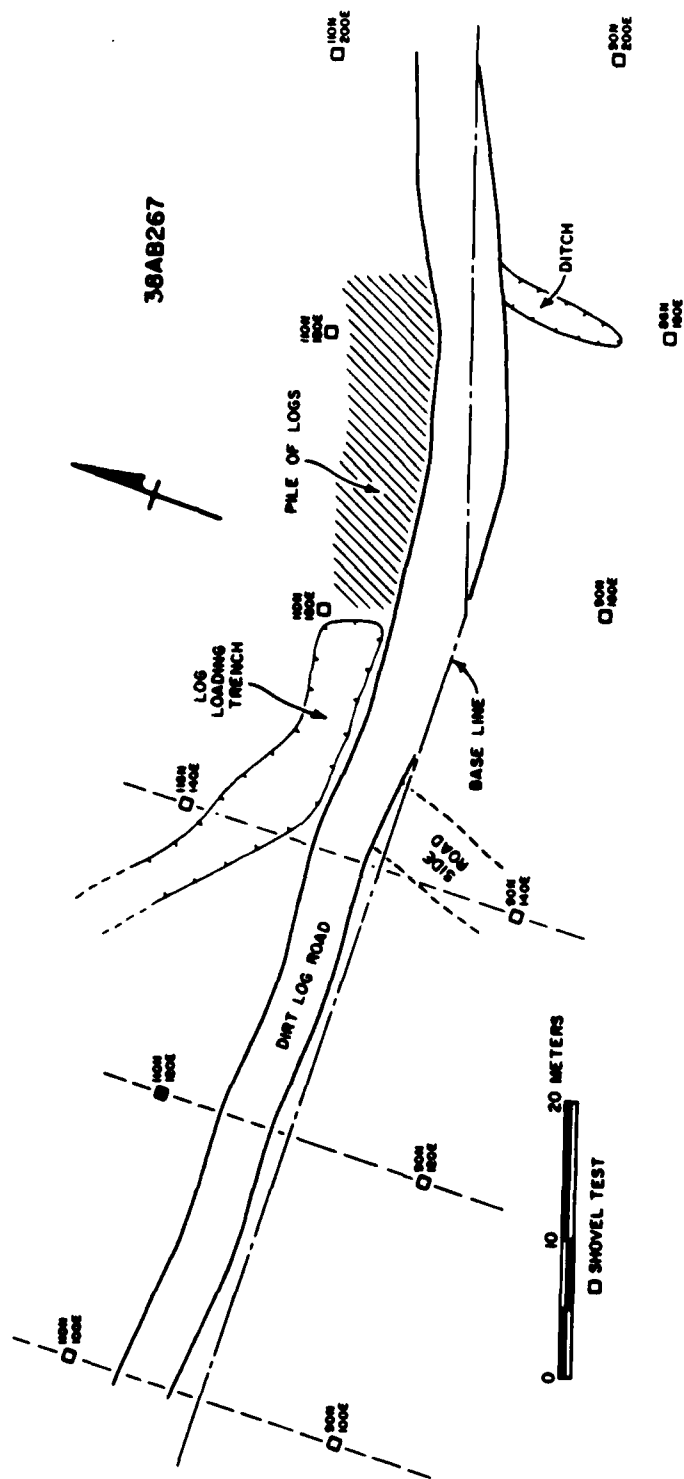


Figure 58: Location Map of Site 38AB267

TABLE 38
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB267

Provenience Number	Chunks	Thinning Flakes	Other Lithics
1 (Surface)	2	3	
2 (110N 120E)	1		1 ^a

a - Diorite abrader

38AB275

This site was situated on a ridgetop in front of an abandoned historic house structure. There were some disturbances in this area. The site was reported to be 10,000 m² in area with no depth and moderate damage (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The surrounding vegetation consisted of mixed pine, cedar and hardwood, briar, and honeysuckle. Undiagnostic lithics and historic artifacts were found during the survey, but only historic artifacts were found in testing.

In addition to the house structure, an outhouse, barn and a possible well were located on the site. A road ran through the site, and quartz fragments were found eroding from it, but no artifacts were found. Behind the house and approximately 20 m east began the first of two terraces which led to the river. The surface of this area was inspected but no artifacts were found.

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated, using a 20 m grid over a 40 x 100 m area (Figure 59). Only one test, 80N, 120E, contained artifacts and all of these were historic (See Appendices D, E, and F). The soil matrix consisted of a humus layer over a tan sandy loam followed by a compact red clay. The red clay was found between 6 to 28 cm below the surface. Based upon the soil description, the site did not appear to have any undisturbed sediments. There may be, however, some historic features related to the standing structures. Since the field notes explicitly indicated that the testing team was to evaluate any undisturbed prehistoric remains, historic features might have been overlooked. The prehistoric research potential seemed minimal due to erosion. Because of the presence of standing historic structures it may be possible to do further research here if appropriate problems are identified.

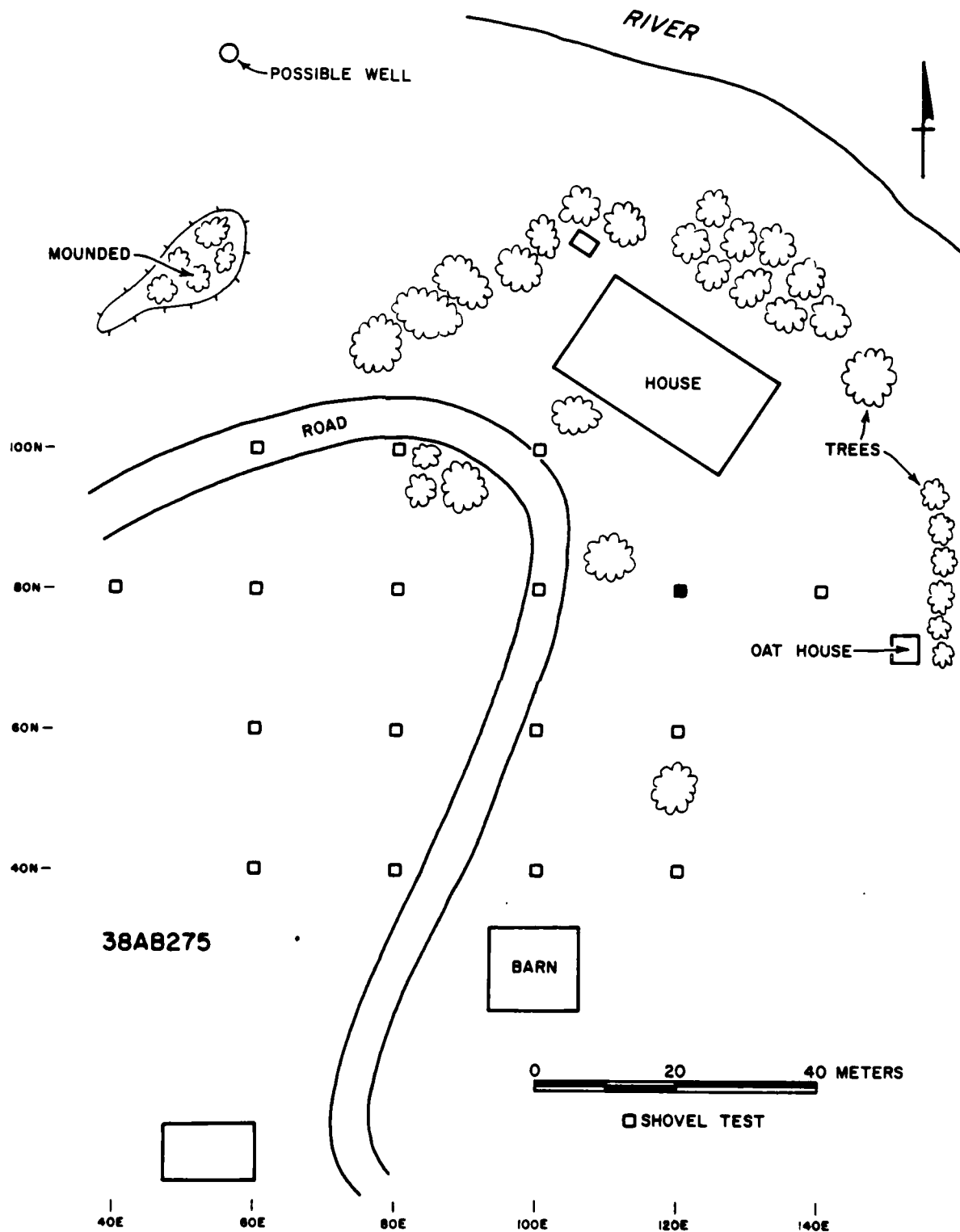


Figure 59: Location Map of Site 38AB275

This ridgetop site was approximately 4,000 m² in extent and was located in an old field clear-cut from logging. The field had a sparse vegetation of weeds, blackberries, and some piles of pine slash. It was reported (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A) that this site had suffered moderate damage; however, tests showed the damage to be heavy, especially in the northern section. Some of the site had depressions caused by the use of bulldozers during logging. Some pot hunting had taken place, several shallow holes (20 cm deep, one meter across) were noted. The site was also littered with modern garbage.

A 40 x 100 m grid was set up and 23 shovel tests were excavated in this grid (Figure 60). Eleven of these produced artifacts (Table 39). All but one of the shovel tests producing artifacts were in the southern half of the site. Brown sandy soil overlay red clay, which was encountered from 4 to 22 cm below the surface. Two of the northern tests showed great subsurface disturbance as undecomposed sticks were found throughout the matrix.

In the previous survey one Late Mississippian sherd was found. Three rim sherds found during testing also indicated a Mississippian component (Appendix A). The single fragment of steatite could possibly be from the Late Archaic period.

Because of the considerable evidence of modern disturbances over the site surface, it seems probable that no undisturbed deposits exist.

TABLE 40
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB277

Provenience Number	Fire Cracked (grams)	Chunks	Thinning Flakes	Other Lithics	Prehistoric Ceramics
3 (100N 80E)					1
4 (100N 90E)					4
5 (100N 110E)		1			
6 (100N 120E)		2	2	1 ^a	
7 (120N 80E)	10.4	2			
8 (120N 100E)		1	2		
9 (120N 120E)					1 ^b
10 (130N 80E)			1		
11 (130N 90E)		1	2		
12 (140N 110E)			1		
17 (200N 110E)					1

a - Fragment of Steatite

b - Cobble Hammerstone

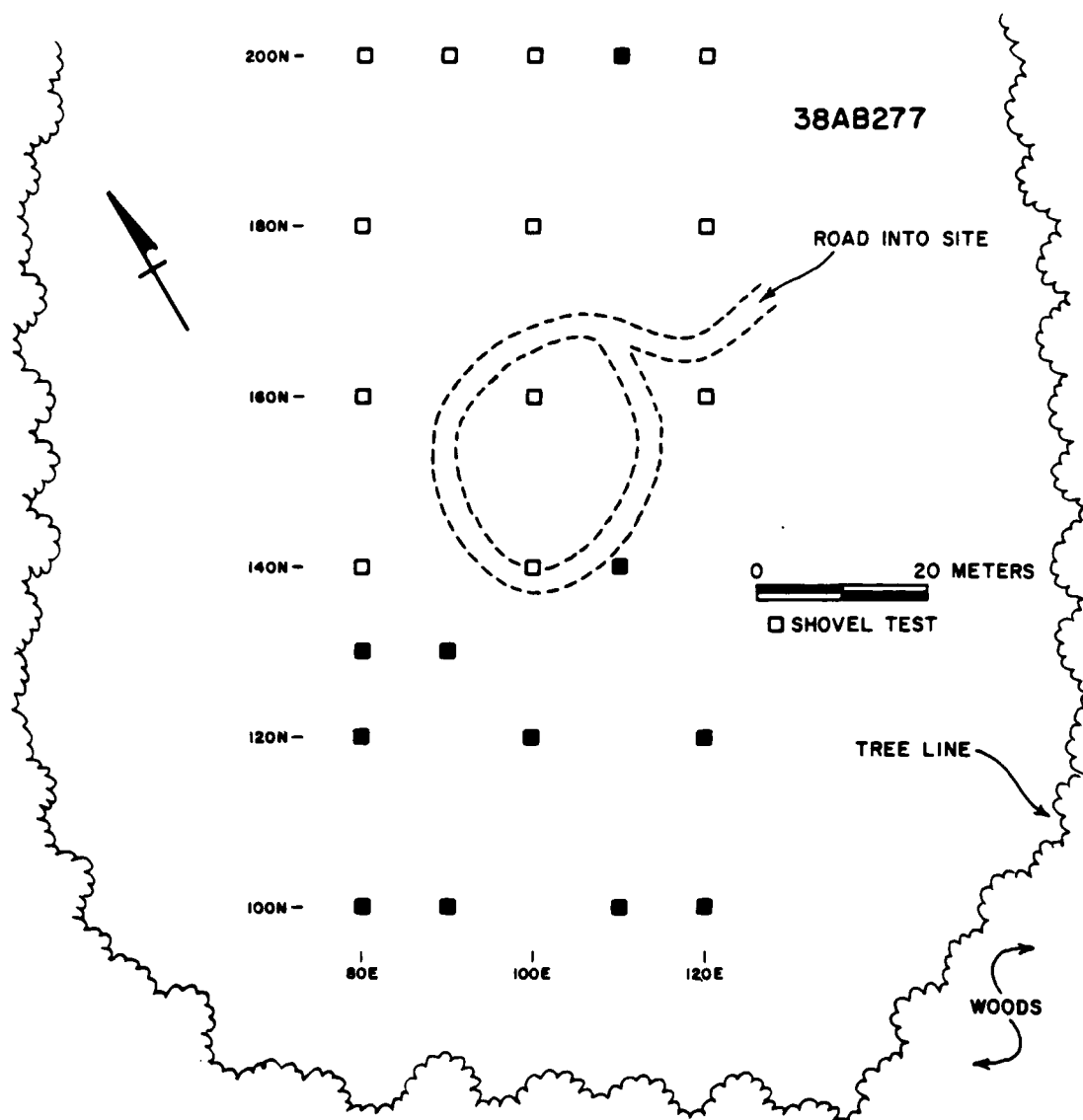


Figure 60: Location Map of Site 38AB277

38AB278

This site was in an old clear-cut field located on a ridgetop above a tributary of Rocky River. It was reported to be 900 m² in extent, 10 cm in depth, and having moderate damage due to logging. The results of testing, however, indicated the site had been heavily disturbed. Slash piles covered parts of the field that had sparse vegetation. The surrounding vegetation consisted of pine and hardwood saplings. In the previous report this site was assigned to the Ceramic Prehistoric (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in an area 40 x 50 m using a 10 x 10 m grid (Figure 61). Five of the tests contained artifacts (Table 40) including fabric marked, simple stamped, and complicated stamped pottery (Appendix A). The humus layer averaged about four centimeters and consisted mostly of tree bark. Below this was a light tan loam. The depth of the red clay ranged from 3 to 23 cm. The eastern part of the site was the deepest. A large number of quartz fragments were noted on the surface; however, it was felt that these were natural, indicating erosion.

Because of the highly eroded and recently disturbed nature of the topsoil, undisturbed deposits seem unlikely to exist.

TABLE 40

ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB278

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Prehistoric Ceramics
3 (90N 60E)		1	
5 (90N 100E)	3		
7 (110N 70E)	1		
8 (110N 80E)			2
9 (110N 90E)			7

38AB282

This prehistoric site was located on a ridge nose above a creek and was previously reported as being 300 m² in area with no site depth (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The area had been logged, but a mature pine plantation presently exists on the site. The undergrowth had been burned off. There were terraces on the site that were possibly used for agriculture. A road cut through the site with a firebreak to the west. This site was designated an unidentified prehistoric site; however, one ceramic sherd

A hand-drawn map of a field site. At the top, a stream is labeled "STREAM RUNS INTO ROCKY RIVER". Below it, a wavy line represents the stream's edge, with an arrow pointing to it labeled "TREES AND UNDERGROWTH". A dashed line runs horizontally across the middle, labeled "BECOMES OVERGROWN HERE". Below this, a "DIRT ROAD" is shown. The bottom of the map features a series of markers: a north arrow, a scale bar (0 to 20 METERS), and a legend for "SHOVEL TEST" (represented by a square symbol). The map also includes a grid of coordinates: 110N, 100N, 90N, and 80N (vertical) and 50E, 60E, 70E, 80E, 90E, 100E (horizontal).

Figure 61: Location Map of Site 38AB278

was found during testing. Pieces of Coastal Plain chert, Ridge and Valley chert, and tuff debitage were also recovered.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated using a 20 m grid in a 40 x 80 m area (Figure 62). Four tests produced artifacts (Table 41). A humus layer of about four centimeters underlay a covering of pine straw. Below this a red-orange sandy soil was encountered. The depth to hard red clay varied from 0 to 40 cm below the surface. The deepest part of the site was clearly to the west of the road. Three of the tests that produced artifacts were also in this part of the site.

The area of the site west of the road seemed to have a fairly thick surviving sandy A horizon prior to contacting the red clay B horizon. Three of the five shovel tests here produced artifacts. This area of the site appeared to have enough surviving A horizon soil to allow further data recovery. Such recovery could have emphasized horizontal distributions of artifacts or perhaps basal remnants of former aboriginal features if present.

TABLE 41
ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 38AB282

Provenience Number	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Prehistoric Ceramics
1 (Surface)	6		5 ^a	
3 (1000N 880E)			1	
4 (1000N 910E)		1	6 ^b	1
5 (1020N 880E)	4			
7 (1020N 1000E)			1	

a - Ridge and Valley chert flake

b - 1 Tuff flake, 5 Coastal Plain chert flakes

38AB284

This site was located on a logged upland knoll and was reported to be 6,000 m² in extent and to have a 10 cm depth. Taylor and Smith (1978: Appendix A) reported the site to be located in a clear-cut field and to have suffered moderate damage. Upon examination in the present survey, the site was found to have been disturbed by bulldozer action. No diagnostic artifacts were found during the survey and nothing was found during testing.

Twenty-one shovel tests were dug using a 20 m grid over an 80 x 80 m area (Figure 63). A typical profile consisted of red clay beneath a humus layer with a compact red-brown sandy loam occasionally found between the

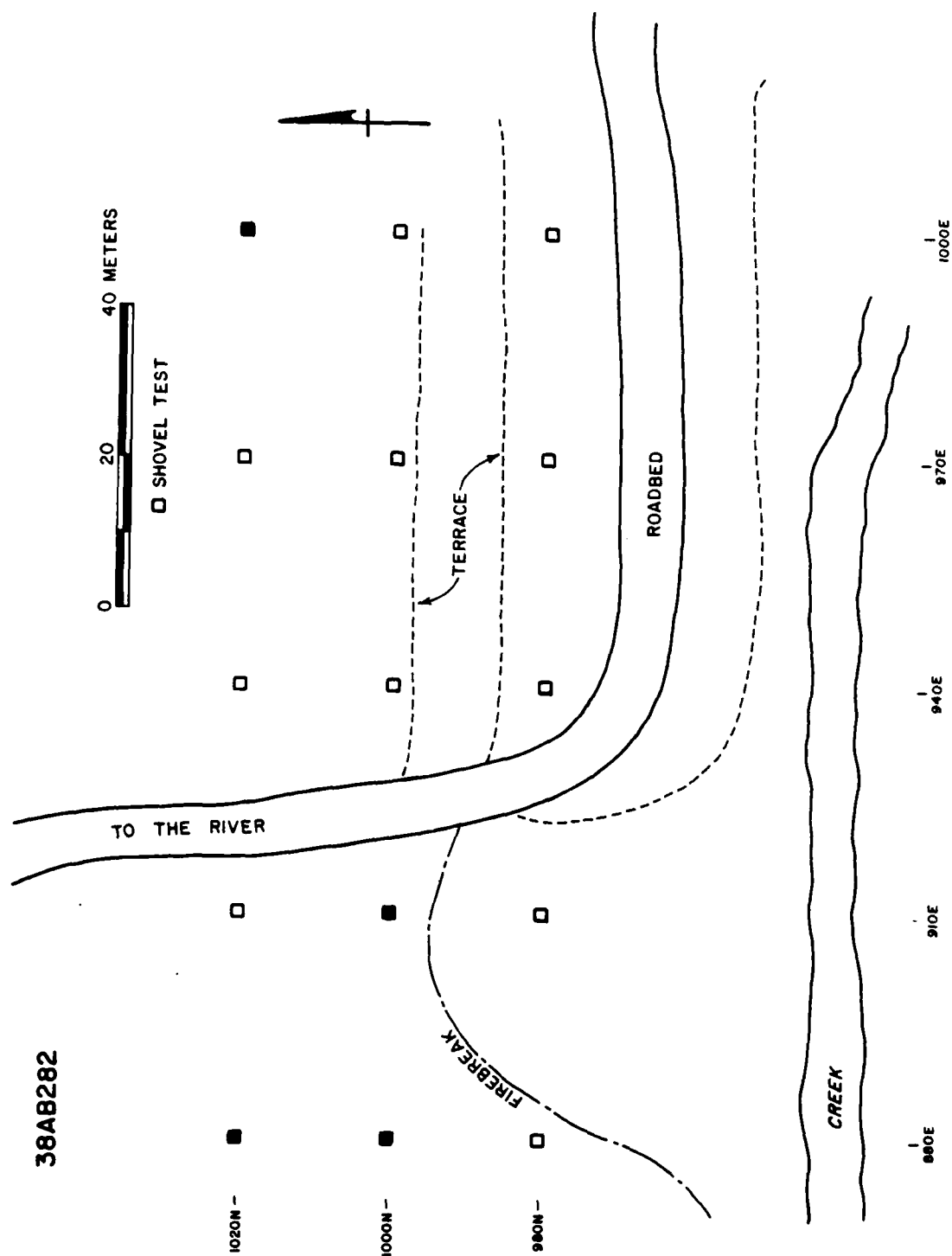


Figure 62: Location Map of Site 38AB282

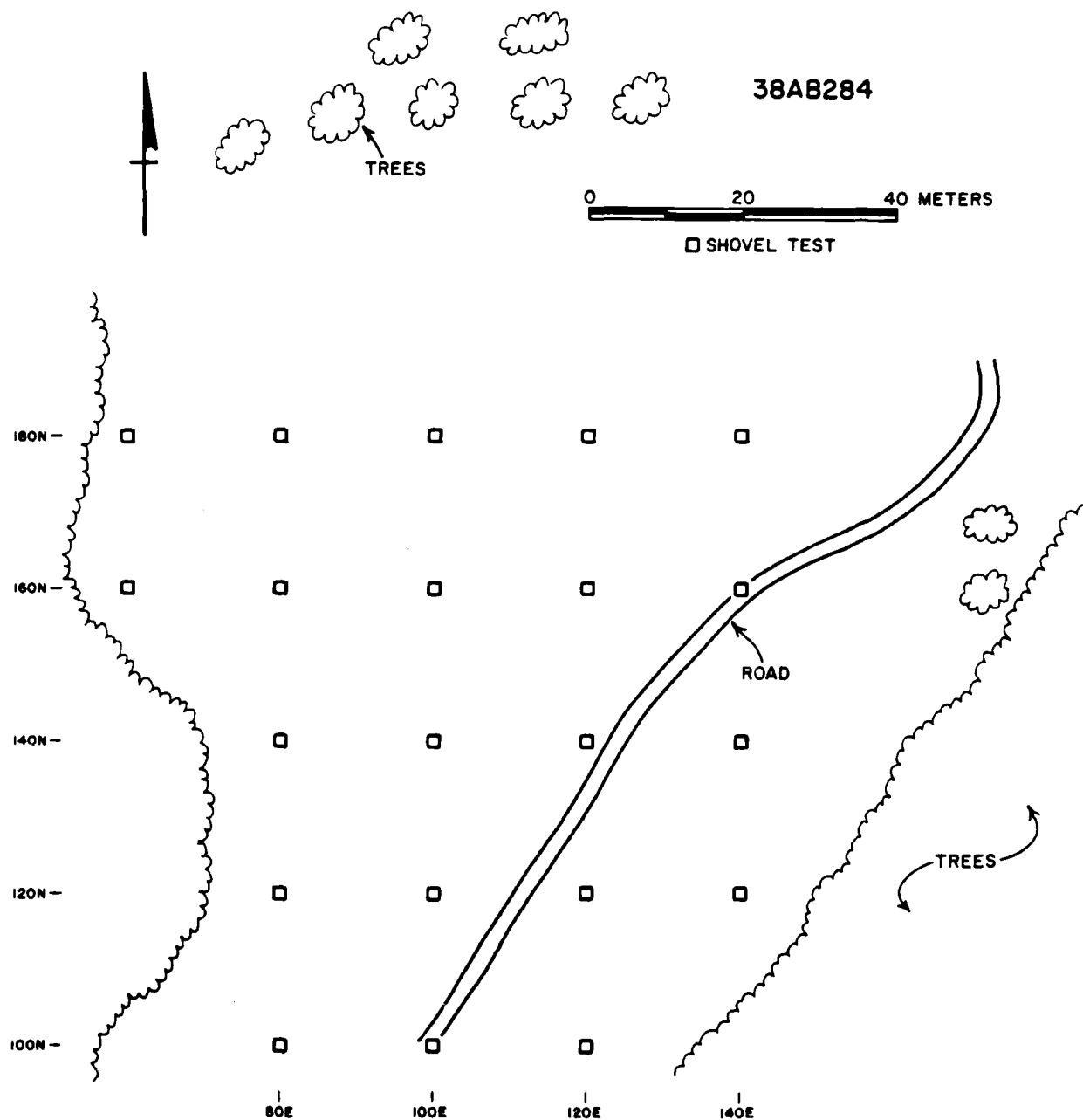


Figure 63: Location Map of Site 38AB284

humus and clay. The red clay ranged in depth between 1 and 16 cm below the surface.

No undisturbed sediments remained on this site. The existence of feature remnants, of course, cannot be eliminated by the shovel test method.

38AB288

This area was a large, highly disturbed soybean field that had been harvested. Because of the uneven disturbance and exposure of the ground surface, surface collecting would not have been worthwhile.

² Taylor and Smith (1978: Appendix A) conjectured that the site was 400 m² in size, was used for agricultural purposes, and without depth. Based upon a private collection analyzed by Taylor and Smith, there were Early and Late Archaic, Ceramic Prehistoric, and Historic period components present at the site.

The site was on a floodplain, parallel to and south of McCalla Island. Based on topography and the current subsurface testing, it is likely that archeological remains extended over the entire floodplain and on the slopes of the uplands immediately to the east.

There were three basic subsurface testing activities carried out at 38AB288. These included shovel testing like that done for upland sites, auger testing with a bucket auger, and test pit excavations. The site was divided into areas A and B (Figure 64). Area A at the northern end of the floodplain had shovel testing, auger testing, and four 1 x 2 m test pits excavated. Area B to the south was only augered. All testing procedures included sifting the sampled soil through one-quarter inch screen. A controlled surface collection, originally scheduled for the site, was not conducted.

The site was laid out in a metric grid oriented 341° east of north. The long axis of the grid ran approximately north-south, the same orientation of the floodplain feature. Auger tests were placed along the grid, usually in 10 m intervals. Area A had auger tests 1-3, 20, 21, and 22. Area B had auger tests 4-19 (Figure 64).

In the area north of Area A, 23 shovel tests were excavated. The field notes indicated that shovel testing was a mistake and that auger testing was ultimately slated for the site. No artifact analysis sheets could be located among the Institute records pertaining to the materials recovered from the shovel tests, except a single catalog sheet that presumably itemized what was found. The shovel tests were done along a grid system that was spatially isomorphic with the overall site grid that covered areas A and B.

A string of shovel tests was dug along the East 170 line in 10 m intervals beginning at 160N continuing through 210N. The range of depths from surface to red clay subsoil was from 9 to 17 cm, indicating that the

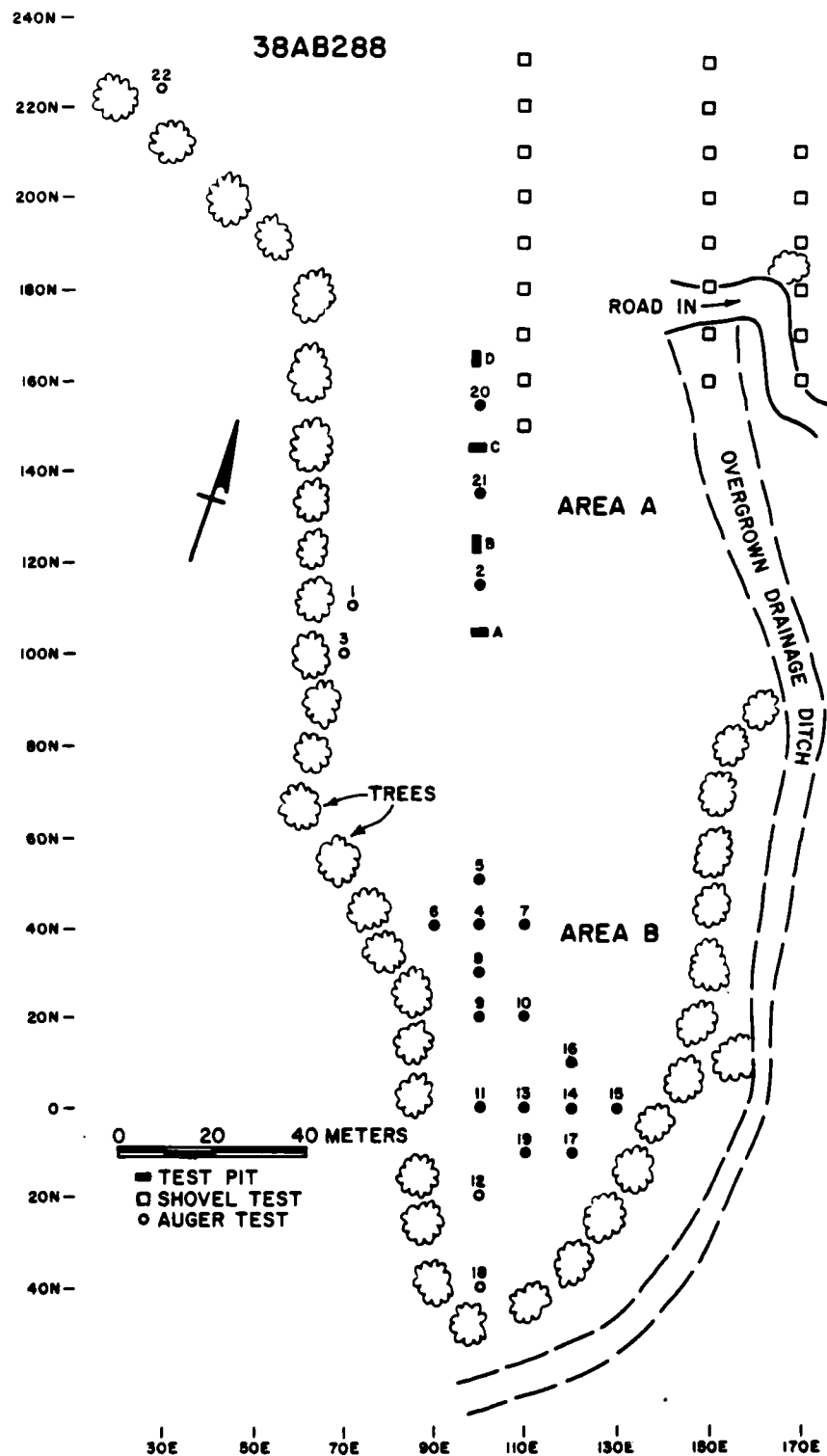


Figure 64: Location Map of Site 38AB288

topsoil was very thin and eroded. Artifacts were found in three of these tests. The catalog stated "potsherds and quartz chips." This area of the site seemed to be an upland situation as indicated by the field notes and the soil condition. A second string of shovel tests was also dug along the 110E line in 10 m intervals beginning at 150N and ending at 230N. No artifacts were recovered from these tests. It may well be the case that artifacts were alluvially buried under several centimeters of flood soil but that the shovel tests did not penetrate intact cultural horizons.

Immediately south of the shovel test area was area A. This was auger tested and test pitted. The test pits were 1 x 2 m and dug in 6-inch levels. These squares were not taken down any further because of time limitations and the high level of labor intensity required to excavate the compact clay subsoil. All of these test squares produced sherds (Appendix A) and lithics (Table 42). Area A auger holes included numbers 1, 2, 3, 20 and 21. Only auger tests 2, 20 and 21 produced lithic and ceramic artifacts. These tests ranged in depths from 1 to 42 cm below surface. These auger tests were taken to 2.5 m below surface with all sediments sifted through one-quarter inch screen.

Area B was located on the southern end of the floodplain. Sixteen auger holes were dug to depths of 2.5 m below surface. Each of these tests, except 12 and 18, produced artifacts. Sherds were found in auger tests 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, and 17, ranging in depth from 22 to 108 cm (Appendix A). Given the plain sherds involved, no temporal pattern could have been seen stratigraphically. Possible plowzones buried by historic floods made stratigraphic analysis of the upper 50 to 70 cm difficult. One burnished plain ware sherd was found at 150 to 160 cm in test 4. There may have been as much as 70 cm of nineteenth- and twentieth-century flood-deposited sand overlying this test, which would exaggerate the depth of the test.

Lithic remains were relatively plentiful in all of the artifact-producing auger tests (Table 42). Auger tests 17, 16, and 15 had flakes only in the 1 to 56 cm depths. Other tests such as 19, 13, 10, 7 and 5 had lithic material 147 cm below surface. Tests, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11 had artifacts from below 150 cm. For example, flakes were found in test 11 until 200 cm, and 180-190 cm in test 6. In test 7 a possible Morrow Mountain point was found by the bucket auger in a level 87 to 94 cm below surface. In test 8, an Otarre point was found between 80 and 90 cm; a Savannah River stemmed point between 105 to 114 cm; and a Morrow Mountain point between 114 to 122 cm. The finding of temporally diagnostic tools using a bucket auger suggested a high density of cultural materials buried between one and two meters at this site.

The bucket auger testing was quite adequate and reliable for demonstrating the existence and approximate depths of buried preceramic and ceramic horizons at this site. In terms of evaluating the internal stratigraphy of the site, both archeologically and geologically, much greater areas needed to be opened using large excavation squares and backhoe trenches. The upper 70 cm of the site seemed to have buried plowzones, for example. In another case, the depth of the uppermost sandy layer(s) seemed to be quite variable in thickness, suggesting differential deposition of flood sediments over the floodplain. Cultural horizons suggested from

TABLE 42

LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM 38AR288

Provenience Number	Firecracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake tools #tis/#edges	Flake Cores	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Biface Blanks	Other Lithics
1 General Surface										
2 (160M 170E)				2?			1a			
3 (180M 150E)				1?		1				
4 (190M 150E)										
8 AT2(115M 100E) 26-36cm		1		2						
9 AT2(115M 100E) 36-42cm	1.2			1						
23 AT4(40M 100E) 61-68cm				5b						
24 AT4(40M 100E) 68-77cm		2c		1						
26 AT4(40M 100E) 83-92cm		1								
28 AT4(40M 100E) 99-110cm				1						
29 AT4(40M 100E) 150-160cm										
31 TPA(105M 99E) 0-6cm		6c	3	3			1d			
33 TPA(105M 99E) 6-12cm		16c	4	14c			1d			
52 TPA(105M 99E) Level 3		2	1	2						
34 TPA(105M 100E) 6-12cm		13	2	13c			1e			
35 (105M 100E) Level 3		3c		5						
36 TPB (124M 99E) 0-6cm		6	1	7						
38 TPB (124M 99E) 6-12cm		17c	2	12						
37 TPB (125M 99E) 0-6cm		9f	1	4						
39 TPB (125M 99E) 6-12cm		16g	1	45f						
54 TPB (125M 99E) Level 3		3	1							
40 TPC(145M 99E) 0-6cm		15		13c	3/3				1h	
42 TPC(145M 99E) 6-12cm			6	26i						
55 TPC(145M 99E) 12-18cm		2		2						
41 TPC(145M 100E) 0-6cm		5	1	13b						
43 TPC(145M 100E) 6-12cm		12c		15j,k					1	
44 TPD(164M 99E) 0-6cm		2								
46 TPD(164M 99E) 6-12cm		1		2						
48 TPD(164M 99E) Level 3		10		8				1		
45 TPD(165M 99E) 0-6cm		1		5c						
47 TPD(165M 99E) 6-12cm		3c								
49 TPD(165M 99E) Level 3		1	1	3						
60 AT5(50M 100E) 65-74cm				1						
109 AT6(40M 90E) 183-191cm				1c						
64 AT7(40M 110E) 10-19cm			11							
65 AT7(40M 110E) 19-27cm			1m							
66 AT7(40M 110E) 27-34cm				1						
67 AT7(40M 110E) 34-42cm				21						
68 AT7(40M 110E) 42-48cm		1c								
69 AT7(40M 110E) 48-52cm		1								
70 AT7(40M 110E) 52-58cm		2c								
71 AT7(40M 110E) 58-66cm		2								
73 AT7(40M 110E) 67-94cm				1c			1o			1n

TABLE 42 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Firecracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake tools #tles/#edges	Flake Cores	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Biface Blanks	Other Lithics
74 AT8(30M 100E)	14-23cm	1								
76 AT8(30M 100E)	44-51cm	1		1c						
77 AT8(30M 100E)	51-63cm			2c						
79 AT8(30M 100E)	71-79cm			11q,1			1p			
80 AT8(30M 100E)	79-89cm	6c		3						
81 AT8(30M 100E)	89-95cm	4		1						
82 AT8(30M 100E)	95-105cm	1c								
83 AT8(30M 100E)	105-114cm	1		11			1r			
84 AT8(30M 100E)	114-122cm	4		3			1o			
85 AT8(30M 100E)	122-132cm	1								
87 AT9(20M 100E)	0-14cm	1		1c						
88 AT9(20M 100E)	25-34cm	1c								
113 AT9(20M 100E)	108-117cm	3		2						
142 AT9(20M 100E)	134-143cm			1						
143 AT9(20M 100E)	143-152cm	10		6				1		
144 AT9(20M 100E)	152-162cm	1								
145 AT9(20M 100E)	162-171cm			1						
94 AT10(10M 110E)	12-20cm	1								
97 AT10(20M 110E)	34-41cm			2m						
98 AT10(20M 110E)	41-48cm	1		3m						
99 AT10(20M 110E)	48-55cm	2m		41						
100 AT10(20M 110E)	55-64cm	2m								
101 AT10(20M 110E)	64-70cm			2c,m						
146 AT10(20M 110E)	83-91cm	5		1						
103 AT10(20M 110E)	91-97cm									
117 AT11(0M 100E)	115-120cm			1						
119 AT11(0M 100E)	140-146cm	1		3						
120 AT11(0M 100E)	156-165cm	1								
121 AT11(0M 100E)	165-175cm	1		1						
122 AT11(0M 100E)	175-183cm			1						
123 AT11(0M 100E)	183-190cm	3c		1						
124 AT11(0M 100E)	190-200cm			1						
128 AT13(0M 110E)	34-40cm	1								
129 AT13(0M 110E)	40-50cm	1c								
130 AT13(0M 110E)	50-60cm			1						
132 AT13(0M 110E)	70-77cm			1						
133 AT13(0M 110E)	85-91cm			1						
134 AT13(0M 110E)	91-99cm			1						
135 AT13(0M 110E)	99-106cm			1						
136 AT13(0M 110E)	106-114cm	1		1						
137 AT13(0M 110E)	114-112cm	1								
149 AT14(0M 120E)	40-47cm	1		2						
150 AT14(0M 120E)	47-52cm	7		2						
151 AT14(0M 120E)	52-50cm	2		1						
152 AT14(0M 120E)	60-66cm			1c						
154 AT14(0M 120E)	70-74cm	2								

TABLE 42 (Cont.)

Provenience Number	Flakecracked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake tools #tles/#edges	Flake Cores	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Biface Blanks	Other Lithics
155 AT15(OM 130E) 22-32cm				1					1	
157 AT16(10M 120E) 23-34cm										
158 AT16(10M 120E) 34-44cm		2	1	2						
160 AT16(10M 120E) 53-56cm		1								
163 AT17(10S 120E) 38-43cm		1								
165 AT19(10S 110E) UNK		1		1						
166 AT19(10S 110E) 51-58cm				1						
167 AT19(10S 110E) 59-66cm		1								
168 AT19(10S 110E) 66-74cm				1						
169 AT19(10S 110E) 74-82cm				1						
170 AT19(10S 110E) 137-147cm				1						
173 AT20(155M 100E) 0-21cm				1						
174 AT20(155M 100E) 21-30cm				1						
192 AT21(135M 100E) 0-21cm				1						
196 AT22(225M 30E) 88-92cm				1						
195 AT22(225M 30E) 92-93cm				2						

a - unidentified stemmed point
 b - 2 tuffaceous flakes
 c - 1 tuffaceous flake
 d - base of quartz Guilford?
 e - triangular quartz point fragment
 f - 1 "Ridge and Valley"-like chert
 g - 3 tuffaceous
 h - tuffaceous
 i - 7 tuffaceous
 j - 2 Coastal Plain chert
 k - 4 tuffaceous
 l - 1 diorite
 m - 1 Coastal Plain chert
 n - hammerstone
 o - Morrow Mountain point
 p - Otter point
 q - 5 tuffaceous
 r - Savannah River point

Phase II testing included a Woodland zone resting in the upper one meter, indicated by fabric and check stamped pottery; a Savannah River-Otarre horizon(s) indicated by the Savannah River and Otarre points, plus diorite flakes; and a possible Middle Archaic-Morrow Mountain horizon, indicated by the Morrow Mountain point.

Based on these results, site 38AB288 could be considered a deeply buried site. It had great potential for providing answers regarding questions related to the cultural sequences of the Savannah River basin, chronology building, community patterns, and subsistence information. This site definitely needs to be evaluated further using more intensive subsurface testing techniques.

GEORGIA HISTORIC SITES

9EB201 - "Pearle Mill"

Phase I investigations concluded that this nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic mill complex occupied at least 75,000 m² along Beaverdam Creek and the adjacent bottomlands (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No subsurface testing was undertaken of the relatively intact main site area. Surface collecting included the removal of two nail samples from the Pearle Mill Dam. Local informants stated that a dam and mill had operated in this area before the Civil War and that this mill had also burned during this period. They also maintained that this mill had been rebuilt downstream from its original location sometime after the war.

Phase II investigations at the Pearle Mill complex included the reconnaissance and mapping of all structures located in the area (Figure 65). Site 9EB201 could be divided into three major occupation areas: (1) Pearle Mill building and dependencies; (2) domestic areas characterized by mill house ruins; and (3) the William Allen Plantation.

Investigations of the Pearle Mill complex resulted in the mapping and identification of 49 structures and features. Five structures were attributable to the modern occupation of the site while five others were related to William Allen's Plantation, occupied from 1785 to 1860. Four of these were possibly slave cabins and one a grist mill. All the rest were attributable to the industrial complex at the site, apparently operational during the last years of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

The mill building itself was approximately 300 feet long by 70 feet wide. Power was initially furnished by water but additions were made to permit the use of steam power. The main part of the mill (to the east) was originally two stories, the first story being granite masonry, the second story being brick. The power house showed evidence of modification that might relate to the change in power systems. Informants indicated that after the change to steam power, water power was still employed to generate electricity for the mill. This was accomplished by means of a turbine, which was still in place.

Other structures that were mapped (Figure 65) and that were associated with the mill building included the dam, located about 500 m upstream, and the race, which was still well defined. Other structures that were mapped included the mill workers' houses, a warehouse, and possibly a store or post office. Early maps of the area showed the presence of a school and a church, but these structures were not identified in the field.

Investigations of Pearle Mill itself included the surface location of a single, whole Chero-Cola bottle. Two rooms of the mill building were probed to discern what lay beneath the layers of rubble in these rooms. These results suggested the old mill floor was relatively intact. Details

Editorial Addendum: Figure 65 appears as a foldout in the jacket on page 281.

of this program are available at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. Various aspects of the mill building's construction and later modifications were carefully mapped, and approximately 200 35-mm photographs were taken of this area. Four of these photographs are reproduced in this report (Figures 66-69). Eight shovel tests were excavated. Table 44 lists the artifacts recovered in the eight positive shovel test units in this area. The three tested areas included six tests in the mill building. For purposes of field record keeping the three tested rooms were named after several crew members. Eric's room was the boiler room, Tom's room was the west machinery room, and Claudia's room was the east machinery room. A single test was placed near the warehouse (Structure 19), and an additional test was placed adjacent to the water tower (Structure 21). A late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century temporal range was suggested by these specimens (Table 43), with the singular exception of a fiberglass fragment, which indicated post-occupation deposition.

The majority of shovel tests were placed in and adjacent to the numerous millhouse locations. Lacking the original map for this site precluded the discovery of the exact location of these tests. These tests were placed north of Pearle Mill and north of Beaverdam Creek. Thirteen of the 18 shovel tests in these areas yielded artifacts (Table 44).

These materials suggested a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation span for these areas (Table 44). All fiberglass and plastic fragments were found near Chandler's garage, which was an operating business at the time of the testing phase.

The only testing undertaken at the William Allen Plantation was the surface collection of a single pearlware cup fragment. Mapped cultural features at the Allen Plantation presumably included the cemetery, grist-mill remains, and five standing structures that were still in use (Figure 65). Several of the mill house remains possibly dated pre-Civil War, although a lack of antebellum materials from the tested area suggested this was not highly probable.

Site 9EB201 definitely warrants Phase III archeological investigations for several reasons. The main mill building was relatively intact with the turbine(s) apparently still in place. This was the most extensive and intact mill complex located in the entire reservoir, making this a unique and valuable archeological resource.

The dependencies associated with the mill were in varying degrees of preservation, ranging from poor to excellent as noted by the map (Figure 65). Our relatively poor understanding of artifact assemblages and settlement patterns of this period could be greatly expanded by testing these dependencies. This mill complex could be compared with studies of a similar nature in the Southeast and other areas of the United States to aid discernment of any regular or unique aspects of site 9EB201.

Site 9EB201 was first thought to contain archeological evidence of three industrial mills and one plantation. Documentation concerning these mills was ambiguous, as noted by the following discrepancies. Results of the testing phase concluded that the ruins of Gray Mill, Heardmont Mill and Pearle Mill were contiguous. This interpretation was centered upon several

TABLE 43

9EB201 PEARLE MILL - MILL COMPLEX

Provenience	Metal				Ceramics							Other	
	Tin Cans	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Uniden. Iron	Misc. Metal	Harness Strap Buckle	Glazed Stoneware	Alkaline Burned Stoneware	Porcelain Bottle	Coal	Brick	Fiber-Glass Mortar	
15 Eric's Room ¹ , 0-23 cm					1						2	1	
16 Claudia's Room ³ , 0-31 cm	2												
17 Tom's Room ² , 0-32 cm				2						2		9	
18 Tom's Room ² , 0-28 cm							1	1		1		1	
19 Eric's Room ¹ , 0-23 cm										1		1	
21 Warehouse ⁴ , 0-20 cm				10		1			1				
22 Water Tower ⁵ , 0-21 cm			1	3									
24 Claudia's Room ³ , 0-21 cm		1											

(See Figure 65 for locations)

¹ Boiler Room² Western Machinery Room³ Eastern Machinery Room⁴ Structure 19⁵ Structure 21

TABLE 44
DOMESTIC STRUCTURES - "PEARLE MILL"

Provenience	<u>Metal</u>		<u>Ceramics</u>					<u>Glass</u>			
	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Uniden. Iron	Albany		Amethyst	Aqua	Clear	Sea Green	Light Green Window Glass	Clear Window Glass
				Slipped	Stoneware						
* 3 East of chimney by garage, 0-11 cm			2					9	2		
* 4 NW corner of chimney by garage, 0-6 cm		1									
* 5 West of garage, 0-12 cm											
* 6 3 meters N of datum #17, 0-8 cm		1									
* 7 45 meters E of structure #17, 0-12 cm				1		2					1
* 8 30 meters SW of garage, 0-12 cm								1			
* 9 10 meters W of structure #5, 0-15 cm	5	5						1			2
* 10 .5 meters N of Poch Villa chimney, 0-23 cm											
* 11 15 meters SE of well, 0-15 cm			3							6	
12 Clearing 1 meter W of Mock Oranges, 0-24 cm	4	1						4			
13 1 meter SW of chimney, Lion's cottage, 0-25 cm								2			
* 14 15 meters W of structure #24, 0-19 cm											
* 20 Structure #21, 0-21 cm		1									

*Indicates approximate location can be found on map illustrated in Figure 65.



Figure 66. View of tailrace and the exterior of turbine room, looking northwest.



Figure 67. Interior of steam engine room, showing engine mounts, view to the northeast.



Figure 69: Oblique view of the east end of mill with water closet tower in foreground, looking north.



Figure 68: Interior of picker room, view to northeast.

key documents. In Deed Book 00 (page 323 at the Elbert County Courthouse), this plat showed 25 acres sold by Heardmont Cotton Mills to the Swift Brothers, who later owned Pearle Mill (Petition to Elbert County, 1900). Archival research by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS-1979) and the Phase II investigations considered this a valid conclusion.

9EB256

Phase I testing indicated that this site occupied an area of approximately 600 m² (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The vegetation consisted of small mixed pine and hardwood that were gradually stabilizing the area, which had been heavily damaged by logging activities. A simple content collection recovered undiagnostic prehistoric lithics and late eighteenth-century historic materials.

During the recent testing phase, a general surface collection was made of visible ground areas (Appendix C). Subsurface testing consisted of 17 shovel tests placed at 10 m intervals within a rectangular grid that encompassed approximately 120 m² (Figure 70). Five of these tests (N140, 80E; N140, E100; N120, E80; N120, E90; N150, E90) yielded cultural artifacts ranging in depth from 5 to 25 cm below ground surface. No catalog sheets or artifacts could be found to confirm these locations. The eastern half of site 9EB256 had experienced major erosional damage. The entire site had been impacted to the point that there was a very low probability of it containing any undisturbed cultural deposits. A representative site profile was found in test N120, E90, which contained approximately six to eight centimeters of humus and logging debris overlying four centimeters of dark gray loamy sand, which overlay a fine grained, yellow-red clay.

Site 9EB256 apparently contained no structural remains or other cultural features. Recovery of two aqua windowpane fragments suggested that a structure (probably domestic) was once located in the area (Appendix D). A fairly intensive late eighteenth through early nineteenth-century occupation was denoted by the 12 pearlware sherds (Appendix C). This occupation apparently continued through the nineteenth century as indicated by a similarly dense ironstone-whiteware concentration and the recovery of several clear glass fragments.

This site was apparently the remains of a late eighteenth- through early nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Although eighteenth-century occupations were uncommon in the project area, this site had been heavily damaged by logging and erosion. No further work was recommended for this site.

9EB306

Initial testing indicated that this site occupied approximately 2,500 m² of a ridge nose in a modern cattle pasture (Taylor and Smith 1978:

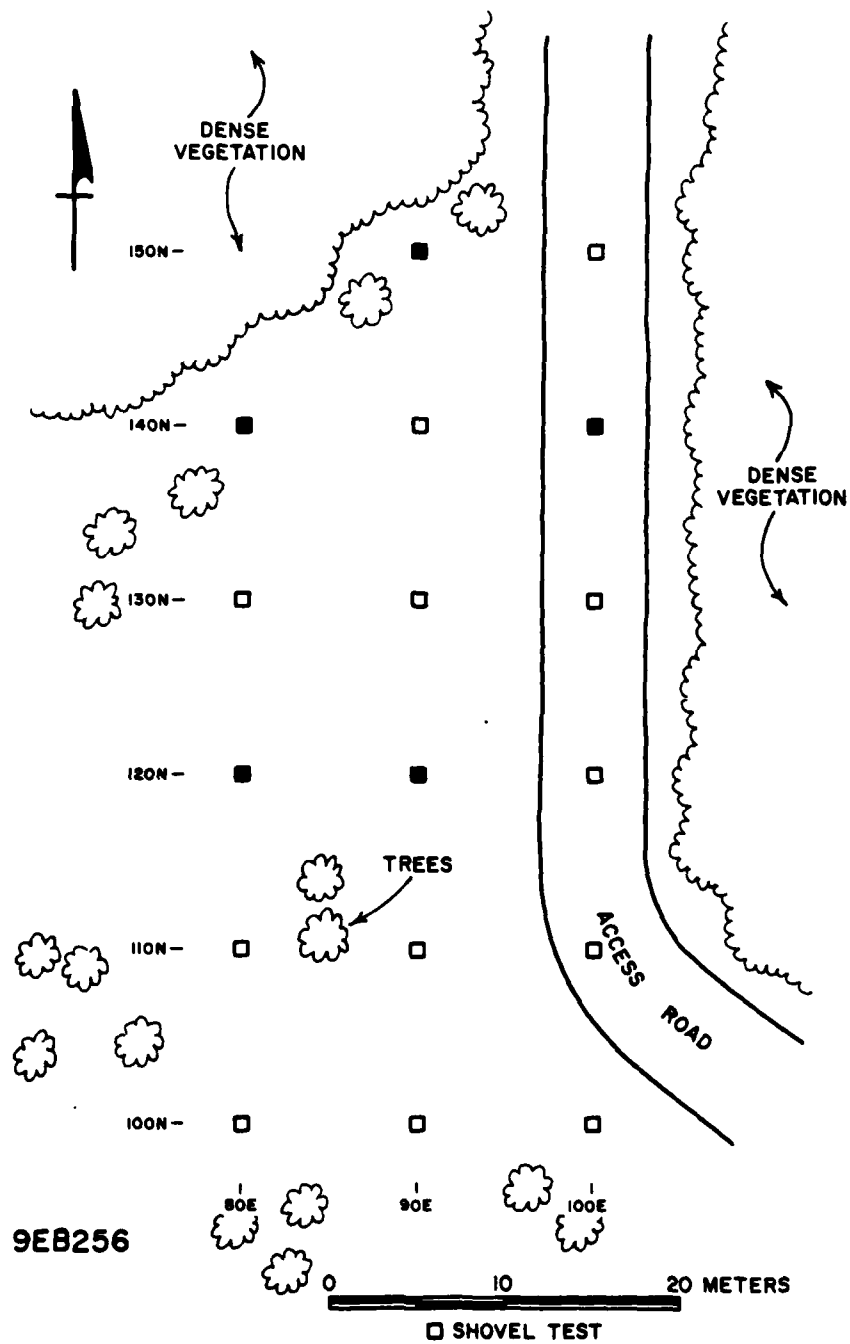


Figure 70: Location Map of Site 9EB256

Appendix A). House foundations and potentially diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recorded via surface inspection of the moderately damaged site. Surface collection of all visible artifacts, coupled with informant aid, suggested that the historic occupation ranged from 1780 to 1920.

Later evaluations at site 9EB306 entailed a surface collection of representative artifacts that included a metal hoe and a three-quarter, prehistoric (broken), grooved, stone axe. Subsurface testing consisted of excavating 51 shovel tests at 20 m intervals. This grid encompassed an area of approximately 19,200 m². Subsoil depths in the 18 positive test units ranged from 3 to 30 cm below surface. The site was in fair condition, but the main house and barn area had been damaged by cultivation and terracing. Although the wooded areas surrounding the main site area were stabilized, extensive gullying of these locales indicated previous erosional damage. The following profile from unit N1020, E800 was representative of site stratigraphy, although soil depth varied throughout the site. In this unit, 1 cm of recent humus overlay 14 cm of brown loam, which, in turn, overlay 12 cm of loose, loamy red clay over a compact red clay. The frequently noted distinction between loose and compact clay layers apparently reflected previous effects of cultivation on the site.

Cultural features at site 9EB306 included: (A) main house foundations, (B) outbuilding or barn foundations, and (C and F) probable foundations of two structures of uncertain function. A sketch map of the site's structures is presented in Figure 71.

The main house foundations (Figure 71, A) were represented by an intact fieldstone and brick chimney foundation and displaced granite blocks and fieldstones near the center of the site grid. A fairly dense surface scatter of architectural and domestic debris was observed in this area. The orientation and nature of Feature B's remains suggested a former outbuilding or barn location. This locus, denoted by scattered foundation stones and isolated artifacts (primarily metal), was found downhill and northeast of the main house area.

Structures C and F were denoted by concentrations of fieldstones forming roughly rectangular shapes. A single shovel test was placed near each of these probable structures with both units gleaning negative results. Structure C had an earthen ramp situated on the hillside south of this structure. This apparently man-made ramp probably functioned as a loading area because an old roadbed was also located in this area. Presently, it is impossible to discern positively the function of these probable structures given the limited amount of data available.

A single pearlware sherd, nine ironstone-whiteware sherds and four stoneware sherds were recovered by shovel testing (Appendix C). Metal artifacts included cut nails and a plow foot (Appendix E). Three clear glass fragments were the only glass artifacts recovered at the site (Appendix D). Brick, coal and slag fragments were also recovered (Appendix F). These artifacts suggested a temporal range of approximately 150 years, from 1780 until 1920 or later.

This site warrants Phase III studies for the following reasons.

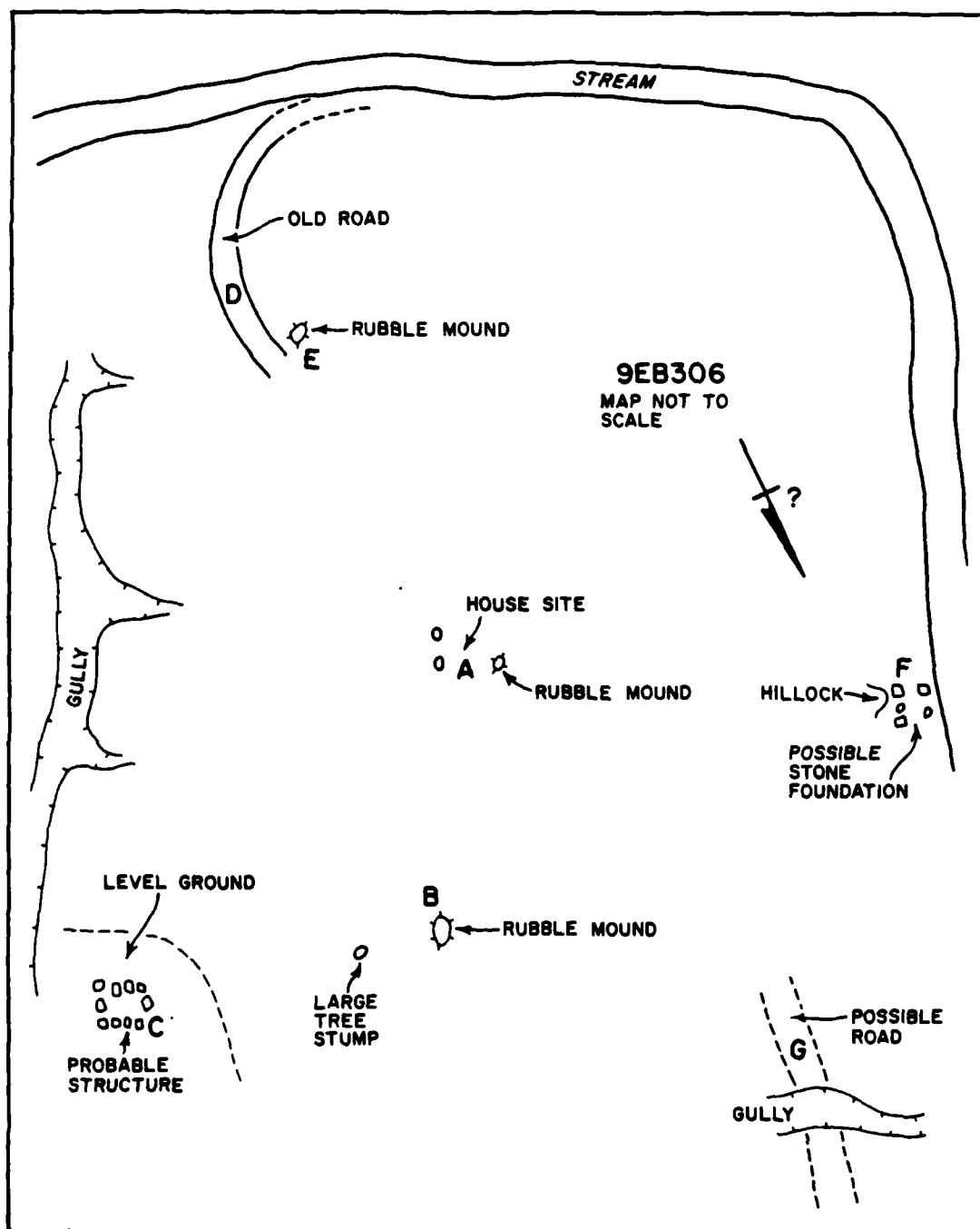


Figure 71: Location Map of Site 9EB306

First, when surveyed, the field had been recently plowed and artifacts covered the entire ridgetop, giving good indications of spatial patterning for defining activity areas. At this point in archeological research, there has not been any definitive work done involving spatial patterning of artifacts in nineteenth-century sites in the upper Savannah Watershed area.

Second, personal communication with the landowner indicated that the house belonged to the Harper family who, in turn, owned property in South Carolina and a ferry across the Savannah River. The Harper site in Georgia was supposedly used as a rest stop by people crossing the Savannah River by the Harper Ferry into Georgia. This would place this site as one of very few in the area that was used as a traveler's rest stop. This would provide useful information for determining other sites of similar usage that are not documented.

Besides the research already recommended, the four-structure loci should also be mapped and photographed.

9EB317

A prehistoric lithic scatter and a nineteenth-century domestic structure were found at this relatively undisturbed site, which was located on a ridgetop currently surrounded by old-field successional vegetation. Phase I surface collecting included the recovery of all prehistoric artifacts in the roughly 2,500 m² site locality (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Phase II testing consisted of the detailed mapping of the main structure and surrounding area. Additionally, 100% surface collections were made within four, one meter circles to gather a representative sample of the dense historic artifact assemblage (Figure 72). Three of these units contained Historic period artifacts. No subsurface testing was undertaken at this time. There was a very good possibility for locating undisturbed cultural materials at this site as denoted by the excellent condition of the dwelling house and dependencies and the apparent absence of erosional damage in the main site area.

Cultural features at site 9EB317 (Figure 72) included: A) dwelling house; B) well; C) outline of wood structure; D) several rabbit hutches; E) animal cage; F) two hog houses; G) chicken coop and yard. Feature A, the dwelling house, was photographed during Phase I testing (Taylor and Smith 1978: 462-463). This two-story clapboard-frame structure with a tin roof and matching end chimneys is presently standing and seems to have been occupied until recently, as indicated by dense, recent artifactual debris. A plan sketch of the house was drawn by the Phase II team (Figure 73). A local informant called this site the White Place and noted that this structure had been built before the Civil War. Features B and C, respectively, denoted a dug well and the outlines of a wooden floor. The original function of Feature C was speculative, although this structure probably served as a smokehouse (because of its proximity to the main house) or an animal shelter (given the density of similar structures in the vicinity). Features

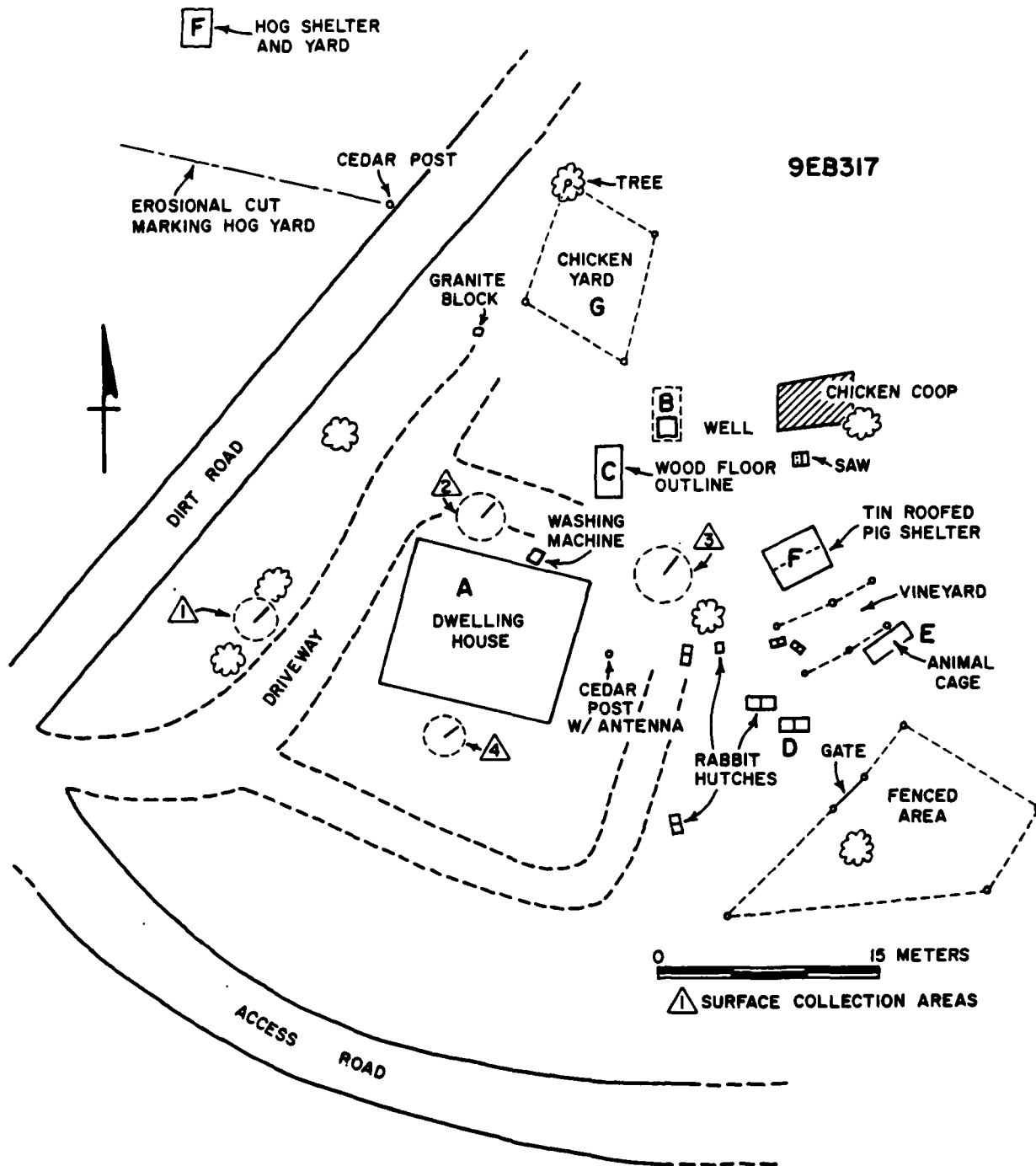


Figure 72: Location Map of Site 9EB317

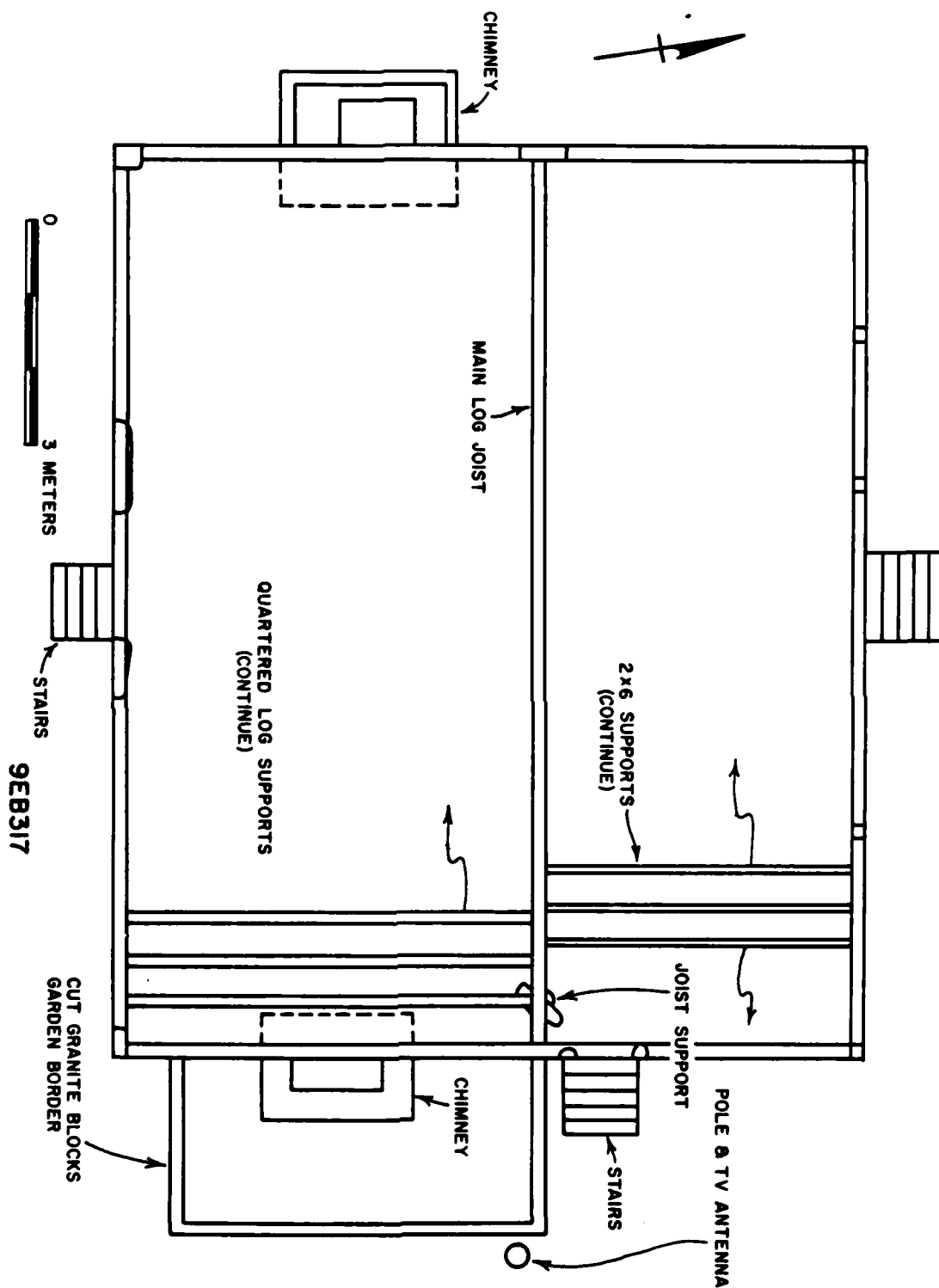


Figure 73: A plan sketch of Site 9EB317's dwelling house

D through G denoted various types of livestock shelters. These structures were partially standing, wood-frame structures with tin roofs.

Surface collecting in the vicinity of these structures recovered artifacts representing a relatively long temporal span at the site. Artifacts included alkaline glazed stoneware fragments, aqua windowpane fragments, a plastic comb, and other plastic and fiberglass fragments.

No further work is possible for this site as it was destroyed April 1979, about the time Phase II fieldwork was completed (Michael Alterman, personal communication).

9EB336

The Phase I survey concluded that this site occupied an area of approximately 50 x 100 m along a ridgetop. Site vegetation consisted of small pine trees and commensal vegetation. Undiagnostic prehistoric lithics were found in this area, which had been moderately damaged by logging and bulldozing. The presence of an additional Historic period component was suggested by the thick commensal vegetation. All visible prehistoric artifacts were collected, although no subsurface testing was undertaken at that time (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Phase II testing included limited surface collecting and the excavation of 13 shovel tests. The site was divided into two loci, 9EB336A and 9EB336B, to facilitate site testing (Figure 74). Fourteen shovel tests were placed at random azimuths and distances in these two areas. Two of the six shovel tests in 9EB336B, the western portion of the site (Figure 74), yielded historic materials at maximum depths of 23 and 27 cm. Five of the seven shovel tests in 9EB336A, the main house area, yielded historic materials from 16 to 23 cm below ground surface. Numerous slash heaps and a disturbed ground surface in the cleared western portion of the site suggested this area (336B) had recently been a pulpwood loading area. Site 9EB336A was not damaged severely, as noted by a distinct house mound and undisturbed footing stones. A shovel test located south of the house mound recorded a representative site profile of 7 cm of recent humus atop 12 cm of brown clayey loam, which lay upon a compact red clay.

Structural features at site 9EB336 included a dwelling house remains in locus A and stone wall remnants at locus B. The structure in locus A was denoted by a distinct house mound containing an intact chimney base and several undisturbed foundation piers. The remains of a stone wall of unknown height lay south of the house mound (Figure 74).

Shovel tests in the vicinity of the house mound recovered two ironstone-whiteware sherds, one brown-white stoneware fragment, and one Albany slipped stoneware sherd (Appendix C). Metal artifacts included two cut nails, two wire nails, and two unidentifiable iron fragments (Appendix E). Also located in this area were one brown and two clear glass pieces (Appendix D). The two positive shovel tests in the western portion of the

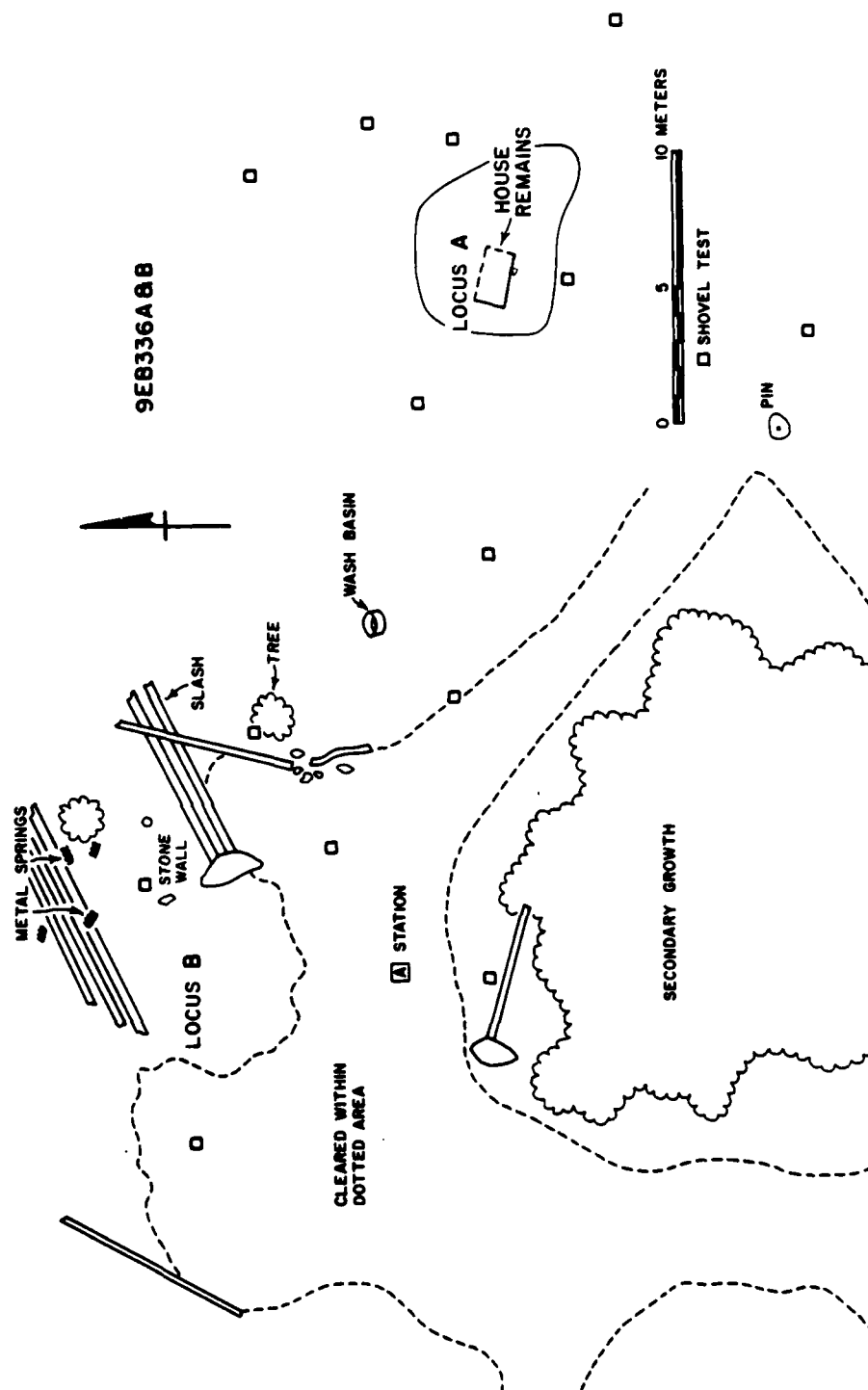


Figure 74: Location Map of Site 9EB336

site recovered two amethyst glass bottle fragments. These materials suggested an occupation date of circa 1875 through 1925.

Site 9EB336 was a small late nineteenth-, early twentieth-century homestead in fair condition. No additional study is needed for the site because it was adequately recorded during the recent test phase, considering the relatively substantial degree of post-occupational disturbances.

9EB416

This site was initially described as occupying an area of approximately 30 x 75 m along a wooded ridgetop. Past logging apparently caused moderate damage to the site, which is presently characterized by mixed pine and hardwood vegetation. No subsurface or surface testing was undertaken primarily because of the dense undergrowth in the area (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Phase II testing included an 80 m east-to-west base line with tests placed at 20 m intervals along this line (Figure 75). Four branch lines were placed at these four tests running north to south. Tests were placed at 10 m intervals along these north-south lines. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated within this grid, which encompassed approximately 750 m². Seven tests recovered historic artifacts at depths ranging from 0 to 27 cm below the ground surface (Appendices C, D, E, and F). Site 9EB416 had potential for containing undisturbed cultural materials in the vicinity of the apparent house mound. All remaining portions of the site appeared to have been substantially damaged by logging and other erosion-producing activities. A representative soil profile as seen in unit N90, E80 consisted of five centimeters of humus over seven centimeters of loose, brown sandy loam, atop a loose red clay.

Structural features at this site (Figure 75) included: A) dwelling house remains; B) root cellar; C) well; and D) footing stones for an unidentified second structure. Feature A denoted a fieldstone and brick chimney base inside a fairly distinct house mound, which contained footing stones and other structural debris. Feature B, the root cellar, appeared to have been located inside this structure. This was unusual, as most such cellars were located adjacent to, but not inside, domestic structures. The apparent collapse and possible bulldozing of this structure obliterated the exact orientation of this feature. A well (Feature C) was immediately north of the main house. Systematic probing in an area of dense commensal vegetation revealed several quarried granite slabs denoting Feature D. These stones presumably functioned as footing stones for a smokehouse, garage or similar dependency. The shovel tests recovered clear and amethyst glass fragments (Appendix D) and alkaline glazed stoneware sherds (Appendix C). Also recovered were roughly equal amounts of wire and cut nails (Appendix E) and several tar paper fragments (Appendix F). These artifacts suggested a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation period for the site.

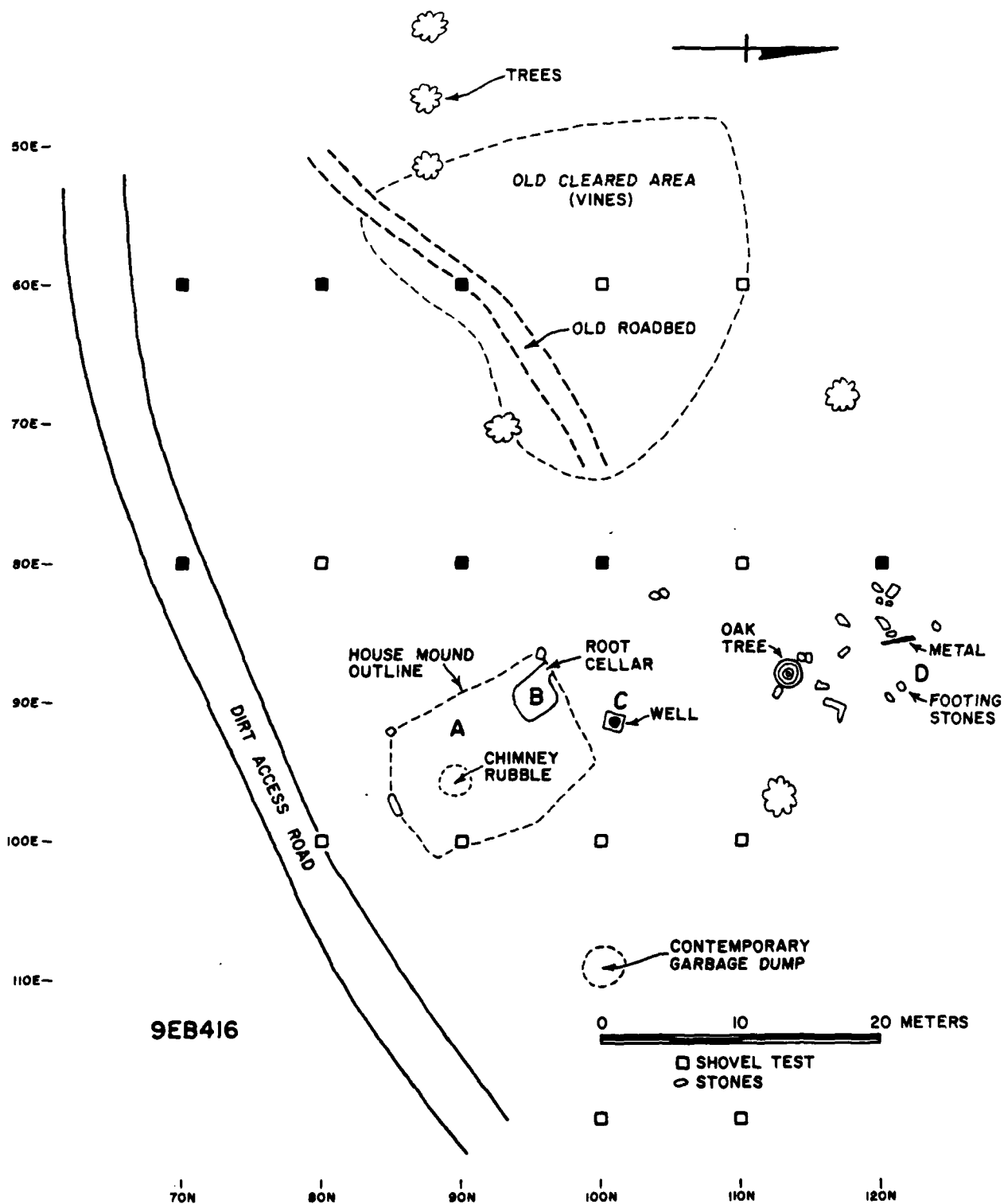


Figure 75: Location Map of Site 9EB416

Site 9EB416 was apparently the remains of a small late nineteenth-through twentieth-century homestead, possibly that of a sharecropper-tenant farmer family. This site should be photographed as part of a small scale reconnaissance and recording program, if it is undamaged by developments associated with the Pickens Point Recreation Area. No further testing is recommended if the aforementioned construction will not directly impact the site.

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES

38AB9

The Millwood Plantation (38AB9) was located along the Savannah River in Abbeville County, South Carolina. It was situated at the upper reaches of Trotter's Shoals, which was the largest of the numerous shoals and falls that punctuate the flow of the river between Hartwell Dam and the now still waters above the construction site for the Richard B. Russell Dam. Millwood Plantation was founded and owned by James Edward Calhoun, both cousin and brother-in-law of John C. Calhoun, former Vice-President of the United States. Evidence at hand indicated that Calhoun began this plantation in 1832, shortly after he purchased it; unfortunately, at the present time, it cannot be said from whom he purchased the land because of a fire in Abbeville that destroyed the records concerning land conveyances during this period until the 1880s, the date of the fire. In spite of this, it may be possible to determine prior ownership by following lines of circumstantial evidence. For example, the map of Abbeville District in Mills' Atlas (1965) showed two mills in the vicinity of what was later known as Millwood. The northernmost of these was called Bickley's Mill; the southernmost, Allen's Mill. Heeding a suggestion offered by Mr. Harold Carlisle of Calhoun Falls, South Carolina, Richard Taylor checked the records of the Probate Court of Abbeville County and discovered that a Bickley died sometime prior to 1825. It was reasonable to suspect that Calhoun purchased the property from either Bickley's estate or from his heirs. A hint at ownership prior to Bickley was given by Calhoun himself in a diary entry for September 20, 1834, "Put in the new Tier Head where Trotter's was. I shall immediately run out a dam from it." Unfortunately there was no opportunity to follow this further; but, if possible, a check for Trotter should be made in the records of the Probate Court of Abbeville County.

One other thing should follow if the land upon which Millwood Plantation stood was previously owned by Bickley: Allen's Mill would be downstream and at such a distance that the scale of the Mills' Atlas map would be maintained. Allen's Mill (38AB8) was found by Taylor in April of 1979. This site had been previously recorded as an aboriginal fish weir (Hemmings 1970, 1972) but when Taylor flew over the general area in a helicopter in October, 1978, the "fish weir" seemed very straight. This particular section of the river was very isolated and was reached by traveling along the bank, which was difficult. The "weir" was obvious from the bank and was correctly referred to as a wing dam. At the point where this feature touched the bank, there was evidence of a mill site. About 10 m from the bank, there was a rectangular embankment, partially faced with stones. Also present were two depressions. The depressions are likely the location of the turbines for this mill. The depressions resulted from digging that occurred when the turbine shafts were salvaged for the metal they contained. The location of the mill close to the riverbank was a clue to its

age, which, if it is Allen's Mill, would have to be early eighteenth-century. Mills at this period were likely powered by undershot wheels, which did not require a large head but needed a substantial volume of water, such as could be provided by the Savannah River. The presence of turbines here, which postdated 1835 as a technological development can be explained by reference to Calhoun who, writing to his wife, remarked about work on his lower mill in the 1830s (J. E. Calhoun Papers, on file at the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina). It was likely that Calhoun had the mill refurbished with the latest technology available, which would also be more dependable and efficient. This information was provided to aid in the search for the chain of title to this land.

Calhoun lived until 1889 and died at Millwood Plantation. After that time his estate was administered by the executor of his estate. This apparently continued until 1914. The land was, in effect, abandoned, and used only for recreation by the local residents. This means that there has been very little post-depositional disturbance of the site area. The site map showed one area that contained bulldozed foundations. Flooding of the river at various times, such as 1908, could have caused some damage, but that could not be determined. From visual observation, it was apparent that most of the structures had not been subjected to any significant post-depositional disturbance. This fact, and the abundance of documentary evidence, caused me to adopt a suite of field methods that would obtain the most information while impacting the various structures and features minimally. For example, shovel testing of structures 1 to 8 was not done because it was known independently that this was the main domestic complex and that some were structures used for residences and some were used for storehouses.

Field Methods

A wide variety of field methods were used to investigate Millwood Plantation, and these included the following.

- 1) A walkover of the site area to determine if above-ground structural remains were present. It was known from survey information that there were above-ground features present, but at that time, the only ones known were located close to the modern road that was used to reach the site. There was much more above-ground evidence than could be hopefully anticipated. When walkovers were performed, any features or suspected features were flagged with tape. These were then brought to the attention of the mapping crew. Although a number of walkovers were conducted prior to the beginning of transit mapping, these were also done concurrently with the mapping.

- 2) A detailed transit map was made of the site area (Figure 76). This map covered an area 350 x 450 m, which is about 15.6 hectares (38.9 acres). All known or suspected structural remains or other features were included on this map, including old and new roads and unusual trees.

Editorial Addendum: Figure 76 appears as a foldout in the jacket on page 281.

3) Portions of the site area were cleared of shrubs and small trees. This was done in Complex A and Complex B, which lay along the modern road, to facilitate mapping and testing.

4) Auger testing of portions of Complex A and Complex B was performed. In this exercise, a bucket auger was used to determine depth of subsurface deposits. In Complex A, it was observed that there was from 55 to 65 cm of soil overlying red clay. In Complex B, auger testing of the suspected "Mill Pond" indicated over two meters of sediment in that area.

5) Structures 9 to 13, 15, 16, 17, and 19 to 25 were shovel tested. The procedure here was to place one or two shovel tests inside the structure and one or two outside the structure. The primary goal of this effort was to obtain information on the depth of the deposit. In most of the structures tested, depth did not exceed 25 cm. In the area of structures 10, 11, 12, 13, and 17, depth was 30 cm. Another goal was to determine if these structures had been disturbed since they had fallen down.

6) Surface collections were made along the modern road. This yielded both historic and prehistoric artifacts. The heavily vegetated condition of the site area precluded any intensive surface collection.

Results

The foregoing description of background work and field methodology shows that a fairly comprehensive approach was taken to the evaluation of this complex site. The map (Figure 76) in itself provides a useful presentation of the still-standing historic structures, some of which, such as James E. Calhoun's house, can be readily identified. Given the high degree of structural preservation evident from the fieldwork, it is clear that additional work could be profitably done with these building remains and their associated artifacts and features. Shovel testing did produce several historic as well as prehistoric artifacts (see Appendices A-F). However, based on the notes and records from this fieldwork it was not possible to relate auger and shovel test locations to the structures presented in Figure 76. A test might be described as located near a structure but no grid coordinates were provided. Nevertheless, it is evident that a relatively thick humic topsoil is surviving in many portions of the site, indicating a high potential for feature and artifact preservation. Given the good supply of historic records and documents for this site and the relatively intact community plan, Phase III work should be undertaken here.

38AB75

This site was initially described as occupying an area of approximately 1.215 hectares on a heavily eroded knoll (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Vegetation consisted of commensal growth surrounded by mixed pine and hardwood. A grab surface collection recovered nontemporally dia-

gnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts and late nineteenth- early twentieth-century historic materials.

Phase II testing at site 38AB75 included both surface and subsurface testing methods. Representative nail samples were gathered from three partially standing structures. Ten shovel tests were excavated adjacent to and inside these three structures. Six of these tests yielded artifacts at depths ranging from 0 to 22 cm below ground surface. There was a fair possibility of recovering undisturbed cultural deposits within and adjacent to the structures. The possibility of encountering undisturbed materials decreased drastically as one moved outside this area. Shovel test number seven, located near the barn entrance, contained a relatively representative soil profile of the site. Seven centimeters of humus were found overlying 11 cm of a brown loam mixed with clay over a yellow-red clay.

Cultural features at the site (Figure 77) included a dwelling house, a collapsed shed, a well, and a barn. The partially standing dwelling house, was a four-room, wood-frame structure, roofed with both wood shingles and sheet aluminum. A combination fieldstone and brick fireplace with two hearths was located near the center of the two central rooms. These two middle rooms utilized only square cut nails, unlike the two north and south rooms, which utilized both square cut and wire nails, suggesting that these two rooms were later additions to the two middle rooms. Feature B, a collapsed wood-frame structure with sheet aluminum roofing, was located north of the dwelling house (Figure 77). This structure presumably functioned as a garage or shed, as it only had three walls. The absence of cut nails in this structure suggested a post-1890 construction date. A partially collapsed, unlined, dry well with a protective covering of loose boards lay northeast of the shed. Feature D, a barnlike structure denoted by beams, footing stones, rotting clapboards, and scattered sheet metal fragments, lay approximately 60 m north of the dwelling house complex. Shovel tests and surface collections of this structure recovered wire nails, suggesting a post-1890 construction date for this structure.

Artifacts recovered from this site included 26 cut nails, 52 wire nails, and 2 aqua and 2 clear glass bottle fragments (See Appendices D and E). A late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation was denoted by these materials. Apparently, the main house was built first, with additions such as the two north-south house rooms, the shed and the barn being constructed at a later date.

Site 38AB75 was apparently a sharecropper tenant-farmer occupation, as noted by the barn and generally agrarian nature of this area. We recommend minimal additional work for this site, which has been sufficiently recorded and tested at this time. Photographs that were taken of this site did not develop properly. Therefore a new photographic record should be made of this site preceding its inundation.

38AB115

This site was initially described as covering an area of approximately 2,400 m² on a ridgetop, which was covered by mature hardwood and pine (Tay-

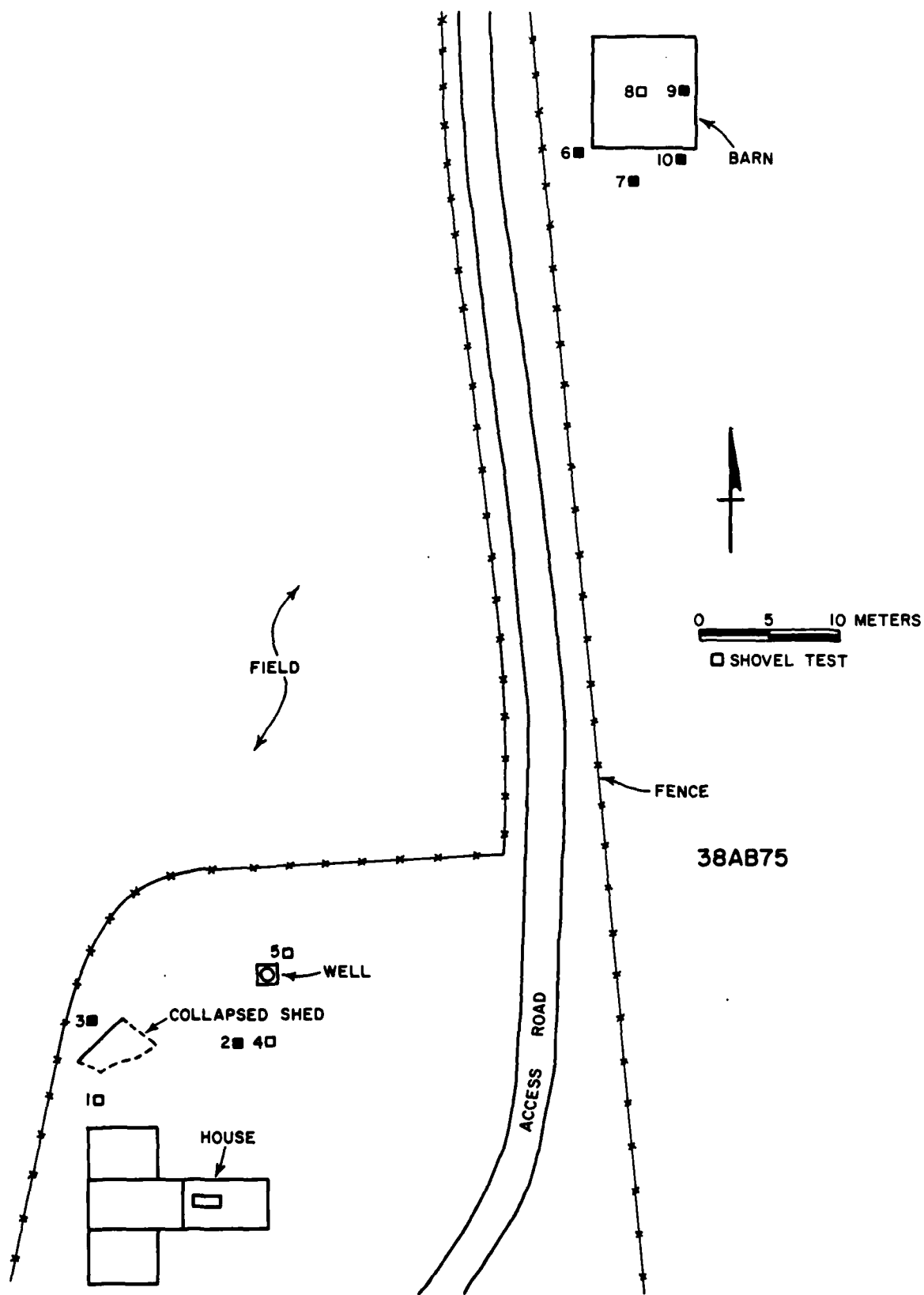


Figure 77: Location Map of Site 38AB75

lor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Deer hunting tree stands denoted the only apparent site usage at that time. A general surface collection of the access road and the excavation of a one-meter square test unit in the same area recovered late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century historic materials and nontemporally diagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts. The presence of an intact A horizon in this unit suggested the site was relatively undisturbed.

Phase II testing at site 38AB115 included the surface collecting of representative brick and nail samples. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 46 shovel tests and two 1 x 1 m test units (Figure 78). The site area was systematically probed at paced two-meter intervals, and the subsurface bricks and rocks located by this method were plotted. Fifteen of the shovel tests and both test units recovered Historic period artifacts. Red clay subsoil depths in the shovel tests ranged from 8 to 30 cm below ground surface. It was not possible to relate the contents of the 15 positive shovel tests to the locations of tests on the site map.

Test pit 1 (Figure 78) was located adjacent to a brush-covered rock feature of unknown function. The first 6 cm revealed a humic layer followed by 3 cm of loose brown sandy clay. Level 3 from 9 to 17 cm contained a layer of gray ash over an 8 cm whitish-gray ash zone that extended for 15 cm below surface. At 40 cm below surface, a compact red clay was encountered. The majority of probable footing stones in this unit rested upon these ash layers, suggesting the structure had burned, an inference supported by several shovel tests in the area.

Test pit 2 was located somewhere over the area described as "Forge" (Figure 78). Its precise location was unknown. Excavation of test pit 2 suggested this rubble concentration represented an old forge or similar operation. Heavily burned rocks, charcoal chunks and oxidized soil suggested the presence of a working platform. This interpretation was further substantiated by a high density of coal clinkers in this unit and the absence of burned materials in nearby shovel tests.

This site was revisited by Michael A. Harmon on January 2, 1981, at which time considerable recent logging activity was noted. Considering Figure 78, five cultural features could be discerned: (A) burned, main house area; (B) chimney mound; (C) well; (D) probable forge (Figure 78); and (E) car remains. The burned main house area was denoted by shovel tests that contained a charcoal layer and badly burned Historic period artifacts. Feature B, the chimney mound, was denoted by a rubble-covered, partially intact fieldstone chimney base, which covered approximately two square meters. Feature C was denoted by a filled-in well depression with no apparent lining. Feature D was the aforementioned probable forge discovered in test pit 2. The age and make of the old car remains, Feature E, was unknown, because the recent logging activity had obliterated this feature.

Test units at site 38AB115 recovered 66 cut nails and 115 wire nails (Appendix E). Ceramic artifacts included seven pearlware fragments and 13 ironstone-whiteware fragments (Appendix C). Also recovered were two alkaline glazed stoneware sherds and eight brown-white stoneware sherds (Appendix C). A wide spectrum of glass artifacts was recovered, including ame-

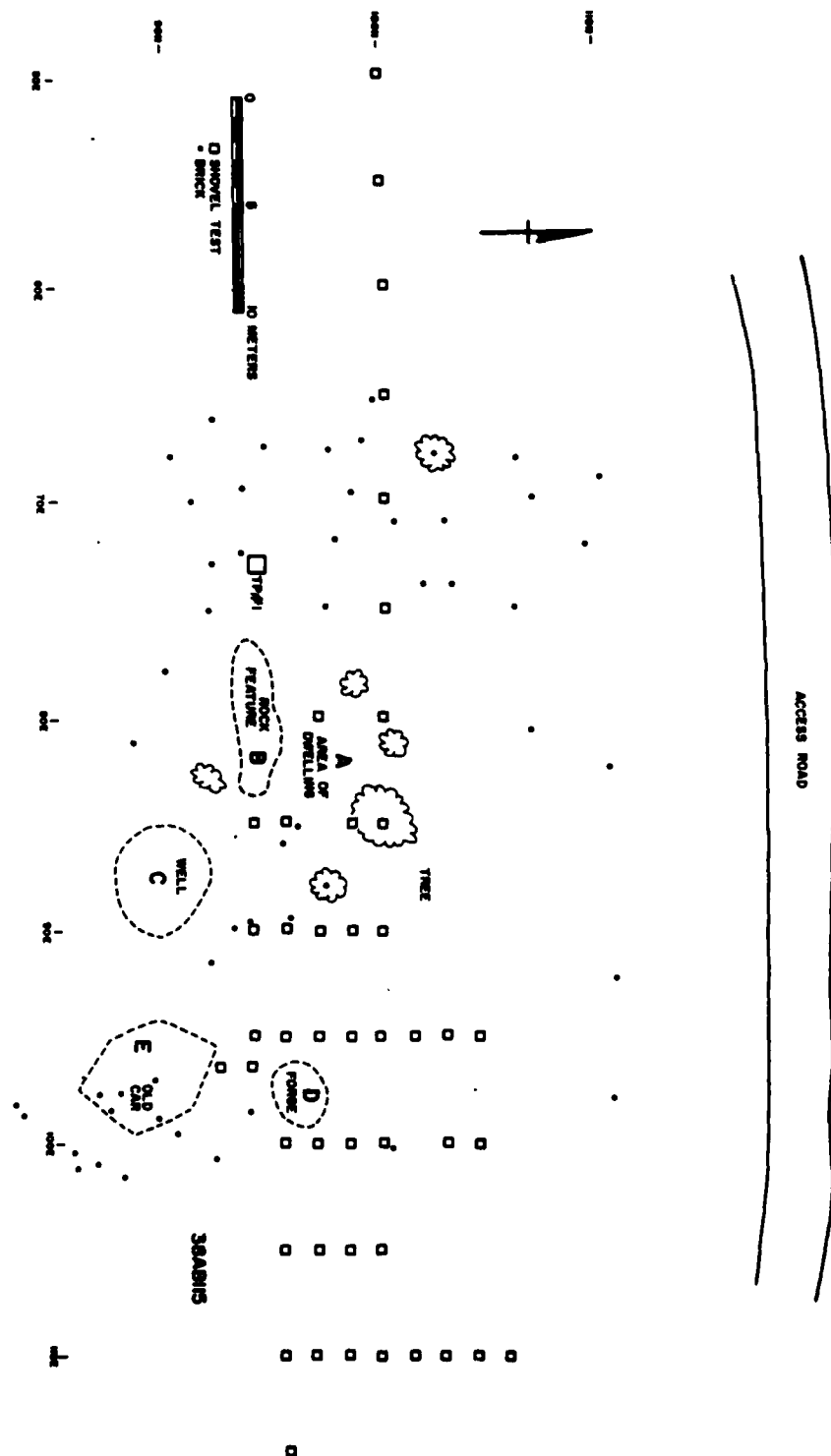


Figure 78: Location Map of Site 38AB115

thyst, aqua, brown, clear, dark green and green bottle fragments (Appendix D). Aqua jar and windowpane fragments were also found. Numerous brick and bone fragments were found throughout the site. These materials indicated a relatively long occupation ranging from the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. The early twentieth-century occupation end date was determined by the absence of clear windowpane fragments and a lack of obvious "recent" historical artifacts.

Site 38AB115 warrants additional limited testing and study for several reasons. The proximity of this eighteenth-century homeplace to the Savannah River and the Old Cherokee Shoals area indicated this was an early settlement. Placement of this site adjacent to an old roadbed and the apparent self-sufficiency of this unit, denoted by the forge remains, suggested this site was fairly important in the early history of this area. These factors, plus the closeness of the house to a drainage network of sufficient size for transportation, indicated an element of uniqueness for this site. Documentary research may prove quite useful in studying site 38AB115, which quite possibly functioned as a stage stop or tavern during occupation of the Old Cherokee Shoals community.

38AB130

This site occupied an area of approximately 50 x 200 m along a ridgetop that had been moderately damaged by recent logging activities. Both Middle and Late Archaic materials and nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic artifacts were found by a surface collection during the original survey. No subsurface testing was undertaken, nor were any cultural features noted at that time (Taylor and Smith 1978).

Phase II testing at site 38AB130 consisted of a simple content surface collection of historic artifacts. No subsurface testing was undertaken at this time. This site has been substantially damaged by logging and agriculture, denoted by numerous old road cuts, trash piles and remnants of agricultural terraces (Figure 79). These activities and the generally eroded and disturbed condition of the area indicated that there is virtually no possibility of encountering undisturbed cultural deposits at the site.

The only Historic period cultural feature was a three-meter-high sawdust pile associated with the aforementioned logging activity. Collected artifacts included ironstone-whiteware and brown-white stoneware fragments (Appendix C) and brown, clear, and green glass fragments (Appendix D). The vast majority of these materials were located in or adjacent to the roadbed that bisects the site. This seeming concentration resulted only from the greater percentage of surface visibility in this area.

The failure to record any architectural artifacts such as nails or brick fragments might suggest that site 38AB130 represents a household dump in the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries although household dumps are not recorded in the Multiple Resource Area. This site was

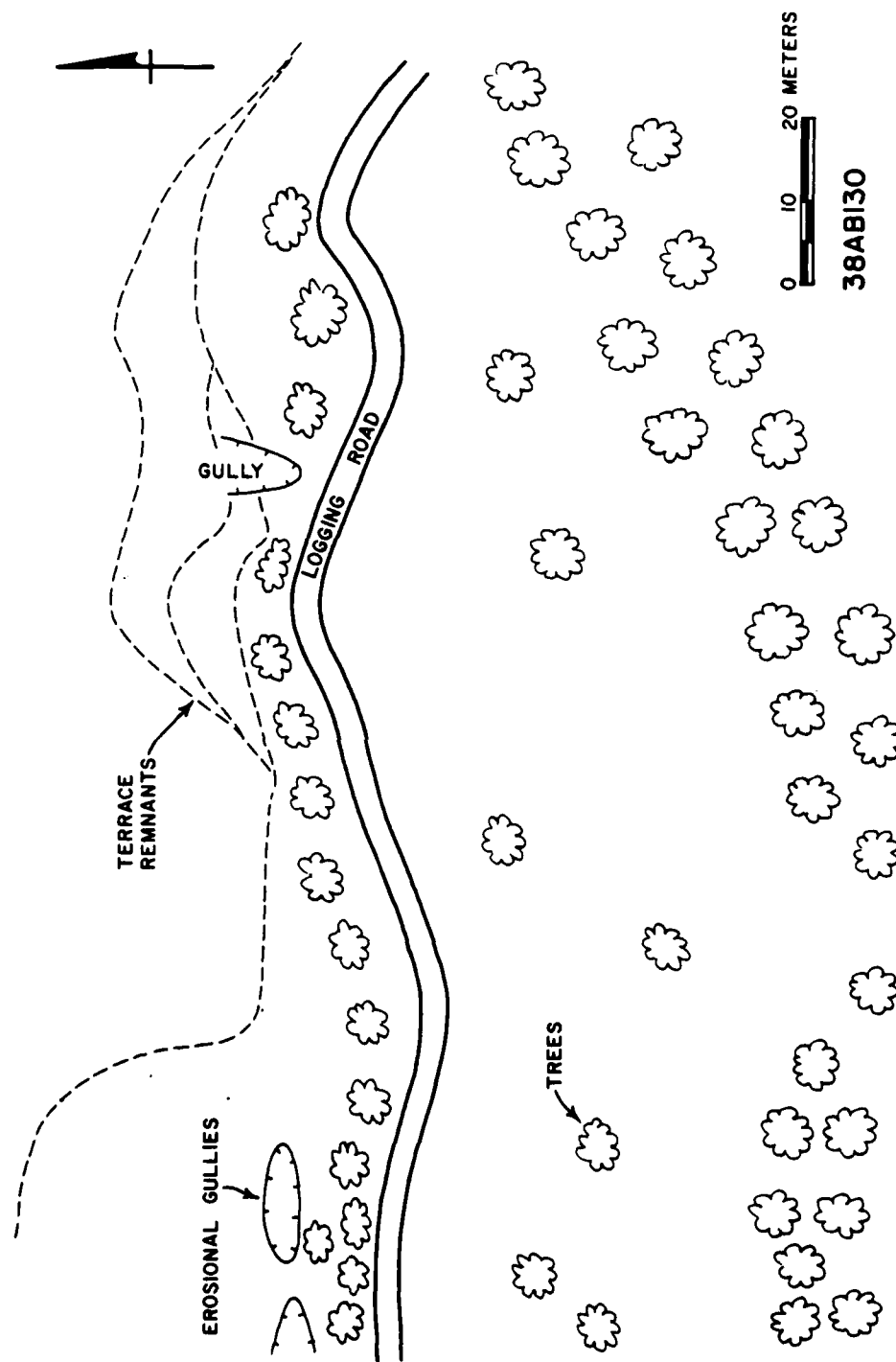


Figure 79: Location Map of Site 38AB130

sufficiently tested and recorded, given the badly disturbed nature of this area. Therefore, no further testing is recommended.

38AB131

This site contained both prehistoric lithic materials and late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century historic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered in an area of approximately 120 x 30 m along a ridgetop that had been moderately damaged by logging activities. No subsurface testing was undertaken, although the prehistoric component was evaluated by a 100% surface collection. Historic structural features were noticed during a grab sample collection of historic artifacts. See Taylor and Smith (1978: 471) for a photo of the dwelling house. A site map was not drawn by the field team, although surveying data were recorded in a field notebook. These data, however, did not permit a map to be drawn.

Phase II testing included the collection of 21 5 x 1 m surface units. Historic artifacts were recovered from all of these units. Additionally, six shovel tests were placed at five-meter intervals in the overgrown field lying east of the house mound. Four of these tests yielded historic artifacts to a maximum depth of 18 cm below ground surface. The integrity of this site had been seriously damaged by intensive logging activity in the area, but there was a good possibility that undisturbed cultural deposits existed in the house mound. A representative soil profile, as contained within shovel test number four, consisted of 5 cm of humus overlying 13 cm of light brown loam, over a compact yellow-red clay layer.

A badly disturbed house site was the only architectural feature recorded at 38AB131. This house was denoted by a fairly distinct rubble mound, which contained nails, brick and granite footing stone fragments. These remains were probably a former wood-frame dwelling house that had at least one chimney and fireplace. The condition of this house site indicated that it was bulldozed by a logging company, presumably for tax purposes.

Artifacts recovered from the site included numerous ironstone-ware plate, bowl, cup and saucer fragments, porcelain and several stoneware sherds (Appendix C). A wide range of glass artifacts was recovered (Appendix D), although the vast majority of these were clear glass vessel fragments. Metal artifacts included a single cut nail and four zinc jar lid fragments (Appendix E). These artifacts suggested this site was occupied primarily during the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

Site 38AB131 apparently represents a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century house place. Any additional structures associated with this site have apparently been obliterated by logging activity. This site does not warrant any further investigations, as its disturbed condition would severely limit the data potential of any additional archeological investigations.

38AB201

Approximately 2,000 m² were contained within this relatively undisturbed historic site. Phase I shovel tests in heavy undergrowth and mixed pine and hardwood did not recover any cultural material (Taylor and Smith 1978). Local informant aid and obvious cultural features indicated that site 38AB201 represented the remains of a gold-mining operation.

No subsurface or surface testing was undertaken during Phase II investigations at this site. Major features were mapped (Figure 80) and photographed, however, after a thorough reconnaissance of the surrounding countryside.

Features associated with the mining operation included: A) mining pit; B) drainage ditch network; C) old roadbed; and D) a slight depression. Feature A, the mining pit, was approximately 5 m wide and 2.5 m deep. This pit extended into a granitic outcrop and presumably functioned as a gold ore source. Extending east from this pit was a roughly two-meter wide ditch that connected with a smaller, badly overgrown, north-to-south ditch. The exact function of these ditches was uncertain, although they probably served as a drainage network. The lowlying nature of this area suggested a relatively high water table and the possibility of seasonal flooding. Feature C was an old roadbed that ran over the east-to-west drainage ditch. Apparently, a stone-lined drain once ran beneath this road, although it had collapsed since abandonment of the mine. The road section adjacent to the pit presumably functioned as a loading area, at which location the gold ore was loaded for removal and subsequent processing. Feature D did not appear to be a natural depression, primarily due to absence of mature trees within this depression. This depression denoted either an aborted mining attempt or a dirt source for the previously mentioned road and loading ramp.

A former owner of the land, Mr. H. B. "Judge" Bone of Lowndesville, noted that site 38AB201 operated as a gold mine for three to four years around 1903. Several Lowndesville businessmen supplied the capital for the mining operation, although the low grade of vein ore soon caused the financial failure of the mine. Undisturbed, twentieth-century gold mines are fairly unique in the project corridor. Informant aid, coupled with the excellent, undisturbed condition of the site, indicates a need for further testing. It is recommended that the mining area be cleared, carefully recorded, and systematically tested in conjunction with an informant and documentary search to ascertain more fully the operating period(s) and nature of this enterprise. This site is of both local and regional importance, and therefore should be considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

38AB202

Site 38AB202 was the probable location of a historic mill site. The site area was contained within the Rocky River bottoms and it is presently utilized as a pasture. Three meters of what was originally thought to be a

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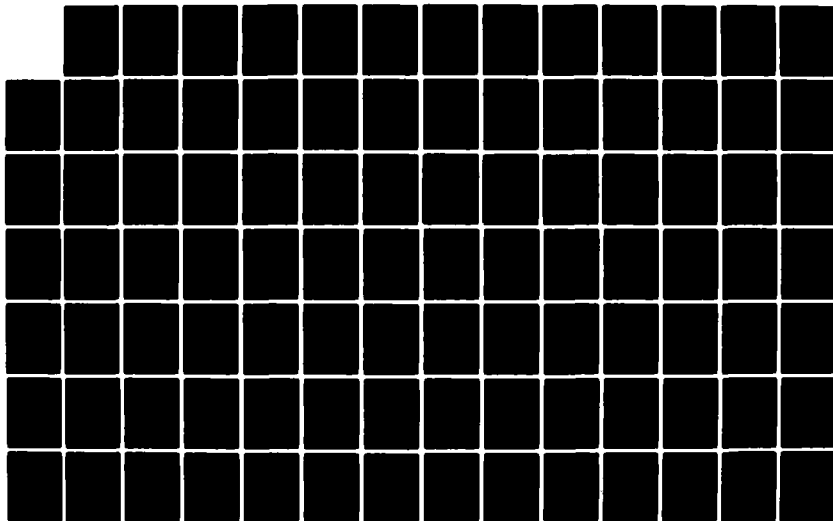
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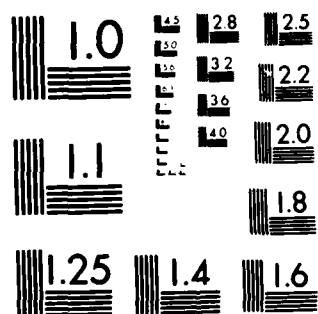
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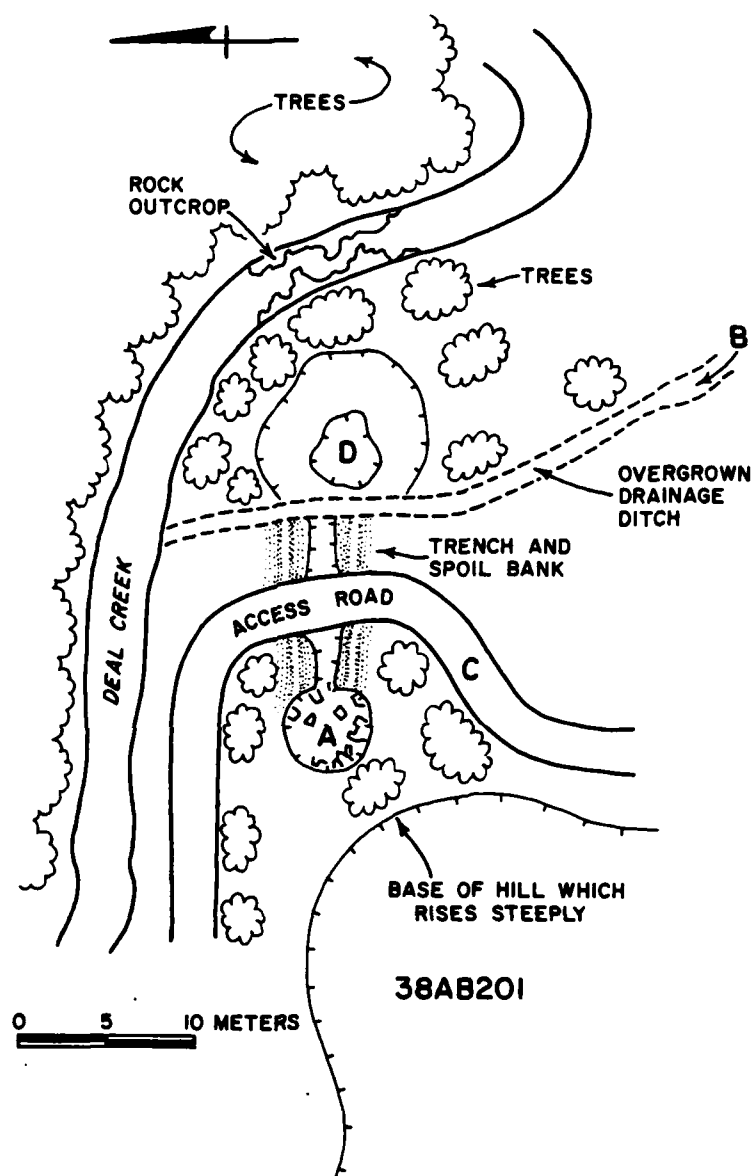


Figure 80: Location Map of Site 38AB201

partially buried, fieldstone wall were observed by the Phase I survey crew (Taylor and Smith 1978). No testing was undertaken at that time.

Mr. H. L. Carlisle of Calhoun Falls indicated there had once been a historic mill in this area. Examination during this survey revealed that the "fieldstone wall" was simply a rock outcrop. If there was a mill, no surface remains existed at this location.

38AB210

Site 38AB210 was a relatively intact nineteenth- and twentieth-century site, which also contained Middle Archaic prehistoric materials within an area of approximately 2,500 m² (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Historic period structural features were located in the main site area, comprised of a knoll, wooded in hardwoods and commensal vegetation. A radial content sample was made of the prehistoric component located where a Middle Archaic biface was found on the surface. A general surface collection and excavation of four sterile shovel tests comprised the remainder of Phase I testing procedures (Taylor and Smith 1978).

Phase II testing at 38AB210 consisted of four shovel tests at 20 m intervals along a north-to-south transect (Figure 81). Two 1 x 1 m test units were also excavated with one pit (30N, 10E) placed in one of the back rooms of the house structure and the second pit (60N, 11W) located in close proximity to a rock concentration (Figure 81).

Only two of the shovel tests, NO, EO and N20, EO produced historic artifacts. From NO, EO came simply a single fragment of clear bottle glass (Appendix D). Shovel test N20, EO produced two wire nails (Appendix E) and two aqua window glass fragments (Appendix D). All but NO, EO of the shovel tests produced aboriginal chipped stone materials (Appendix B). Subsoil depths in the shovel tests ranged from 6 to 20 cm below ground surface. Areas within and adjacent to the structure complex have a relatively good potential for containing intact historic cultural deposits, although this possibility decreases as the distance from these features increases.

The 1 x 1 m test located at N60, W11 near the rock concentration produced only lithic materials (Appendix B). The soil profile here consisted of 7 cm of humus over 13 cm of light brown, sandy loam, with 20 to 23 cm below ground surface being a transitional zone, blending into a compact red clay at 23 cm below surface. The 1 x 1 m test unit, located within the structure, 30N, 10E, (Figure 81), was characterized by 9 cm of humus and dark gray sandy soil. A light brown, sandy loam occurred from 9 to 15 cm below surface, giving way to a compact red clay at 15 cm below ground surface. This test was fairly productive of historic artifacts with examples of ironstone-whiteware (Appendix C), glass fragments (Appendix D) and wire nails (Appendix E).

The three cultural features located by the survey included: (A) collapsed house remains; (B) frame-enclosed well; and (C) a cluster of fieldstones (Figure 81). The house remains were denoted by partially intact

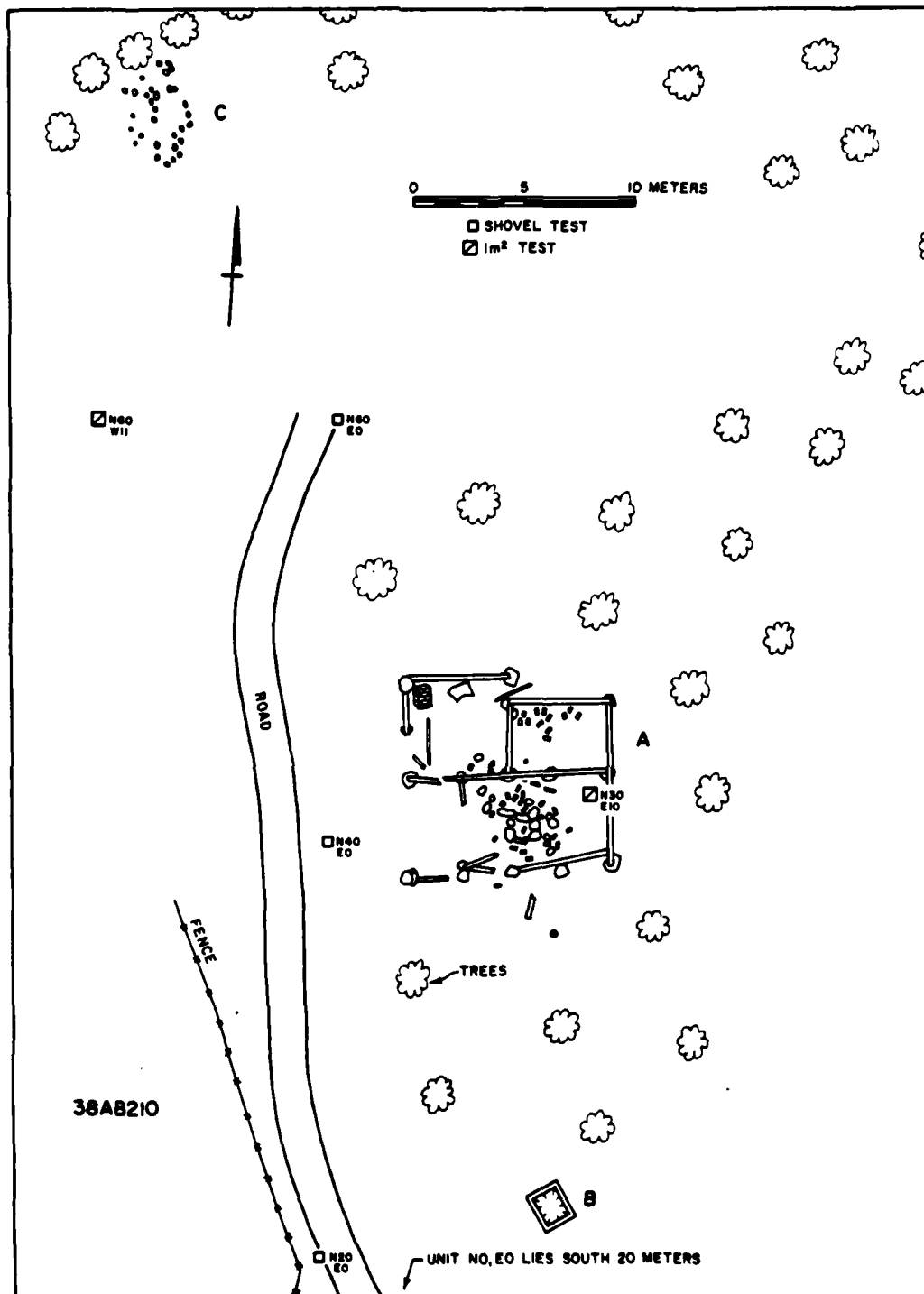


Figure 81: Location Map of Site 38AB210

footings and sleeper beams that contained a fieldstone and brick fireplace and a separate brick chimney. A careful analysis of these disjointed remains indicated that this was originally a rectangular four-room frame structure with possibly two hearths located near the center of the two southern rooms. The nature of the brick chimney fragment in the northwestern room suggested this feature was probably connected to a stove of some type, possibly a wood cook stove. This interpretation was further validated by the apparent lack of any hearth or fireplace traces within the room. A dug well enclosed within the remains of a wooden frame was located south of the house. Although the cluster of field rocks northwest of the house complex may be structural foundation remnants, the irregular and disjointed nature of the rocks, plus the absence of historic artifacts in the nearby test unit, suggested this cluster was probably a pile of fieldstones removed from the adjacent clearing.

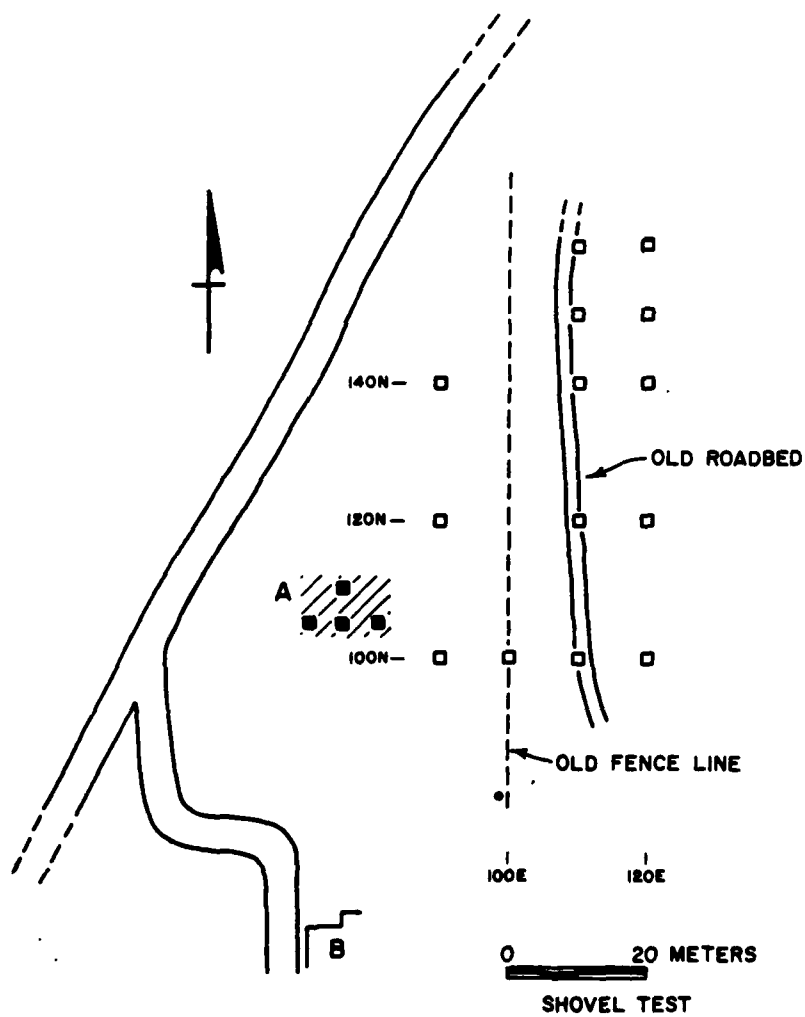
A late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation at the site was suggested by the presence of only wire nails, amethyst, clear, blue and aqua glass fragments in the test pits and shovel tests (see Appendices C-E). Clear glass, which comprised the majority of glass artifacts, was not commonly utilized until around 1880 (Kendrick 1968: 32-33).

Site 38AB210 also contained a Middle Archaic component. The relatively high density of these aboriginal materials, coupled with the fairly intact condition of the historic component, indicates a need for further testing. A frequently occurring phenomena in the Southeast is the superposition of historic sites on prehistoric occupations, with the former helping to check erosion of the latter. Testing this site would help to determine the adverse effects of this occurrence on the earlier materials' integrity and could serve as a base to better understand associated impact patterns brought about by this disturbance.

38AB215

Phase I survey at this site revealed a sparse lithic scatter overlain by a late nineteenth-century historic component (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Weeds and young pines were the principal vegetation form on the small upland promontory occupied by the site. A simple content surface collection was undertaken at this moderately damaged site, which covered an area of approximately 60 x 20 m.

Phase II testing included the excavation of 18 shovel tests at 10 m intervals within a rectangular grid that covered approximately 3,500 m² (Figure 82). Four of these tests yielded historic artifacts (Appendices C-E) in the shaded area of Figure 82, with maximum subsoil depths in these units ranging from 9 to 19 cm below ground surface. This site had been significantly damaged by both repeated logging and associated road cuts. A representative site soil profile, as seen in shovel test N105, E71, contained two centimeters of recent humus over five centimeters of a light tan clay loam that changed gradually in the next several centimeters to a light orange clay loam.



38AB215

Figure 82: Location Map of Site 38AB215

Structural features at site 38AB215 included (A) a historic structure and (B) a historic house (Figure 82). Feature A apparently represents the remains of a burned, wood-frame structure of unknown function. Three shovel tests excavated within and adjacent to this burned structure recovered a clear windowpane fragment, 14 wire nails, 2 yellow ware bowl sherds and 1 plain ironstone-white ware sherd (See Appendices C-E). These materials are frequently associated with late nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupations in the project area. These remains may represent a destroyed domestic structure, as evidenced by the previously mentioned artifacts and the noted presence of scattered brick and stone fragments near the roadbed.

Feature B lies approximately 50 m south of Feature A. This feature is a standing, unoccupied wood-frame house with at least one fireplace. As previously noted, no photographs were taken of this structure.

Site 38AB215 presumably represents a late nineteenth-, early twentieth-century building site. The function and relationship of Feature A with the standing wood-frame house (Feature B) cannot presently be ascertained. Feature A may represent the remains of a barn or similar farm building, because comparable distances between houses and their dependencies have been observed at other sites (see 38AB75 description) within the reservoir boundaries.

Several pertinent questions concerning the historic component remain unanswered. If final plans indicate that the standing structure (B) will be contained inside the proposed McCalla State Park, we recommend additional testing of this component. A small reconnaissance should include photographs, tests, and maps of the house and its surroundings. This should clarify the nature of the probable relationship between both features.

38AB221 (Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm)

This undisturbed nineteenth-, twentieth-century plantation site occupied approximately 10,000 m² in an area of mature, mixed pine and hardwood. Phase I surface reconnaissance revealed several historic features and indicated that the promontory occupied by the site was relatively undisturbed. A grab sample of historic artifacts was undertaken at that time (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Phase II subsurface testing included the excavation of 20 shovel tests at 20 m intervals along the north-south grid line and at 10 m intervals along the east-west grid line. Nine of these tests recovered Historic period artifacts. Maximum depths for these units ranged from 16 to 39 cm below ground surface. The presence of numerous homestead trees and a consistently deep topsoil zone indicated that site 38AB221 had excellent potential for containing undisturbed cultural deposits. Shovel test N80, W124.5, located with Feature D, revealed 5 cm of humus over 30 cm of brown sandy loam, which rested on yellow-red clay.

Cultural features at site 38AB221 (Figure 83) included: (A) main dwelling house; (B) well; (C) root cellar; (D) smaller house; (E) molasses

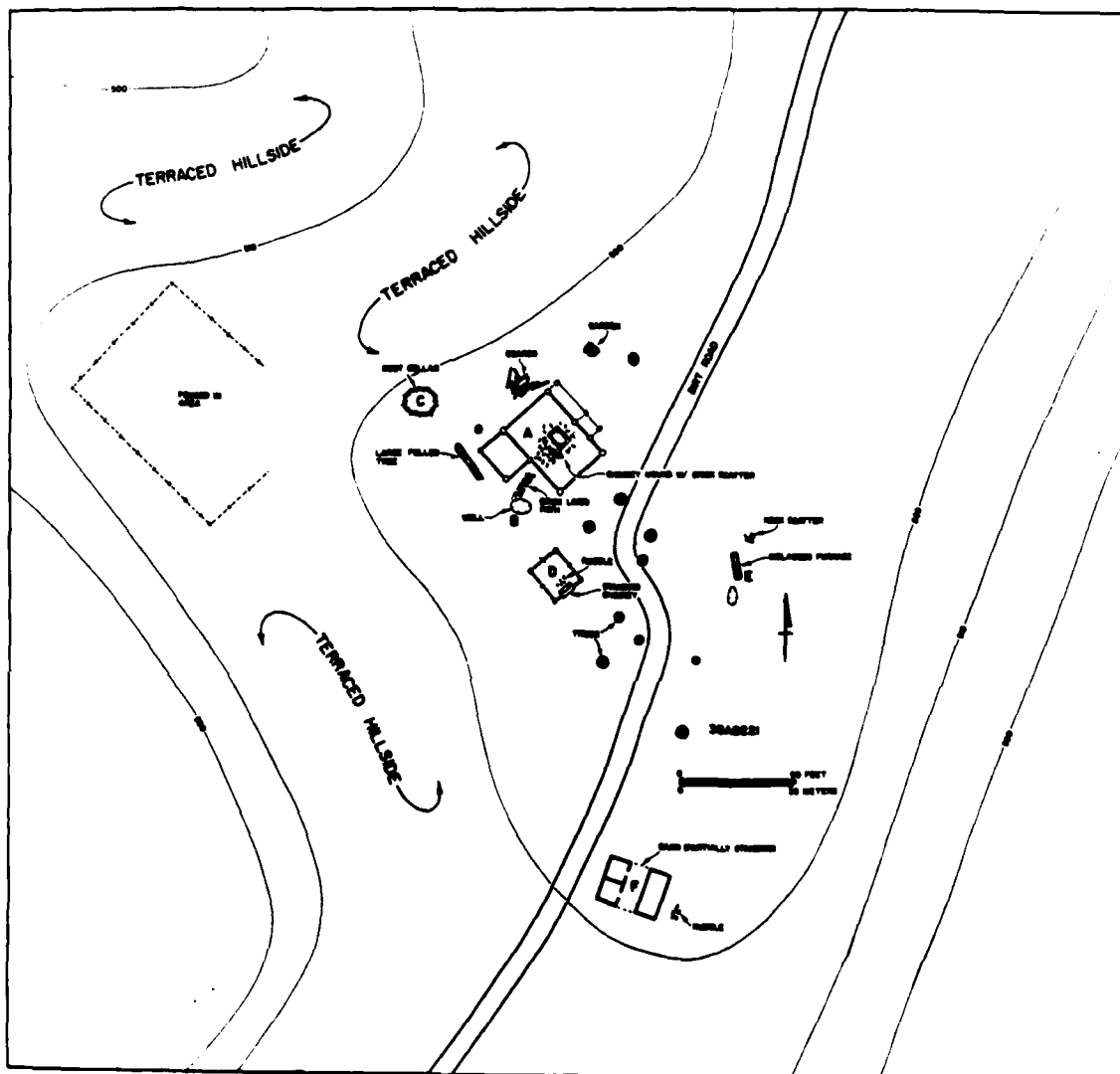


Figure 83: Location Map of Site 38AB221

furnace; and (F) barn. Feature A, the main dwelling house, consisted of a collapsed fieldstone and brick chimney surrounded by several in situ hewn log sills resting on quarried footing stones. The pile of boards lying northwest of the house and sheet tin fragments in the house vicinity suggested this may have been a frame structure with a sheet metal roof at the time of its abandonment and/or demolition. The interior of this structure consisted of approximately four rooms and a centrally located chimney with double openings.

A brick-lined path ran southward from the back of this structure to a partially caved in, unlined well. Feature C was designated as an old root cellar by local historian, Mr. H. L. Carlisle.

Feature D denoted the remains of a small domestic frame structure presently characterized by a standing fieldstone and brick chimney surrounded by six in situ foundation stones. [See Taylor and Smith's (1978: 473) photograph of this structure's chimney.] Mr. Carlisle noted that this structure once served as a kitchen building for the larger house.

The remains of a molasses (sorghum) furnace were denoted by Feature E, a rectangular fieldstone-bordered enclosure. Any metal hardware associated with this operation was removed upon abandonment of the site.

The final cultural feature at site 38AB221 was a partially standing, hewn log structure with half-dovetail joining. This building was constructed as a transverse crib log barn (Riedl, Ball and Cavender 1976: 22-23). The two western rooms functioned as animal stalls, while the larger eastern room presumably was used for storing grain or other forage. The central walkway could have been used for pulling a wagon inside for unloading (Richard Taylor, personal communication).

Artifacts from the nine positive shovel tests cumulatively indicated a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation span for the site. Although there was insufficient time to plot accurately the test grid, shovel test notes indicated that at least four tests were located within or adjacent to four of the cultural features located at the site. Shovel test N100, W120 was excavated inside the main dwelling house (Feature A). This unit contained one cut nail and four wire nails (Appendix E). Shovel test N80, W124.5, placed inside the smaller dwelling (Feature D), contained one wire nail (Appendix E), three brown, one clear and three green glass fragments, one aqua windowpane fragment (Appendix D) and an ironstone-whiteware saucer fragment (Appendix C). Test N110, W90 in the vicinity of the molasses furnace (E) recovered four brick fragments (Appendix F). A shovel test placed in the barn yielded tar paper fragments plus one cut and five wire nails, indicating this structure was once covered with tar paper sheets.

Site 38AB221 represents remains of the Thomas B. Clinkscales Plantation, which was occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The excellent, undisturbed condition of these remains, coupled with information from local historian, H. L. Carlisle, indicates a definite need for Phase III testing at this site. Additionally, the location of this site within the McCalla State Park boundaries suggests that this site would serve as an excellent visual exhibit of nineteenth- and twentieth-century farming operations.

This site should be tested intensively, and informant aid and documentary research should be utilized to ascertain the apparent usefulness of this site as an historic exhibit. This combination of archeological and historical research should glean a very detailed comprehension of the Old Clinkscales Place.

38AB226

This site₂ was originally described as covering an area of approximately 2,500 m² moderately damaged area covered with mixed hardwood and pine (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A grab sample surface collection was made within and adjacent to the partially standing structure at the site. No map was reproduced, owing to insufficient mapping data.

Surface testing during Phase II studies consisted of gathering representative hinge and nail samples from the structure at site 38AB226. Four shovel tests were also undertaken at various azimuths and distances around this same structure. Two of these tests yielded historic artifacts (Appendices C-E). The positive shovel tests, numbers 3 and 4, had subsoil depths of 25 and 30 cm respectively below ground surface. Portions of this site have a high potential for containing undisturbed cultural deposits, especially the area of thick commensal vegetation around the structure. Test unit number four contained several centimeters of recent humus overlying approximately 30 cm of red-brown clay loam, which graded into red clay near the bottom of the level.

The single structural feature recorded at the site is a partially standing, two-room, rectangular, wood-frame house with a fieldstone chimney with double hearths in the center of the house. The house frame is constructed using both cut and wire nails. This structure was apparently constructed very cheaply, as evidenced by unfinished interior walls, board and batten doors, and its very small size. A single window with a board and batten shutter is located in the south wall. This shutter was hung with machine-made strap hinges but was fastened with a wrought shutter hook. No additional features were noted, although the dense commensal vegetation apparently hampered any further site reconnaissance. Surface and subsurface artifacts from the house vicinity included one aqua and one green glass bottle fragments, one ironstone-whiteware cup fragment, nine cut nails, two wire nails, the previously mentioned shutter hook and a cast-iron, toy wagon wheel.

The apparent greater density of cut nails than wire nails suggests a late nineteenth-century construction date for the house. The primitive nature of the house and the wrought iron shutter hook imply the house was occupied by persons of low socioeconomic status. This site warrants further investigation to ascertain the true nature of this historic occupation, which probably contains additional structural remains and a water source of some type. The closeness of this structure to site 38AB227 suggests a relationship between the two occupations, possibly that of a landowner (38AB227) to a tenant farmer (38AB226). This possible relationship should be considered during testing of this site.

Phase I testing discerned that this site covered an area of approximately 2,500 m². This site was described as a moderately damaged standing structure in an area of mixed hardwoods, cedars and commensal vegetation. A representative nail sample was taken from the dwelling house with no additional testing implemented at this time (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A).

Phase II testing included the collection of additional nail samples and the recovery of a single ironstone-whiteware plate fragment from the frontyard of the house. Three shovel tests were excavated with one of these tests recovering historic artifacts (Appendix E). The locations of these shovel tests cannot be determined from the field notes. Although this area is presently wooded and therefore stabilized, much of the site area has experienced severe erosion, as denoted by the frequent observation of red clay throughout the site vicinity. The only apparent potential area for intact cultural deposits occurred under and immediately adjacent to the several structural remains.

Four cultural features were recorded on a sketch map (Figure 84) including: (A) house; (B) garage or similar structure; (C) barn; and (D) well. [See Taylor and Smith (1978: 469) for a photograph of Feature A]. This partially standing structure was carefully recorded and mapped during the recent testing phase. This L-shaped, wood-frame house with a wood- and aluminum-shingled roof consisted of two back-to-back rooms with a central, double opening, fieldstone and brick chimney located between these two rooms. Fieldstone footings south of the back room indicated the former presence of a porch; similar footings were found in the frontyard as well, indicating a second porch. It is presently uncertain whether these porches were constructed during this building phase or at a later date. The third room in the structure was finished much more crudely than the aforementioned rooms that were finished with tongue and groove paneling. Unlike the other two rooms, the interior of this room was paneled with unplanned 1 x 6s and 1 x 8s with no window or ceiling moldings. We cannot presently discern whether this room is a separate building phase or if it is a more aesthetic construction due to a lack of funds. Cut and wire nails were used in conjunction throughout the house, suggesting a transitional construction period for this structure. Additional interesting features in this structure included an upside-down door lock on the door adjacent to the porch and backyard. The interior knob on this door is missing and has been replaced with a bent, 10-penny nail for a handle. Finally, thread spools were placed on walls throughout the house as hanging devices.

The rectangular pile of boards and beams overlying several footing stones southeast of the dwelling house probably reflect the remains of a smokehouse, garage or similar structure. A single shovel test within these remains recovered several wire nails and a peach pit.

A partially standing, wood-frame, barn-like structure was located north of the dwelling house. The roof and walls of this structure have collapsed, thereby limiting interpretation of the structure's layout. Location of two wall ers ins¹ the structure indicated the former pres-

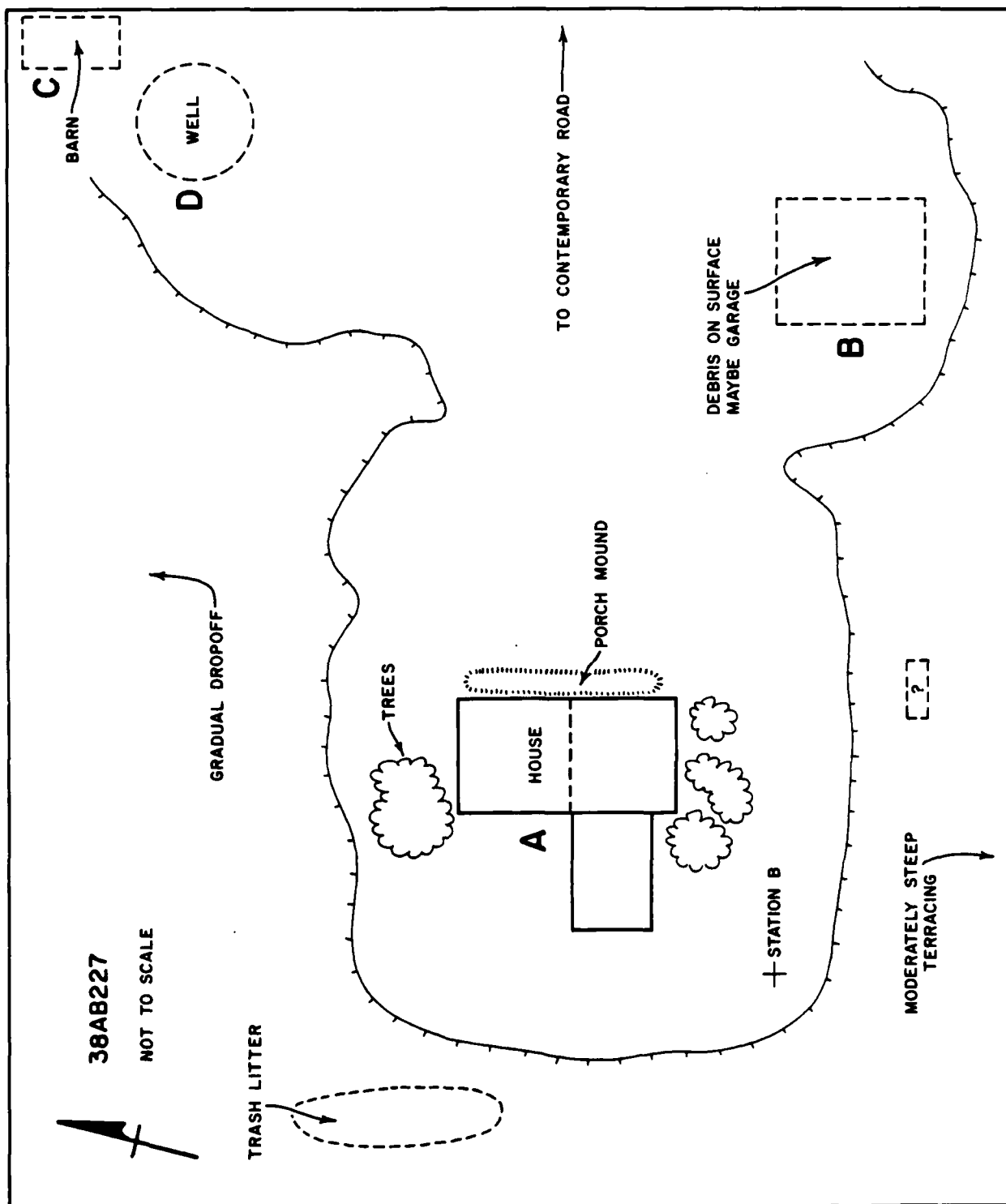


Figure 84: Location Map of Site 38AB227

ence of at least two interior wall divisions. A large, roughly circular depression lies approximately 15 m south of the barn. Probing failed to reveal any cover or stone lining for this apparent well. Two shovel tests, one inside the barn and the other on the outside, failed to locate cultural materials. Recovery of both wire and cut nails in all three structures suggested a late nineteenth-, early twentieth-century occupation date for the site. Finer distinctions would be speculative, given the lack of additional temporal data.

These remains indicated that site 38AB227 once functioned as a small domestic and farming operation, possibly by a sharecropper/tenant farmer. We do not believe the site warrants additional study, as the disturbed condition of the structures and eroded nature of the site's soil would restrict further interpretations.

38AB236

This site contained both Early Archaic and Historic period components in an area of roughly 5,000 m². The site was initially described as containing relatively intact cultural deposits within dense commensal vegetation and small mixed hardwoods (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). A nail sample was taken from the partially standing house to aid in site evaluation. No other testing was undertaken at that time.

Phase II testing at site 38AB236 consisted of a grab surface collection sample and the excavation of 17 shovel tests (Figure 85). These tests were placed at 20 m intervals along an east-to-west grid line with additional tests placed at 20 m intervals along six north-to-south spur lines. Subsoil depths in the four artifact-producing units were 17, 30, 35, and 50 cm below ground surface. This site had experienced moderate erosional damage, although the areas adjacent to and within the structures were relatively undisturbed. The domestic structure appeared to have been bulldozed for insurance purposes because the southern wall was collapsed and was more heavily damaged than the other remaining walls. A representative soil profile was indicated by unit N100, E40, which contained 2 to 3 cm of humus over 16 cm of black sandy loam, over 16 cm of brown clay loam overlying orange clay.

Five structural features were located by the survey party after partial clearing of the area. These features (Figure 85) included (A) dwelling house, (B) well, (C) structural remains, (D) partially standing log crib and (E) partially standing frame outbuildings. The partially standing, wood-frame dwelling house had three to four rooms and a centrally located chimney with double hearths. See Taylor and Smith (1978: 469) for a frontal view of this structure. The standing chimney was composed of a fieldstone base with a brick stack. Remains of both north and east porches were noticeable in the form of partially in-place foundation stones. This structure was covered by sheet metal overlying wood shingles at the time of its abandonment.

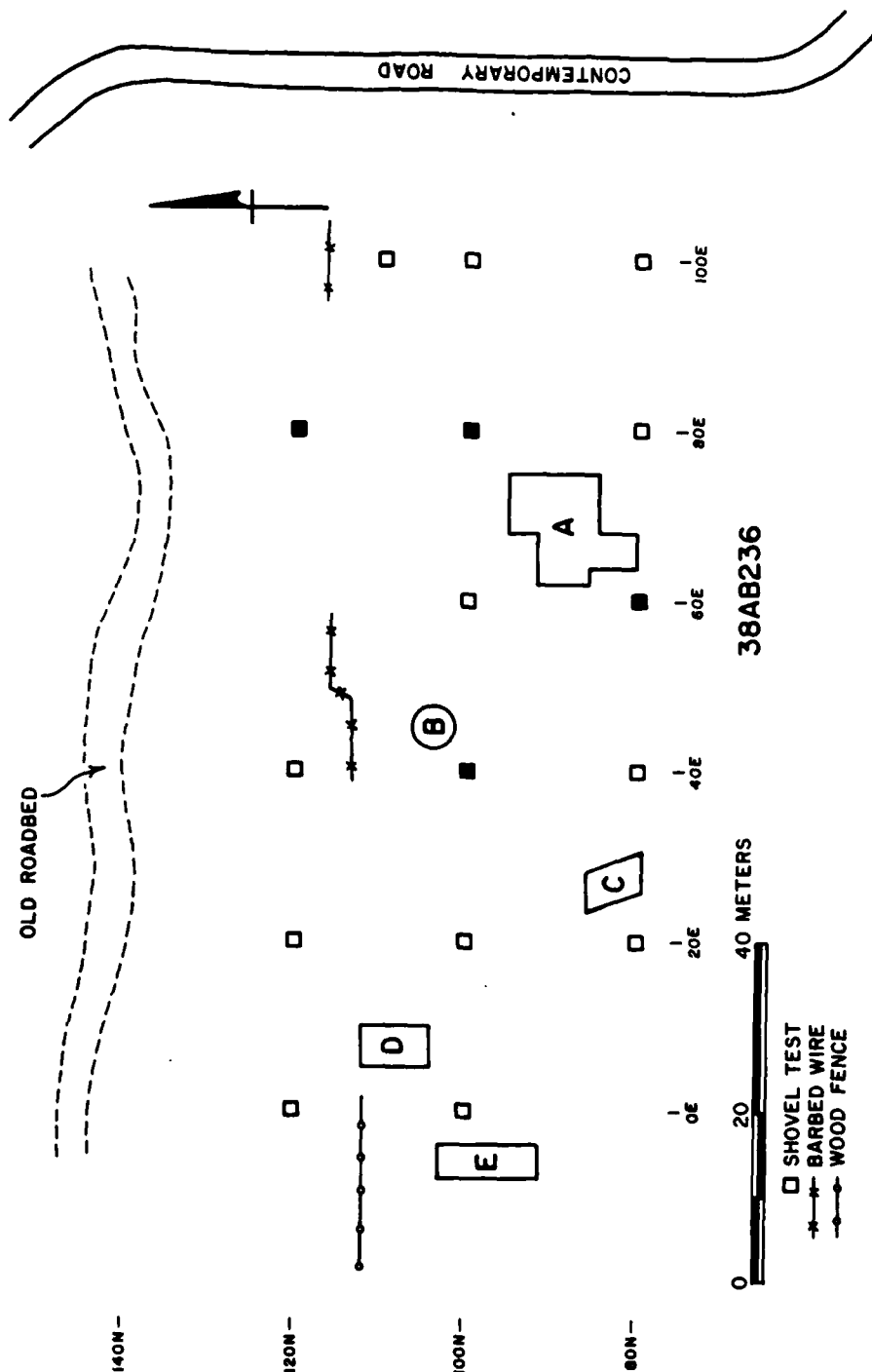


Figure 85: Location Map of Site 38AB236

Feature B, the well, was denoted by an unlined shaft with a square brick and concrete foundation laid around this shaft. Presumably a shed or well house was once located on these foundations, although no structural remains were visible. Structural remains lying west of the main house were denoted by several in-place footing stones. This small outbuilding, possibly a smokehouse, was located on a hillslope. Badly rotted braces and clapboards indicated that this was a frame structure. Feature D was a hewn, half-dovetail log crib. This structure had at least one door opening to the north and a wooden floor. Located adjacent to this structure was a partially collapsed clapboard outbuilding of indeterminate function.

Shovel tests (see Appendices C-F) in the vicinity of the main house located brick fragments, 28 old record fragments, 2 cut nails and 2 ironstone-whiteware sherds. Shovel test N100, E40, adjacent to the well, recovered one ironstone-whiteware fragment, two mammal teeth, and one clear glass fragment. All shovel tests located west of the well in the farm yard area failed to produce artifacts.

A long occupation span was indicated at site 38AB236, because T-headed wrought nails, cut nails, and wire nails were observed and collected. T-headed wrought nails were found in the dwelling house and log crib, indicating these buildings probably were the two oldest structures with the frame building and concrete well base added at later date(s). A temporal range spanning the late eighteenth-, early nineteenth- through twentieth-centuries was suggested by these combined artifact assemblages.

Site 38AB236 warrants additional testing. The probable presence of an antebellum component makes this site atypical for the area, as most structures of this period have been destroyed through the years. Archeological testing coupled with documentary research should clarify the nature of this early component and the effects of later modifications and additions to the site.

38AB237

This site covered approximately 2,000 m² (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The ridgetop occupied by this site was a former pasture grown over by hardwoods. Testing results included the location of a standing frame house and log barn atop a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter. No subsurface testing was undertaken, although all visible prehistoric artifacts were collected. It was determined after the initiation of Phase II that 38AB237 was out of the Multiple Resource Area; hence, it is not relevant to this project.

38AB244

Phase I survey at site 38AB244 concluded that the moderately damaged site occupied an area of approximately 2,500 m² within a logged pine plan-

tation (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). Two partially standing historic structures were located on a ridgetop currently covered with mature pine and hardwood. No subsurface testing was undertaken, although a grab surface collection was made of visible areas within the site.

Phase II testing included both surface and subsurface sampling. Representative surface artifacts were recovered from the two structures and surrounding yard. Six shovel tests were placed at 10 m intervals along an east-to-west axis running through the approximate center of the site. Nine additional shovel tests were placed at various random locations within and among the two structures. Eight of these tests recovered artifacts indicative of a middle nineteenth- through twentieth-century occupation. Shovel tests recorded soil profiles that characteristically included a humus zone ranging from 5 to 10 cm in depth. Three units contained an orange loamy clay below this zone, while the remaining tests encountered red clay immediately beneath the humic layer. Obvious house mounds and frequently visible red clay patches throughout the site indicated that erosion severely deflated the soil profile.

Cultural features at this site (Figure 86) included: (A and B) two partially intact log structures; (C) well; (D) row of fieldstones; and (E) several discrete piles of brick and/or fieldstones. Features A and B consisted of two partially intact rectangular, hewn structures with half-dovetail joining. The disturbed condition of these structures made it difficult to discern if these features comprised two contiguous rooms or two separate structures. Chimneys in both rooms had fieldstone hearths with brick chimney stacks. Recovery of a stove lid fragment from the northernmost room suggested that Feature A functioned as a kitchen and that the southern room functioned as a living area within this complex. An unlined well with partially filled and caved in sides lay north-northeast of these two rooms. The placement of random probing transects through the fieldstone and brick rubble piles (Feature E) failed to disclose any intact areas within these piles. These piles were apparently loose rubble resulting from the partial collapse of the two chimneys. Feature D consisted of a row of single fieldstones. Placement of these stones near the point of a natural drop-off and the orientation of this line relative to Features A and B suggested past usage as a decorative border.

Absence of transit notes and the original site maps did not allow for accurate plotting of the test pits. Considered collectively, only ironstone-whiteware ceramics were recovered (Appendix C), while clear, amethyst and aqua glass fragments were also located (Appendix D). Twenty-three wire nails and eight cut nails were also found (Appendix E). These materials suggested the major occupational period at site 38AB244 was from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Site 38AB244 represents a small nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic site. Outlying structures and features were destroyed by lumbering activities. Additional testing is not recommended as the site was adequately recorded and sampled during the Phase II testing program. Logging and other erosive activities have substantially limited further interpretive potential for this site.

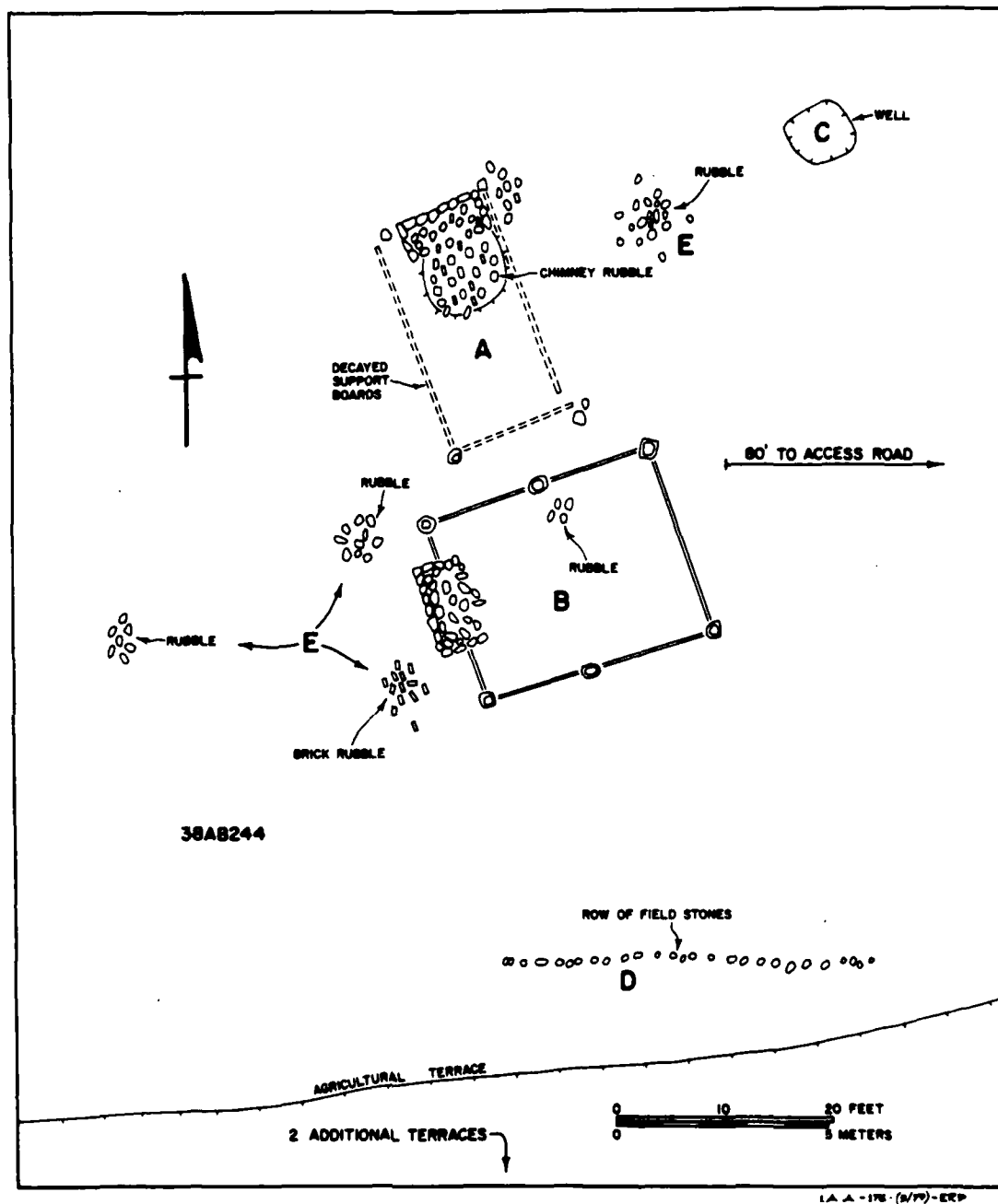


Figure 86: Location Map of Site 38AB244

38AB279

Early Archaic and Historic period artifacts were located in a 2,500 m² area inside an immature pine plantation. A grave marker and historic features were located during the collection of a grab surface sample from the site during the first phase (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). No subsurface testing was undertaken at that time of the eroded and heavily damaged site.

Phase II testing included an additional grab surface collection and the systematic mapping and photographing of the site. Cecil clay loam was the soil type in the site area. The single grave and other cultural features were apparently in situ, although areas contiguous to these features had been damaged heavily by logging and erosion.

Cultural features (Figure 87) included: (A) house remains; (B) the grave marker for Susan W. Calhoun; (C) trash pile; and (D) three roughly circular depressions. The house remains included a brick chimney foundation with associated rubble pile and several intact wall foundations within a badly overgrown area of commensal vegetation. Feature B, the gravestone of Susan W. Calhoun, was noted by both surveys, although this feature apparently was not photographed by either group. A surface sample of the scattered, diffuse trash pile (Feature C) recovered two clear screw-top bottles, a screw-top bottle cap, a broken milk glass zinc lid liner and an old toothpaste tube (Appendices D and E). This refuse indicated a deposition date of ca. 1925 for these fairly recent historic materials.

Site 38AB279 apparently represents the homeplace and burial site of Susan B. Calhoun. Additional work is recommended although the site has been heavily impacted by logging and other erosive agents. The closeness of this site to 38AB9 (Millwood Plantation), plus the name Calhoun on the grave marker, indicates a probable connection between these sites. This site should be surveyed and tested in conjunction with the Millwood Plantation testing project to ascertain the nature of this relationship. Documentary and archival research for site 38AB9 should be able to locate some record of this name if there is any connection.

38AB285

Site 38AB285 contained relatively intact historic cultural deposits within an area of approximately 2,500 m². No testing was undertaken of the house remains during Phase I investigations (Taylor and Smith 1978: Appendix A). The main portion of this site lay along a ridgetop presently covered by mature mixed pine and hardwood.

Phase II investigations included the excavation of five shovel tests at random azimuths and distances in the structure's vicinity. The mapping data for this site were too vague to allow a meaningful map to be drawn. Two of these tests produced Historic period artifacts. Notes concerning the stratigraphy of these units were not available. Survey phase results

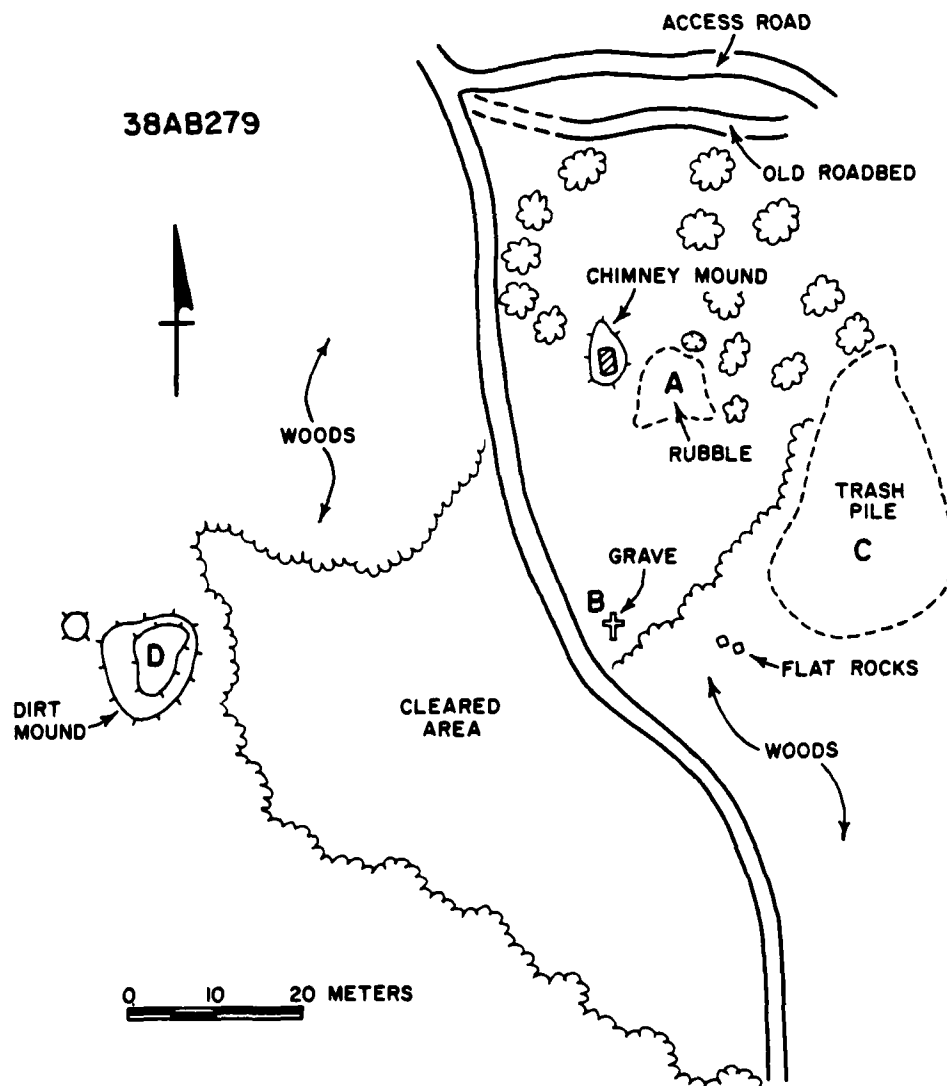


Figure 87: Location Map of Site 38AB279

indicated the site had not been significantly damaged. This suggested a very good potential for intact cultural deposits within the site.

Structural remains were denoted by apparently in situ footing stones and a fieldstone and brick chimney base located near the center of the north house wall. The scatter of debris lying northwest of the chimney base appeared to represent the collapse of the chimney in this direction. The two metal artifacts recovered by shovel testing were unidentifiable, thus hindering any consideration of temporal occupation period(s).

Site 38AB285 apparently represents a historic house site. Phase I investigations concluded this structure was constructed in the late nineteenth century and was approximately 20 x 16 feet in size. The basis for these conclusions is unknown. We recommend that this site be surveyed for additional cultural features such as wells or outbuildings, and that additional small-scale subsurface testing be undertaken to ascertain both the temporal range and soil stratigraphy of this site.

RESULTS AND SUMMARY OF 84 SITES TESTING

The results of fieldwork have been discussed for each site. Beyond stating whether or not a site had internal spatial patterning of artifacts, possessed undisturbed cultural deposits, exhibited standing architecture and surface features, or was disturbed (Table 1, Objectives A-E), there was the remaining task of recommending management plans that would be appropriate for these remains. Objectives A through E were simply field procedures created to elicit facts about the morphological condition of these sites. To the degree that it was possible, and considering at the same time the effectiveness or capability of a given field strategy to reliably produce such information, conclusions were drawn where possible about the physical condition of each site. In some cases the work performed at a site did not permit conclusions to be made.

Prehistoric Sites

Although the field methods varied from objective to objective, the basic information that was sought from the prehistoric sites were divided into three categories (Table 45). Data on intrasite patterning of artifacts and features were sought through controlled surface collections (Objective A). These were usually not possible because of ground conditions, and subsurface tests dispersed by a grid system (Objective C) were used instead. The degree of erosion and its impact on site preservation was measured by the procedures set forth in Objectives B, C, and D. The existence of undisturbed strata and features was evaluated by Objectives C and D. Those sites in Table 45 which have positive values with regard to intrasite patterning and have a 1 or 2 score for degree of erosion represent the sites with the greatest amount of further research potential where the collection of artifacts by spatially controlled strategies are concerned. In some cases artifact density and relatively thicker A horizons caused a site to be regarded as though there might be a possibility of subsurface features present (Table 45).

The rationale underlying the objectives was that an ideal type of site existed and these field strategies were programmed to evaluate deviations from this ideal. In essence, such a site would have unplowed sediments containing artifacts and features. It should be clear that no site tested in the uplands was found to possess these qualities. No features that could be clearly defined as aboriginal were found during testing of the upland sites. Auger holes and shovel tests, however, are a poor means of finding any but the largest and most obvious of features. Perhaps that much can be safely concluded from the upland sites tested, that these kinds of sites probably do not have extensive or prominent features. The only prehistoric sites that meet the standard of unplowed sediments and features are the floodplain sites which have been alluvially buried, namely 9EB259, 38AB170, and 38AB288 (Table 45).

Although the issue of significance was originally an item to be addressed by the 84 sites project, it is not appropriate to consider it here. Historically, the data collected from these sites were information

TABLE 45

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE FIELD TESTING
OF PREHISTORIC 84 SITES TESTING SURVEY

	Intrasite Patterning	Degree of Erosion	Undisturbed Strata or Features
9EB57	+	3	-
*9EB62			
9EB65	-	2	-
9EB208	+	1	+
9EB217	+	2	+
9EB228	+	2	-
9EB230	-	3	-
9EB234	-	3	-
9EB235	+	2	?
9EB236	+	2	-
9EB237	+	3	-
9EB238	-	3	-
9EB258	+	2	?
9EB259	+	1	+
9EB289	-	3	-
9EB327	+	3	-
9EB328	+	2	?
9EB349	+	3	-
9EB350	+	2	?
9EB352	+	2	?
9EB353	-	3	-
9EB358	-	3	-
9EB366	+	1	?
9EB374	-	3	-
9EB389	-	3	-
9EB390	-	3	-
9EB393	-	3	-
9EB398	+	3	-
9EB399	-	3	-
9EB402	-	3	-
9EB412	+	2	?
9EB417	+	2	?
38AB12	+	2	-
38AB14	+	3	-
38AB132	-	3	-
38AB142	-	3	-
38AB163	-	3	-
38AB164	-	3	-
38AB166	-	3	-
38AB169	-	3	-
38AB170	+	1	+
38AB174	+	3	-
38AB175	+	2	-

TABLE 45 (Cont.)

	Intrasite Patterning	Degree of Erosion	Undisturbed Strata or Features
38AB184	-	3	-
38AB193	-	3	-
38AB194	-	3	-
38AB198	-	3	-
38AB239	+	2	?
38AB249	+	3	-
38AB255	-	3	-
38AB258	-	3	-
38AB260	+	2	-
38AB266	+	2	?
38AB267	+	3	-
38AB277	+	3	-
38AB278	+	3	-
38AB282	+	2	?
38AB284	-	3	-
38AB288	+	1	+

- + = Present
 - = Absent
 ? = Undertermined
 1 = Minimal
 2 = Moderate
 3 = Severe
 * = Site records missing

thought to be needed for the formulation of cultural resource management strategies by government archeologists during the period of 1979 and 1980 when mitigation efforts began in the reservoir. The only meaningful way to consider these sites then or now, since the 84 sites were chosen because of their information deficiencies out of nearly 500 sites, is to treat them equally along with all other similar remains in the project area against a set of overarching research problems. A comprehensive set of research problems with research designs spelling out relevant data and analytical strategies did not exist prior to or after the fieldwork of the 84 sites project. This is a critical aspect of cultural resource management yet to be done.

Some research problems and analytical strategies for these types of sites have been formulated in comparable settings (Goodyear 1975; House and Wogaman 1978; Goodyear, House and Ackerly 1979). These strategies concentrate on analyzing data recovered from two-dimensional space from Piedmont sites with some A horizon surviving and containing artifacts. These research problems include studying how different groups through time left

varying arrays of artifactual refuse on sites, reoccupation patterns whereby certain cultural systems tended to avoid or systematically reuse sites occupied by previous systems, assemblage variability by environmental location, detection of curated, transported tools versus expedient tools made and left on the same site, and raw material selection practices by time period and environment.

To attempt to relate the prehistoric 84 sites at this point to the above and other research problems would be premature and ultimately ineffective. At such a time when a management program is needed for the upland sites to insure maximal representativeness culturally and environmentally, all sites including the ones tested in this survey should be considered equally against a series of broad research problems. One methodological issue that must be dealt with in any such management program would concern controlling the impact of soil erosion on these sites. In many cases in this survey, sites were found to be nearly obliterated by erosion effectively precluding the use of excavation techniques focusing on plowed A horizons. The fact of differential erosion over the project area landscape in itself provides a bias in that certain sites, artifacts or features will have been removed in the past two centuries. The absence of an archeological record cannot necessarily be taken to mean that a landform was never occupied.

Historic Sites

Objective E was designed to gather facts about the historic sites. Fieldwork included mapping of surface features and architecture, followed by subsurface probing to discover the extent of buried structural remains. Testing was then carried out to evaluate the nature and extent of these subsurface remains. On sites with no features, controlled surface collections were to be done. Dating was done by artifact types and architectural style.

A total of 19 sites was scheduled for Objective E procedures (Table 1). In addition to these, some of the prehistoric sites also possessed noteworthy historic remains. The listing of historic components of the 84 sites is presented in Table 46. This table summarizes the basic information sought in Objective E. The characteristics of these sites can be summarized briefly.

The most substantial and visually imposing remains are the plantation sites of Pearle Mill (9EB201), Millwood (38AB9), and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221). These kinds of sites are relatively rare in the study area. Large scale excavations would yield a great deal of data regarding site function(s), community plan and spatial organization of activities, subsistence, and the roles of the plantations as an economic and social center. Pearle Mill had wide economic connections of an industrial nature for this area of the South. In addition of excavations, field and archival studies by architectural historians would be warranted. Of the three sites, only Clinkscales Farm would be above the flood pool and thus be amenable to preservation and possibly public display.

Only six sites had eighteenth-century components (Table 46). These components are known chiefly by diagnostic late eighteenth-century ceramics, namely pearlware sherds. At site 9EB201, the William Allen plantation may have standing architectural structures that date to the late 1700s. At site 38AB115 some subsurface architectural remains and features might also be related to an eighteenth-century settlement, although the bulk of artifacts are from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Some of the wooden remains at 38AB236 could possibly be late eighteenth century also. Given the meager data for these sites, a research design emphasizing artifact assemblage definition might be appropriate. Combined with archival data, these and other eighteenth-century sites could be placed within an environmental-settlement framework.

Compared to the overall survey sample, two sites are relatively unique. One is a possible late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century dump (38AB130), the other an early twentieth-century goldmine. Whether or not the artifacts from 38AB130 truly represent a dump could be evaluated by testing for the presence of associated structural remains. If contemporaneous structures are present, this would indicate that the artifacts were not an isolated dump. The artifact assemblage could also be compared to assemblages found in association with known domestic sites to see if they are similar. Refuse disposal practices are a significant area of study in that disposal methods are linked to demographic and settlement complexities. The goldmine could be further studied through testing, mapping, and archival studies. This type of industrial feature is rare for the Piedmont area and deserves further study.

By far, the most common type of site was that of the late nineteenth-early twentieth-century artifact scatter and/or house ruin. Usually some structural remains were present (Table 46). These sites refer to the share cropper and tenant types of land use systems so prevalent in the Piedmont starting at the end of the Civil War. When taken together with all other such sites from the reservoir survey (Taylor and Smith 1978), an impressive array of historic sites from this period is available to test a variety of anthropological and archeological hypotheses. As many of the sites have structural remains surviving, the community plans of these small domestic settlements could be examined using excavational and architectural techniques. Often in the Piedmont, the only surviving archeological referent to these settlements is an assemblage comprised of glass, metal and ceramic artifacts. It would be desirable to develop artifactual patterns and signatures of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century settlements where architectural remains and evidence of site layout and internal use are observable. This would allow the development of methodologies for studying historic artifact scatters where that is all that survived.

TABLE 46

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC SITE ATTRIBUTES
FROM 84 SITES TESTING

Site No.	Name	Artifacts	Period	Site Type	Structures	Exhibit Potential
38AB215	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB216	None	Yes	20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB221	Clinkscates Farm	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Plantation	Yes	Yes
38AB226	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB227	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB236	None	Yes	Late 18th- 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB237	(Out of multiple resource area)					
38AB244	None	Yes	Mid 19th- 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB275	None	Yes	Late 19th- 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB279	None	Yes	19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB285	None	Yes	Late 19th?	Domestic	Yes	No
9EB201	Pearle Mill	Yes	Late 18th- Early 20th	Mill, Plantation	Yes	Yes
9EB256	None	Yes	Late 18th- Early 19th	Domestic	No	No

TABLE 46 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC SITE ATTRIBUTES
FROM 84 SITES TESTING

Site No.	Name	Artifacts	Period	Site Type	Structures	Potential
9EB289	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
9EB306	None	Yes	Late 18th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
9EB317	None	Yes	Early 19th- Late 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
9EB336	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
9EB416	None	Yes	Late 19th- 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB9	Millwood	Yes	19th	Plantation	Yes	Yes
38AB75	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB115	None	Yes	Late 18th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB130	None	Yes	Late 19th- Early 20th	Dump?	No	No
38AB131	None	Yes	Late 18th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No
38AB201	None	No	Early 20th	Goldmine	No	No
38AB202	(Not a site)					
38AB210	None		Late 19th- Early 20th	Domestic	Yes	No

PART III

SITE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE
ISLANDS-CLEVELAND PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ISLANDS-CLEVELAND PROPERTY

At the conclusion of the intensive survey of the reservoir by Taylor and Smith (1978), certain areas were not visited because of logistical and land owner complications. Through a change order (No. 1) to the 84 sites testing contract, the property owned previously by Mr. Wendell Cleveland existing below the 477-foot contour and the majority of the islands were designated for reconnaissance survey. Fieldwork for these lands began on March 19, 1979, and ended April 18, 1979, except for those islands that could not be reached except on Sundays when no water was released from Hartwell Dam.

The field procedures for surveying the islands and Cleveland property were specified in the change order and are summarized here. Where sufficient ground was exposed, 20% of a site surface was surface collected using three-meter radius units. In areas with alluviation, posthole and bucket auger tests were employed. In non-alluviated areas, 30 x 30 cm shovel tests were used in the same manner as the upland 84 sites survey. The sediments from these subsurface tests were screened. The size of a site was determined by placing further subsurface tests in all directions away from the first positive test.

The islands were selected according to their size, degree of relief, and suspected age. Seventy-five percent of the islands that were larger than five acres in area and with a topographic relief of more than ten feet were selected. Twenty-five percent of the sample was composed of islands smaller than five acres and with a relief of less than ten feet. This 25% was subdivided so that 40% (10% of the total sample) were recent islands; the remaining 60% (15% of the total sample) were islands that were core remnants with some time depth.

Finally, based on the survey results, probabilistic statements of site expectations were generated for the islands.

The survey of the islands was not without its difficulties. Access to the islands and boat travel on the river were hampered by the release of water from Hartwell Dam. Further, long stretches of the river could not be traveled because of interruptions by frequent minor shoals, as well as the well-known major ones. When the water level fluctuated, the minor shoals presented a dangerous situation. Thus, the use of an outboard motor was ruled out. In the end, a rope was stretched from the bank to an island with the boat secured to the rope. This procedure seemed to work successfully.

It was clear from the monthly reports and the small amount of time devoted to fieldwork on the islands and Cleveland property that the effort was intended for the reconnaissance level. The limited nature of the field notes and other records indicated this to be the case. For these sites, the only records available to the Institute for study were field bags containing artifacts with provenience information on the bag. No other notes or records, such as general field notes, site maps, etc., exist. The contents of the specimen bags were analyzed and the nature of these materials was described in the appendices.

ISLAND SITES

9HA103

This was an alluvially buried site discovered by posthole testing. It was located on the northern end of Derritt Island (Figure 88). Fourteen posthole tests were excavated to 100 cm. The soil was alluvial in origin with coarse sand comprising the sediment. Only one field bag from posthole #10 contained artifacts. It yielded one quartz chunk and one quartz thinning flake at unknown depths (Appendix B).

9HA102

This site was located on the southern end of Derritt Island (Figure 88). Eleven posthole tests were excavated with very gross vertical control. This site was primarily within the ceramic period. Several sherds were found on the surface and in some of the postholes (Appendix A). One sherd was fabric marked. The pottery was concentrated near the surface, i.e. from 1 to 50 cm. A small Ridge and Valley pentagonal arrow-point was found on the surface along with a flake of similar material in posthole #2. The only suggestion of depth to the site occurred in test #10, which had flakes at 80 cm, and test #8, where "broken rock" was found continuously to 100 cm (Appendix B). The stratigraphy of the site was not clear from the limited testing data except that coarse, flood-deposited sands typified the upper 100 cm, and red clay was below that in some tests.

9HA104

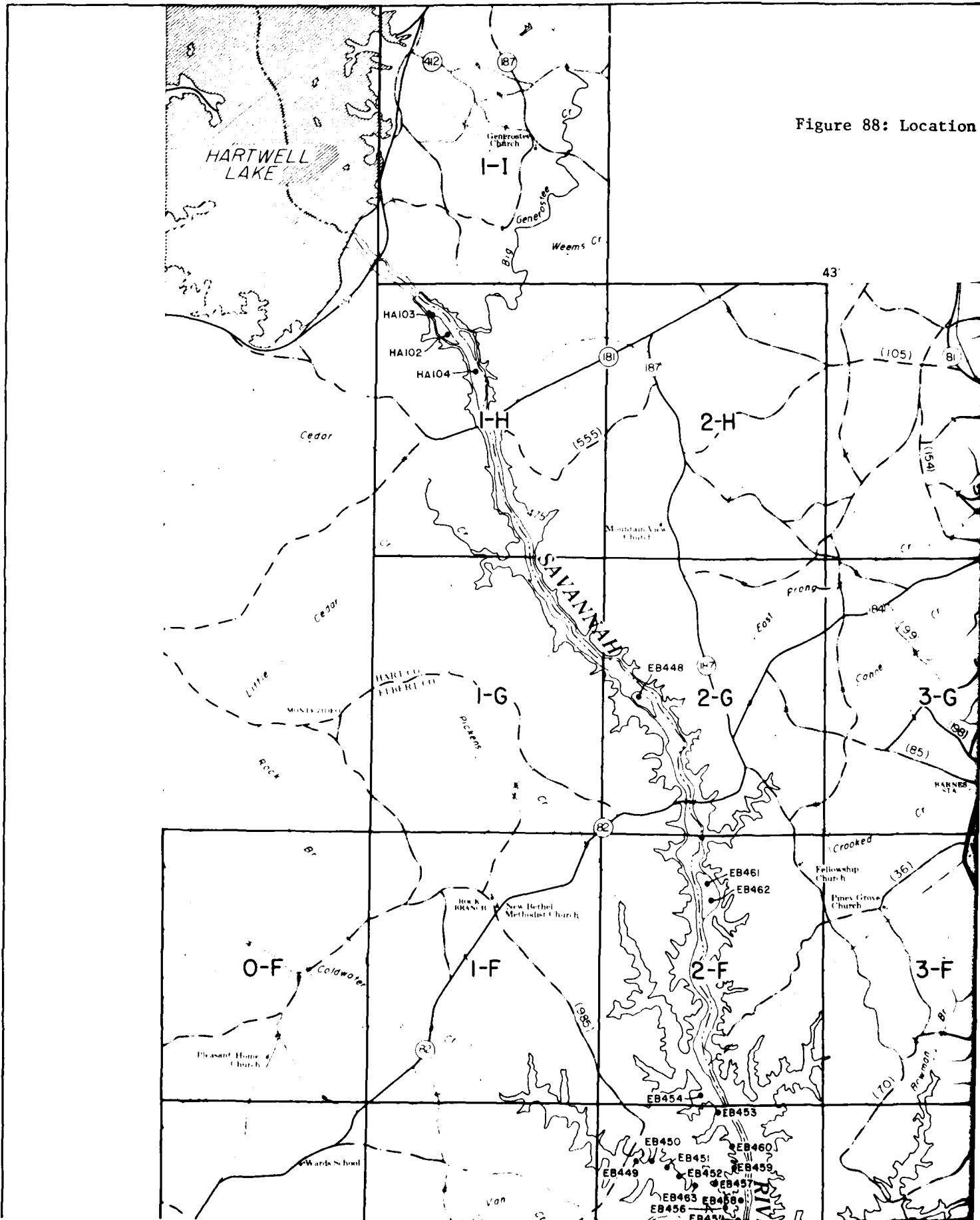
One posthole test was excavated at this site. The site was located at the center of the small island immediately north of Stephenson Island (Figure 88). The test was dug to a depth of 100 cm through coarse alluvium. Two bottle glass fragments were found, the only archeological indications of this site (Appendix D).

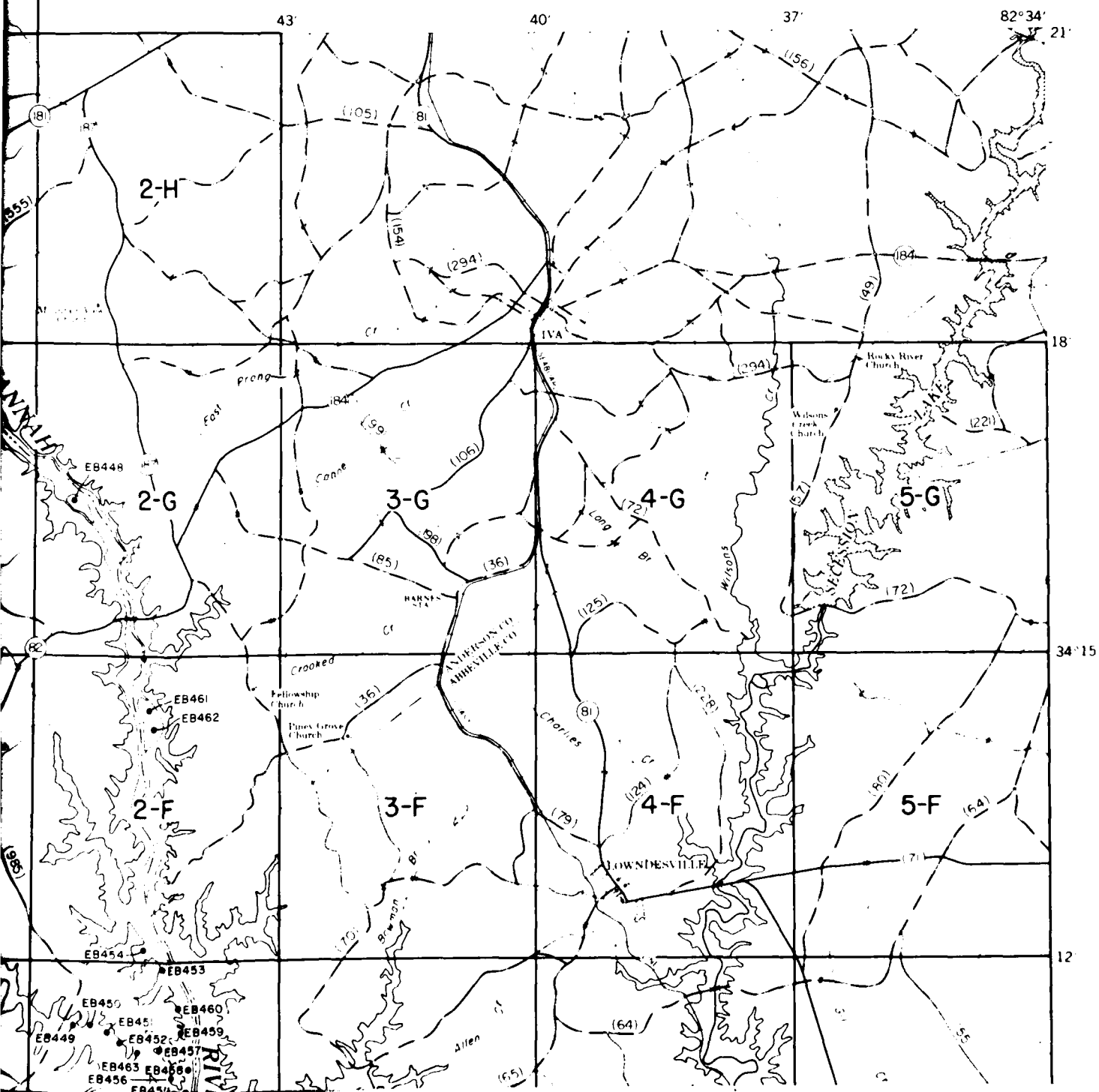
9EB448

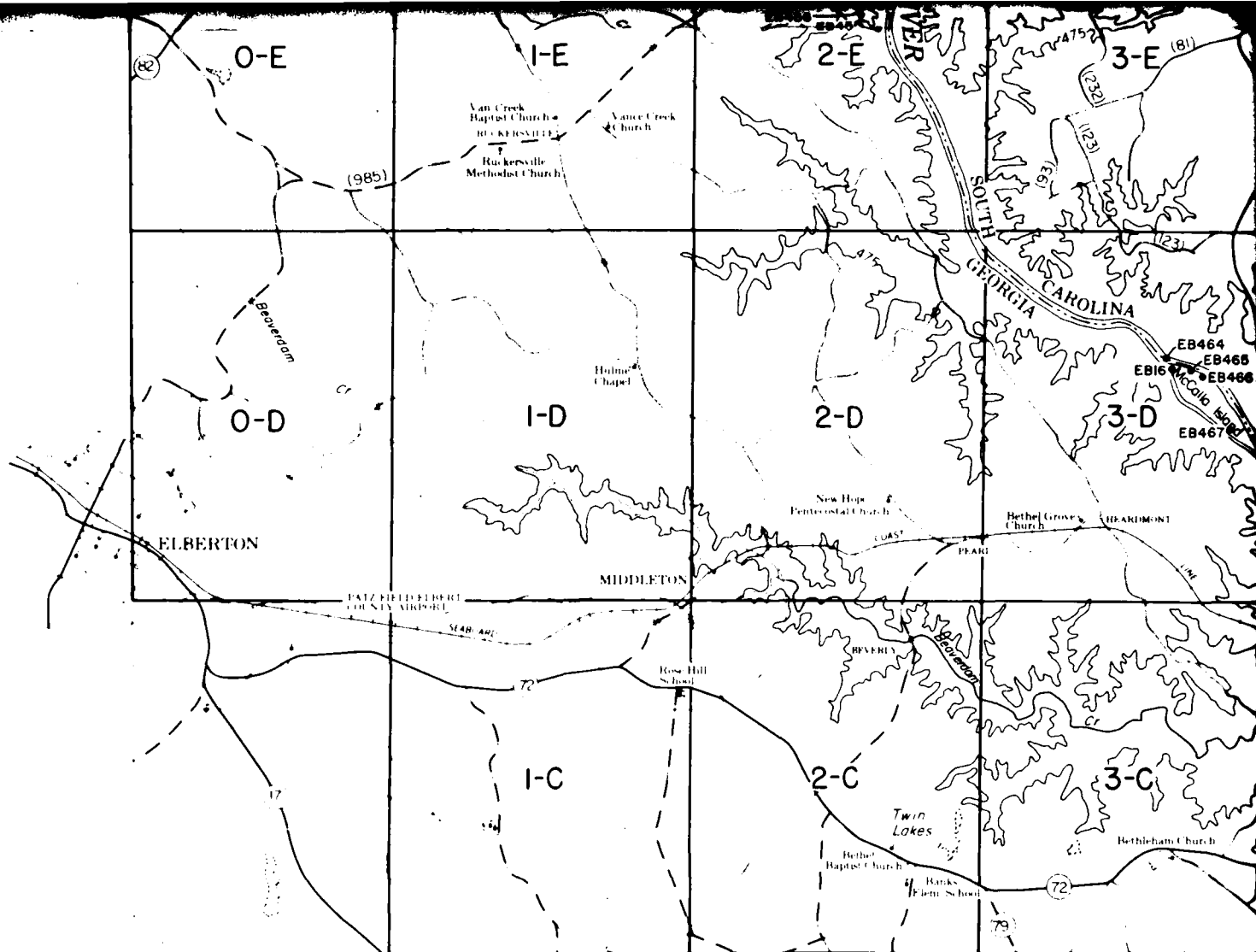
This site was located on a crest at the northern end of Seb Craft Island (Figure 88). Twenty-one posthole tests were dug, nearly all of which contacted red clay at 20 cm below surface, suggesting that the island had upland remnants. A few tests encountered coarse sand as deep as 100 cm, indicating some alluvium was present. A single quartz flake was found

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Figure 88: Location







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LEGEND

- Heavy Duty Road
- - - Medium Duty Road
- Light Duty Road
- Unimproved Dirt Road
- Trail
- (B) U.S. Route Number
- (C 42) State Route Number (Primary System)
- State Route Number (Secondary System)
- 3-C Quad Sheet Index Number
- EB Elbert County, Georgia
- AB Abbeville County, South Carolina
- HT Hart County, Georgia

PROJECT BASE MAP

RICHARD B. RUSSELL PROJECT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, DISTRICT

SCALE IN MILES

REVISED AUG 1974

Figure 88

in posthole #9 in the upper eight centimeters of the ground. The island was probably farmed previously because of the honeysuckle that covered much of the site. No historic artifacts were recovered nor were any structural features mentioned.

9EB461

This site was probably the same site as 38AN102. Site 9EB461 was on an unnamed island (Figure 88). Six shovel tests were excavated. Shovel test #2 yielded a small flake that was either discarded in the field or lost because no specimen bag was present in the Institute. The site was situated on a ridgetop that was formerly part of the uplands. All shovel tests encountered red clay at 10 to 15 cm below surface.

9EB462

This site was probably the same site as 38AN103 (Figure 88). Site 9EB462 was on the southern end of the same unnamed island as 9EB461. Eight posthole tests were dug. Tests #1 and #3 produced flakes, and these came from the first 40 cm of the site. A surface collection was made near #4. A single sherd and some flakes were found. No specimen bags were found in the Institute related to these discoveries. With the exception of posthole #4, the postholes appeared to penetrate alluvium. Posthole #4 reached red clay between 20 and 40 cm below surface. The areal extent of 9EB462 was 40 x 60 m and roughly oval shaped.

9EB464

Site 9EB464 denoted a wing dam or diversion structure situated on the northern end of McCalla Island (Figure 88). This feature was comprised of two connected log sections covering a linear area of about 80 m adjacent to the island bank. The first section was about 20 m long and 80 cm high, and the second section was comprised of two parallel logs, totaling approximately 30 cm in width.

This feature warrants further study to ascertain the function of this structure, which may be part of a mill. Additionally, this feature is endangered by erosion brought about by the constant raising and lowering of the Savannah River.

9EB16

This site was located on the northern end of McCalla Island (Figure 88). The site had artifacts exposed on the bank on the extreme northern tip. Several pieces of local debitage were found (Appendix B) and a single curvilinear complicated stamped sherd was found (Appendix A). Seven posthole tests were excavated. Tests #3, #4, #6, and #7 produced artifacts that were buried below the surface by several centimeters. For example, #3 produced a flake below 60 centimeters; #4, a flake below 50 cm; #6, debitage between 40 and 65 cm; and #7, a dense concentration of flakes between 35 and 65 cm. These artifacts were situated in sandy alluvium. Red clay or soil with increasing clay content was observed in some tests from 75 to 100 cm. Artifact density increased at the northern island tip.

9EB465

This site was located on the northern end of McCalla Island (Figure 88). Eighteen posthole tests were excavated with five producing prehistoric artifacts. The soil appeared to be upland red clay overlain by a mantle of alluvium varying from 40 to 60 cm in thickness. Sherds and flakes were found at depths ranging from a few centimeters below surface to 70 cm. Ceramics were plain except for one check stamped sherd, one folded rim sherd and a simple stamped sherd. No artifacts were found below the alluvium.

9EB466

Located on the northern end of McCalla Island, this site was immediately south of 9EB465 (Figure 88). Thirty-three posthole tests were dug on the site. Only postholes #20 and #22 yielded specimens. A small collection of lithics was made near #29 and #24, which included an undiagnostic preform biface (Appendix B). From posthole #20 a plain sherd and a flake were found 50 cm below surface (Appendices A and B). A single plain sherd came from posthole #22 at 40 cm. The site had a deep mantle of alluvial sand so deep, in fact, that the posthole digger did not strike subsoil, whereas in other tests clay subsoil was reached in less than a meter.

9EB467

This site was discovered by posthole testing. Located on the southern edge of McCalla Island, the site was a very light scatter of prehistoric artifacts. Of 23 posthole tests, only one produced an artifact, a single flake. The sediments consisted of a mantle of alluvial sand of varying thickness overlying weathered clays. At least one posthole encountered

granite in sand at 100 cm. Two boats were also discovered. One, described as a "bateau," was apparently an intact row boat with a flat bottom. It was constructed entirely with wire nails, suggesting a post-1890 construction period. A second boat was located on the east side of McCalla Island downstream from the "Bateau," which was apparently also located on the east side across from 9EB467. The boat's form was similar to the "bateau" (Figure 89).

The two boats deserve additional study and consideration. If they are sufficiently old enough to warrant additional study, the "bateau" may be in conservable condition sufficient for exhibition.

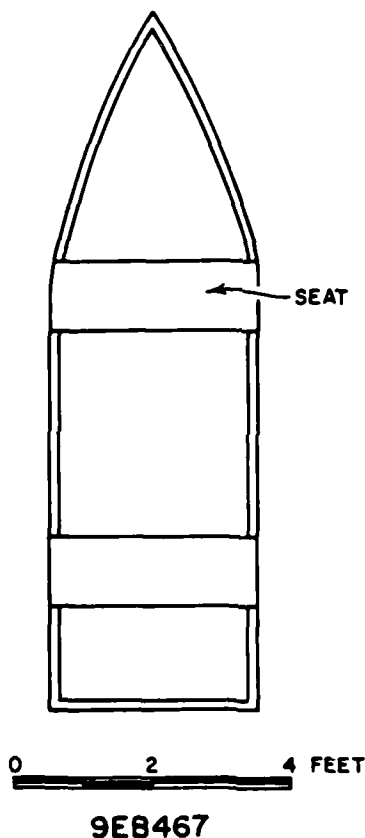


Figure 89: The Bateau Boat

9EB446

Located on the northern end of the main island of Carter Island (Figure 88), this site was discovered and evaluated through surface collections. A small collection of prehistoric sherds (Appendix A) with no temporally diagnostic specimens and lithic flakes were taken (Appendix B). The collection was taken from an area 40 x 100 m.

9EB443

This site was situated on the northwestern tip of the main island of Carter Island and was discovered through surface collections along a road. Provenience 1 was an exposure of artifacts along the road in the western area of the site. A single sherd and a few pieces of debitage were collected (Appendices A and B). Provenience 2 was located along the same road. A single incised sherd (Appendix A) and several pieces of debitage were found (Appendix B). Three shovel tests were excavated into a black soil, which was clay-loam or sandy clay loam. No artifacts were encountered. These tests were made to 35 or 40 cm and stopped due to subsoil of red clay.

9EB445

This site was located on the northern side of the main island of Carter Island (Figure 88). From the shovel test data, it appears that the site was situated on an upland ridge with red clay subsoil only a few centimeters below the ground surface. Five shovel tests were excavated with tests #3 and #5 producing a few undiagnostic flakes and sherds (Appendices A and B).

9EB442

This site was located on the northeastern side of the main island of Carter Island (Figure 88). Forty posthole tests were dug. None produced artifacts. A small surface collection consisting of two sherds (Appendix A) was made from higher ground west of the levee. The posthole tests were in coarse, sandy alluvium.

9EB441

The site of 9EB441 was located on the eastern edge of the main island of Carter Island (Figure 88). Thirty-two posthole tests were dug with only two yielding artifacts. A flake came from test #27 from above 50 cm. A single sherd came from test #32 somewhere between the ground surface and 30 cm. This site was close to the eastern branch of the Savannah River and all posthole tests presumably sampled alluvium.

9EB444

This site was located on Carter Island and was tested by surface and subsurface testing methods. One shovel test was excavated within two structure mounds, and a general surface collection was made of the surrounding vicinity. Shovel test #1, located in Structure A, recovered historic artifacts in the top 30 cm of a 40 cm deep unit excavated in a dark loamy soil. Shovel test #2 in Structure B recovered Historic period artifacts and encountered red-brown clay 25 cm below the ground surface. Based on the presence of chimney mounds and fairly deep subsoils, both structures apparently had potential for containing intact cultural deposits.

The lack of photographs and adequate notes severely restricted interpretation of these two structures and their surroundings. The map accompanying the notes of this site was minimal and can be best summarized here. The distances between features were roughly correct, although the orientation of these features was questionable.

Structure A was denoted by a house outline and slightly offset chimney mound. A partially filled-in dug well, enclosed by a wire fence, lay to the east of the structure. A rock alignment of unknown function lay south/southwest of Structure A.

Structure B consisted of a house outline with a centrally located chimney mound. A diffuse brick scatter, possibly chimney fall rubble, was located about 25 m east of the structure. B₂ denoted a probable old well depression, also associated with this structure.

Shovel testing in Structure A recovered 5 cut nails, 4 wire nails, a 1917 Lincoln head penny, and 4 amethyst and 1 clear glass fragment. A single glass fragment was recovered by shovel testing in Structure B. The general surface collection recovered ironstone-whiteware, milk and cobalt blue glass fragments. These artifacts indicated a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation span for both structures (see Appendices C, D, and E).

Site 9EB444 contained the remains of two late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century domestic occupations. Both structures and their surroundings were in very good condition. Additional testing should be undertaken at this site, including mapping and limited subsurface testing to ascertain the functions(s) and relationship of these two structures.

9EB440

This site was located on the southern side of the main island of Carter Island, adjacent to the main branch of the Savannah River. Twenty-six posthole tests were excavated with only two yielding artifacts. In test #11, two flakes were found above 40 cm. In test #16, two flakes were found below 30 cm. Every posthole test sampled alluvium.

9EB439

This site was located on the southern side of the main island of Carter Island on the main branch of the Savannah River. Fifteen posthole tests were dug with only two producing artifacts. Test #5 produced three flakes between 40 and 50 cm below surface. A single sherd came from the 0 to 30 cm level of test #7. The soils were a complex set of alluvial deposits, although coarse sands were the primary sediment.

9EB438

Located on the main island of Carter Island (Figure 88), this site was situated at the southeastern edge of the island along the main branch of the Savannah River. The site was discovered through surface collections. A single curvilinear complicated stamped sherd and a few flakes were found (Appendices A and B). Posthole test #1 yielded two undiagnostic sherds and a single flake from depths as deep as 70 cm. The sediments contacted by the posthole digger were alluvial in origin.

9EB430

This site was located on the extreme northeastern tip of Paris Island (Figure 88). The site was discovered through surface collections, recovering a small number of sherds and flakes. Two of the sherds were fabric marked and two were check stamped (Appendix A). Twelve posthole tests were dug. Five tests produced artifacts. This was an alluvially buried site because undiagnostic flakes and sherds came from depths varying from 30 to 100 cm.

9EB431

This site was located on the northeastern end of Paris Island, southwest of 9EB430, on the northeastern side of the Seaboard Airline railroad tracks (Figure 88). The site was identified through a surface collection and the excavation of 29 posthole tests. The site was alluvial in origin because all posthole tests never went below coarse sands and river-born pebbles. The surface collection consisted of a few sherds and pieces of debitage (Appendices A and B). Two sherds were decorated, one by check stamping and one by curvilinear complicated stamping (Appendix A). Nine of the 29 posthole tests produced artifacts (Appendix B). Flakes were found at depths ranging from 50 to 100 cm. No diagnostic lithic pieces were found, although there was quite an array of raw materials recovered including Coastal Plain chert, diorite and argillite (Appendix B). Two tests produced sherds, one check stamped node or terrapod at 10 to 20 cm from

test #16, and a simple stamped sherd from an unknown depth in test #18. This site was alluvially buried and might have one-meter depths to the deposit.

9EB432

Located just southwest of the Seaboard Airline railroad tracks on the northeastern end of Paris Island (Figure 88), this site was discovered through surface collections and evaluated by posthole tests. The surface collection recovered over 50 pieces of debitage (Appendix B), ten sherds, two which were decorated, one curvilinear complicated stamped, and the other rectilinear (Appendix A). Twenty-two posthole tests were excavated with five producing artifacts. These positive tests yielded debitage except for test #6 which produced a plain sherd. All artifact-producing tests produced specimens in the first 30 cm, but test #5 produced a flake between 90 and 100 cm. From the soil descriptions of the posthole tests, it was clear that the site was situated in alluvium. There was variability in the color and texture of the horizons reflecting an alluvial deposition.

9EB433

This site was on the northeastern end of a knoll of Paris Island (Figure 88). It was discovered through surface collections and subsequently tested through posthole tests. The surface collection was made over an area 30 x 40 m at the base of the hill on a piece of ground that had been logged. This collection consisted of numerous pieces of debitage, a Yadkin point, a Swannanoa point, a bifacial preform, seven sherds, two of which were simple stamped, and some plainware sherds (Appendices A and B). Seventeen postholes were dug, only one of which produced material (#17). A single sherd from an unknown depth was recovered from #17. Posthole tests #14 indicated that alluvium was present for a meter deep.

9EB434

This site was located on the top and center of the knoll of Paris Island (Figure 88). The site was discovered through surface collections and evaluated by posthole tests. The surface collection recovered 21 pieces of debitage (Appendix B) and 14 sherds, one of the 14, a rectilinear complicated stamped sherd, and one, a curvilinear complicated stamped sherd. One corncob impressed sherd was also found. Twenty-three posthole tests were dug with only test #23 yielding specimens. Two plainware sherds were found in the first 30 cm of the site in this test. The soil descriptions were limited, but the site's sediments were essentially weathered upland soils.

9EB435

This site was located on the knoll of Paris Island on the western slope near the top (Figure 88). The soils on the surface and in posthole testing were typical of an eroding Piedmont upland landsurface. Red clay and decomposing rock was observable on the surface and in subsurface tests. Eleven shovel tests were made and six posthole tests. The site was divided into different provenience units (see Appendices A and B) for surface collection, although the locations and relationships to each area were not clear from the notes. From all the surface collections combined, it was determined that the past 4,000 years of prehistory were represented. A Savannah River stemmed biface and a rhyolite Guilford point were returned to the lab. Approximately 30 sherds were found, two of which were rectilinear complicated stamped, and one of which was curvilinear complicated stamped. A piece of steatite was also found. A total of eight broken and whole bifacial artifacts was found representing blanks and preforms (Appendix B). One Yadkin point was recovered. Some Ridge and Valley-like flint debitage was also collected, suggesting occupation in the late prehistoric or early Historic period. The shovel and posthole tests produced very few artifacts; those recovered came from the first 30 cm of the eroded site.

9EB437

This site was situated on the southern point of the knoll on Paris Island. It was discovered by the surface exposure of debitage. Eleven undiagnostic flakes were recovered. Eight posthole tests were excavated with test #8 producing the only subsurface artifacts. In test #8, flakes and a broken, undiagnostic biface blank were found to depths of 50 cm. The soil descriptions were limited but it was clear that some alluvium was present to a depth of 45 cm because river pebbles were reported. The test was taken to 100 cm where red-brown, sandy clay was encountered.

9EB436

This site was located on the southernmost extreme of the knoll on Paris Island as the hill approaches the floodplain. The site was found through surface collections, which recovered 21 pieces of debitage (Appendix B). Seven posthole tests were excavated with only test #7 yielding material. From this test, three flakes were found below the ground surface to 45 cm. The soil descriptions indicated that a thin (less than 50 m) mantle of sandy alluvium overlay upland subsoil. Clay and chunks of granite were found at depths below 50 m.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS OF CLEVELAND PROPERTY

9EB449

This site was located on the north side of Coldwater Creek on the southwest slope of a ridge (Figure 88). The site was discovered by shovel testing. Seven shovel tests were excavated, four of which produced lithic material (Appendix B). The artifacts were restricted to non-diagnostic debitage and one hafted biface fragment which was also temporally nondiagnostic. The upper 20 cm of the site was artifact bearing. Below that was the red clay typical of the Piedmont upland. The site had been plowed and was severely eroded.

9EB450

This site was located on the same ridge as 9EB449 to the northeast and up on the higher, flatter area of the ridge (Figure 88). Eleven shovel tests were dug with three producing artifacts. These consisted of nondiagnostic debitage in test #8 plus a single flake tool; three nondiagnostic plain sherds in test #9; and a single flake in test #11. These artifacts were recovered from the top 20 cm of humic sand which overlay the culturally sterile red clay. The site had a plowzone and was obviously eroded, given the truncated A horizon.

9EB451

This site was located on a ridge nose immediately overlooking Coldwater Creek and had a moderately steep slope (Figure 88). The site was discovered through subsurface testing. Fourteen shovel tests and 13 posthole tests were excavated. Three of the 14 shovel tests produced artifacts, including two flakes from test #12, one flake from test #13, and one flake from test #14. Posthole test #13 recovered two flakes. There was very little topsoil here, with the A horizon and artifacts restricted to the upper 20 cm.

9EB452

This site was located on a ridge pointing southwest and overlooking Coldwater Creek (Figure 88). A total of 18 shovel tests and 15 posthole tests was dug. Two of the shovel tests produced materials: a single flake from #18, and a plain sherd and eight flakes from #16. In some places, an

intact natural soil profile was present because a sandy, humic A horizon extended as deep as 40 cm. The top of the ridge had a thinner A horizon and the deep, sandier profiles might reflect the downslope accumulation of topsoil from higher ground. The shovel test that produced the majority of the artifacts was made in soil of a highly sandy nature and did not contact red clay for 50 cm.

9EB453

The site of 9EB453 was located on the easternmost extension of a low-lying ridge overlooking the Savannah River (Figure 88). The site was discovered through surface collection; the collection was made to document typological and raw material diversity. Seven posthole tests were also dug. The surface collection recovered 20 sherds, two of which were fabric marked, one simple stamped, one curvilinear complicated stamped and one rectilinear complicated stamped (Appendix A). Debitage was collected along with one Yadkin point, a broken unidentified hafted biface and seven blanks and preforms (Appendix B). Test #7 was the only one of the seven posthole tests to encounter artifacts. A single flake from the plowzone was the only material found. Topographically, the site was comprised of a hill slope and a low-lying area, which might be part of the Savannah River floodplain. The posthole tests were in a pasture and a field with sandy horizons extending from 40 to 100 cm in depth. The site had clearly been plowed. It was not possible to determine from the data at hand whether the sandy upper horizons were a result of slope wash from the hill or from overbank deposition by the river. Judging from the subsurface tests, however, the site was not dense in artifacts and might not have buried cultural remains.

9EB454

This site was located on the end of a ridge oriented to the north overlooking the Savannah River. The site was discovered through surface collections. A surface collection was made over an area 20 x 40 m from which the following artifacts were taken:debitage, a single Otarre point, a bifacial preform fragment and a notched, bifacially flaked axe. Eleven posthole tests were excavated with only test #11 yielding an artifact: a flake in the plowzone. The site had been cultivated, heavily eroded, and red clay subsoil was close to the surface.

9EB455 (Edinburg)

This site was initially recorded during the Island Survey program. Remains of three structures related to the early town of Edinburg were noted. Edinburg functioned as a nineteenth-century transshipment point for

crops and raw materials produced in the area (Taylor and Smith 1978: 129). Situated on the Savannah River near the mouth of Coldwater Creek, this small town had become only a local place name by the early twentieth century.

The area was wooded in mature bottomland hardwoods and was utilized as a cattle pasture. Remains of (A) a water-powered mill, (B) a store, and (C) a dwelling house were recorded with the aid of local informant Cade Cleveland. There was no map for this site.

Feature A, the water-powered mill, was a three-story frame structure that rested on granite block foundations. This structure was dismantled in the early twentieth century in order to supply materials for construction of a local barn. The apparently in situ granite foundation was the only structural evidence noted at the time of this initial reconnaissance.

The Millwright's home was a wooden frame structure connected to the mill by a wooden walkway. Loose brick rubble, fieldstones, and granite blocks represented this structure, which was also razed for the aforementioned barn construction.

Remains of an old store lay adjacent to a large beech tree situated 100 m north of the mill complex. This building was denoted by a 1 x 1.5 m quarried granite and fieldstone chimney base. An apparent foundation corner was noted approximately four meters north of the chimney mound.

Surface collections in the area of the mill complex recovered both Pearlware, ironstone-white ware vessel fragments and the main portion of an alkaline glazed, stoneware jug (Appendix C). Also recovered were a broken cut nail, an iron vessel fragment (Appendix E), black glass, and an aqua windowpane fragment (Appendix D). Shovel testing in the vicinity of Feature C recorded 45 cm of colluvial soil and no artifacts. These materials represented late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century site occupation debris. The temporal span of these artifacts indicated they were deposited during the recorded occupation span of Edinburg.

Site 9EB444 definitely warrants additional archeological and archival studies. While this site has been subjected to some erosion (in the form of colluvial deposition), the cultural remains were apparently undisturbed. Mr. Cleveland's comments indicated this site was abandoned in the early twentieth century, effectively sealing the site, temporally speaking. Transshipment sites of this type were a poorly understood, although integral, part of the reservoir's history and deserve recognition as such. An examination of this town using frontier model perspectives (e.g. Lewis 1976) would be productive research (see Taylor and Smith 1978: 348).

9EB456

This site was represented by a small surface collection from a southwest-facing ridge slope overlooking Coldwater Creek where it joins the

Savannah River (Figure 88). No subsurface testing was undertaken. The collection consisted of eight flakes (Appendix B).

9EB457

This site was located on a west-southwesterly facing ridge slope overlooking Coldwater Creek (Figure 88). It was discovered through surface collections. A general surface collection was made from the lower area of the site. Some pieces of fire cracked rock, two hafted biface fragments of Coastal Plain chert, and a possible adze bit were collected (Appendix B). The site was subsurface tested through eight shovel tests. No artifacts were found from shovel testing. The soil descriptions from shovel testing indicated that red clay appeared about 20 cm below ground surface.

9EB458

This site was located on a low rise of the upland adjacent to and perhaps covered by alluvium from the Savannah River (Figure 88). A general surface collection yielded both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic materials included sherds of ironstone-whiteware, transfer printed, and alkaline stoneware (Appendix C). Prehistoric artifacts were restricted to a single Yadkin point (Appendix B). Fourteen posthole tests were dug, only three of which produced artifacts. One flake was found from an unknown depth in test #3. Three flakes were found in test #7 from the upper 60 cm. A piece of metal, which was not saved, was found in test #11 at a depth below 45 cm. The stratigraphy of the site was difficult to interpret, but it seemed that both colluvium and alluvium were encountered in the posthole tests. Judging from the buried piece of metal, a significant amount of alluvium covered the site during historic times.

9EB459

This site was situated on the end of a ridge overlooking the Savannah River (Figure 88). A surface collection was made which recovered debitage, a single Swannanoa, a stemmed point and a biface preform (Appendix B). No other information was available.

9EB460

This site was located on an east-facing slope of a ridge overlooking the floodplain of the Savannah River (Figure 88). A surface collection was made on the lower end of the site toward the river. It consisted of a single unifacial tool and a bifacial preform.

This site was located on a long narrow extension of a ridge overlooking the floodplain of Coldwater Creek. Two general surface collections were made but without spatial delineations. They were generally described here as one collection. A single amorphous sherd was found (Appendix A). Over 100 pieces of debitage were recovered representing a wide range of lithic raw materials (Appendix B). One Morrow Mountain II point, one corner notched point of Coastal Plain chert, and one Swannanoa were found. Two steatite sherds, one Coastal Plain chert uniface and three bifacial preforms were found (Appendix B). No other information was available and the site was evidently not subsurface tested.

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APPENDIX A

PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM 84 SITES AND
ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

	Fabric	Check	Simple Stamp	Incised	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified	Fine Temp. Plain	Med. Temp. Plain	Coarse Temp. Plain	Too Small - Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g
Richard B. Russell 84 Sites Testing PREHISTORIC CERAMICS																					
38AB9									1A			1	1			2	1	2	1	3	16.2
66 (100N80E)									1B		4					4	1	4	1	5	10.6
75 (120N120E)									2		4	1	1			6	2	6	2	8	26.8
TOTAL																					
38AB12																					
21 (820N920E)											1	1	1			3	0	3	0	3	7.2
22 (820N960E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.6
26 (860N960E)										1					1	1	0	0	1	2	7.4
28 (900N960E)										1	1	2	1			4	1	4	1	5	11.6
29 (900N1000E)										1		1				1	0	1	0	1	22.0
30 (900N1040E)																1	0	0	1	1	4.1
32 (940N960E)																1	0	0	1	1	3.9
33 (980N920E)											2					2	0	2	0	2	12.4
35 (980N1000E)												1				1	0	1	0	2	3.0
36 (1020N960E)						1						2				3	0	2	1	3	11.0
40 (1060N920E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.4
42 (100N920E)										3	4	8	3		1	20	1	15	6	23	92.7
TOTAL																					
38AB132																					
? (140N160E)						1										1	0	0	1	1	12.0
1 (Surface)		3				2	3			3	18	3				32	0	21	11	32	118.1
20 (180N180E)															1	0	0	0	0	1	.9
TOTAL		3				3	3			3	18	3			1	33	0	21	12	34	131.0
38AB170																					
16 (980N1020E)																					
17 (1000N980E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	9.1
30 (840N1000E) AT 3.0-29cm																1	0	0	1	1	4.7
56 (900N1000E) AT 1.0-27cm												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.5
77 (800N980E) AT 7.0-31cm												1		2		1	0	1	0	3	1.8
93 (840N980E) AT 8.0-30cm														1		0	0	0	0	1	.4
129 (880N1000E) AT 13.0-25cm										1				1		1	0	0	1	2	2.6
130 (880N1000E) AT 25-35cm									1C					1		1	0	1	0	1	1.1
131 (880N1000E) AT 35-44cm												1				0	0	0	0	1	.4
134 (880N1000E) AT 64-74cm												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.1
137 (880N1000E) AT 90-99cm											2					2	0	2	0	2	5.4
141 (880N1000E) AT 127-136cm												1		2		0	0	0	0	2	.7
147 (860N1000E) AT 14.0-28cm																1	0	1	0	1	1.1
177 (1020N1000E) AT 16.25-34cm				1												1	0	0	1	1	1.0
191 (1040N1000E) AT 17.41-44cm												1				1	0	1	0	1	.9
TOTAL				1					1	2	3	5				12	0	9	3	20	32.3

Richard B. Russell 84 Sites Testing PREHISTORIC CERAMICS		Fabric	Check	Sample	Inclined	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified	Sur. Treat.	Fine Temp. Platin	Med. Temp. Platin	Coarse Temp. Platin	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Platin	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g
38AB221																							
12 (120N130W)								1										1	0	0	1	1	4.1
38AB266																							
1 (Surface)		1											2					3	0	2	1	3	12.5
5 (40N140E)								1			1	3	3					8	0	6	2	8	17.2
6 (40N150E)								1										1	0	0	1	1	4.5
9 (60N110E)											3		1	1				4	0	1	3	4	11.0
10 (60N120E)														2		3		2	0	2	0	5	4.3
11 (60N130E)															1			1	0	1	0	1	1.4
12 (60N140E)								1			2	1			1			5	0	2	3	5	13.1
15 (60N200E)											1							1	0	0	1	1	3.2
16 (80N100E)								1			2	1	2			2		6	0	3	3	8	24.0
17 (80N100E)								1			1					1		2	0	0	2	3	10.9
19 (80N130E)											1	1	1	1		1		3	0	2	1	4	5.5
21 (80N160E)														3				3	0	3	0	3	5.9
22 (80N170E)									1B	2								2	1	0	2	2	13.3
24 (100N100E)										1				3				4	0	3	1	4	7.6
25 (100N110E)										1		3	2	1	1	1		7	0	6	1	8	26.9
28 (100N200E)																		1	0	1	0	1	4.5
29 (120N90E)									1D					1				0	1	0	1	1	4.4
31 (120N130E)		2						1		1				2				6	0	2	4	6	19.1
32 (120N140E)										1								1	0	0	1	1	3.3
34 (140N120E)		1		1									1	1				3	0	1	2	3	9.2
35 (80N180E)										1	1	1	1	3				6	0	5	1	6	14.1
TOTAL		4		1				6		2	18	12	22	6	8			69	2	40	31	79	215.9
38AB277																							
3 (100N80E)														1				1	0	1	0	1	1.9
4 (100N90E)										1E			2			1		2	1	2	1	4	11.3
6 (100N120E)										1D				1				1	1	1	2	1	11.2
8 (120N100E)													1	1				2	0	2	0	2	9.3
9 (120N120E)													2	1				3	0	3	0	3	5.6
10 (130N80E)										1E								0	1	0	1	1	4.4
11 (130N90E)					1								1					1	0	0	1	1	2.5
17 (200N110E)																		1	0	1	0	1	4.4
TOTAL					1				3				6	4		1		11	3	10	4	15	50.6
38AB278																							
5 (90N100E)														1				1	0	1	0	1	1.8
8 (100N80E)								2										2	0	0	2	2	6.0
9 (100N90E)		1		1							2							4	0	0	4	4	8.0
TOTAL		1		1				2			2			1				7	0	1	6	7	15.8

Richard B. Russell
84 Sites Testing
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

	Fabric	Check	Sample	Inclsd	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified Sur. Treat.	Fine Temp.	Med. Temp.	Coarse Temp.	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g
38AB282										1						1	0	0	1	1	4.8
4 (100M910E)																					
38AB288																					
5 (100M100E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	1.1
6 (120M100E)											2	1				3	0	3	0	3	4.9
7 (111.14M71.72E)7.9-8.1'														1		0	0	0	0	1	4
29 (40N100E)AT4, 150-160cm									IF							2	0	1	1	2	5.2
31 (105M99E)TPA, 5.09-5.59'										1		1				6	0	5	1	6	6.5
32 (105N100E)TPA, 5.09-5.59'											2	3				20	4	13	11	24	22.2
34 (105N100E) 5.59-6.09'			2						IE	7	9	4				4	0	4	0	4	66.8
35 (105N100E) 6.09-6.59'												4				4	0	2	2	6	14.1
36 (124M99E)TPB, 0-18cm	2									1		2				4	0	0	1	2	11.7
37 (125M99E)TPB, 0-15cm																1	0	0	1	2	5.1
38 (124M99E)TPB, 5.99-6.11'		1									1	2				2	0	1	1	4	7.1
39 (125M99E)TPB, Level 12?											2	2				4	0	4	0	5	5.2
40 (15M99E)TPC, 0-6"												1				1	0	1	0	2	2.1
41 (145N100E)TPC, 0-6"										1			1			3	0	1	2	5	9.2
43 (145M100E) 6-12"											1					1	0	1	0	1	3.7
48 (164M99E)TPD 1-1.5'												3				1	0	1	0	1	2.9
52 (105M99E)TPA, 6.09-6.59'							2			1						6	0	3	3	6	23.2
66 (40N100E)AT7, 27-34cm											1					1	0	1	0	1	3.8
80 (30N100E)AT8, 78-89cm																0	0	0	0	8	1.9
112 (20N100E)AT9, 97-108cm													1			1	0	1	0	1	12.2
116 (0N100E)AT11, 96-105cm																0	0	0	0	2	.7
159 (10N120E)AT16, 44-53cm											1					1	0	1	0	2	4.0
161 (10S120E)AT17, 22-31cm													1			1	0	1	0	1	2.0
192 (135N100E)AT21, 0-22cm										1						1	0	0	1	1	3.8
TOTAL	3	3	3			3	1		2	12	20	21	4	21		64	5	45	24	90	219.8
9EB208																					
9 (120N140E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	2.0
15 (140N140E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	7.4
16 (140N160E)												2				2	0	2	0	2	5.9
25 (180N100E)		1														2	0	1	1	2	3.5
26 (180N120E)										1	1	1				3	0	2	1	3	3.5
27 (180N140E)											1	1				2	0	2	0	2	2.6
28 (180N160E)																0	0	0	0	2	1.5
30 (180N200E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.4
31 (180N220E)													1			1	0	1	0	3	5.0
34 (200N140E)		1														1	0	0	1	1	1.8
35 (200N160E)											2					2	0	2	0	2	2.0

Richard B. Russell 84 Sites Testing PREHISTORIC CERAMICS	Fabric	Check	Simple Stamp	Incised	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified Sur. Treat.	Fine Temp. Plain	Med. Temp. Plain	Coarse Temp. Plain	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g.
9EB208 (Cont.)																					
38 (200N220E)											1	3				4	0	4	0	4	4.9
40 (220N220E)														1		0	0	0	0	1	4
43 (240N220E)			1									1				1	1	1	1	2	3.6
TOTAL			3							1	5	12	1	3	2	21	1	18	4	27	45.5
9EB217																					
1 (Surface)												1				1	0	1	0	1	4.0
3 (980N960E)													1			1	0	1	0	1	2.2
6 (990N980E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	2.1
TOTAL												2	1			3	0	3	0	3	8.3
9EB215																					
6 (90N130E)											10	4				15	0	14	1	17	43.8
7 (90N140E)		1									3					4	0	3	1	4	13.6
8 (90N150E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	2.2
9 (110N130E)											2					3	0	2	1	3	24.5
TOTAL	1										13	7		2		23	0	20	3	25	84.1
9EB236																					
3 (880N1040E)											2	1		1		3	0	3	0	4	6.7
4 (880N1080E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	3.0
5 (960N1120E)											1	1				2	0	2	0	2	2.5
6 (1040N1120E)		1														1	0	0	1	1	5.7
7 (920N1120E)										4	1	1	1			7	0	3	4	7	15.8
8 (960N1040E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	2.4
10 (800N1080E)												1				1	0	1	0	1	8.8
13 (920N1080E)												4				5	0	4	1	5	9.3
18 (1010N1200E)											1					1	0	1	0	1	3.5
20 (800N1120E)											2			2		3	0	2	1	5	6.2
21 (880N1120E)			1							3	1	5		6		10	0	6	4	16	28.1
22 (840N1120E)											1			5		1	0	1	0	6	4.3
TOTAL		1		1						8	11	13	1	14		36	0	25	11	50	96.3
9EB259																					
23 (940N1000E) AT3, 0-28cm											1					1	0	1	0	1	1.2
24 (940N1000E) 28-37cm											1					1	0	1	0	1	1.7
50 (920N980E) AT6, 0-27cm												1		1		1	0	1	0	2	2.0
51 (920N980E) 27-37cm											1					1	0	1	0	1	4.6
75 (980N980E) AT8, 0-25cm															1	0	0	0	0	1	1.1
98 (940N990E) AT11, 0-30cm																1	0	0	1	1	4.7
99 (940N990E) 41-52cm										1						1	0	0	1	1	7
128 (1020N1000E) AT14, 0-23cm														5		0	0	0	0	5	8
211 (930N940E) AT24, 0-28cm												1				1	0	1	0	1	1.3
TOTAL						1				1	2	3		6	1	7	0	5	2	14	18.1

Richard B. Russell 84 Sites Testing Prehistoric Ceramics	Fabric	Check	Stamp	Included	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Undeidentified	Fine Temp. Plain	Med. Temp. Plain	Coarse Temp. Plain	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g
9EB328											3					2	1	3	0	3	32
4(20N 130)											1	2				3	0	3	0	3	4.7
5(20N 140)														5		5	0	5	0	5	16.0
6(20N 150)																3	0	1	2	3	6.8
9(80N 140)									2		1	1				3	0	1	2	3	16.9
12(90N 120)		2									1	4				5	0	5	0	5	8.1
13(90N 130)											1	2				2	0	2	0	2	2.1
14(90N 140)												1		1		1	0	1	0	2	3.7
15(90N 150)												1				1	0	1	0	1	2.7
17(100N 110)										1	1	2	1			5	0	4	1	9	11.5
18(100N 120)										1	1	2	1	1		5	0	4	1	6	6.7
19(100N 130)										1	1	2	1	1		2	0	2	0	3	2.1
20(100N 140)									1G	1		3		2		6	0	4	2	8	16.0
21(100N 150)					1							2				2	0	2	0	2	3.9
22(100N 160)												1				1	0	1	0	1	2.4
25(110N 110)										1						1	0	0	1	1	4.3
29(110N 150)											1	2	2			6	0	5	1	7	10.0
30(110N 160)			1								1					64	1	55	10	125	127.3
34(90N 130)TP1, 0-8cm	1		3		2				4	10	20	25	60			10	0	10	0	12	17.3
35(105N 130)TP2, 0-4cm										1	1	8		2		12	1	13	0	15	17.7
36(105N 125)TP3, 0-5cm										2	6	5		2		30	0	22	8	37	66.0
38(90N 120) TP4, 0-7cm	1		3						4	3	4	15	7			34	0	23	11	36	66.6
39(90N 140) TP5, 0-6cm			7			1			1b	2	1	12	10	2		43	0	30	13	49	84.6
40(90N 150)TP6, 0-14cm			5			1			7	2	20	8		4	2	13	1	12	2	16	32.7
41(90N 110)TP7, 0-25cm		1	1							1	4	7		1	1	13	1	12	2	16	32.7
TOTAL	2	1	22		3	2			2	23	29	92	87	88	3	259	4	209	54	354	533.3
9EB350A											1					1	0	0	1	1	2.6
10(220N100E)																					
9EB352																					
3(414N80E)											2					2	0	0	2	2	8.9
9EB366																					
8(100N100E)		1												1		1	0	0	1	2	2.1
16(120N120E)									1							1	0	0	1	1	3.2
TOTAL		1							1					1		2	0	0	2	3	5.3
9EB389																					
1(Surface)		1														1	0	0	1	1	3.1

Richard B. Russell 84 Sites Testing Prehistoric Ceramics	Fabric	Check	Staple Stamp	Inclined	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified Sur. Treat.	Fine Temp. Plain	Med. Temp. Plain	Coarse Temp. Plain	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g	
9EB399																1	0	1	0	1	1	1.0
2 (990N 980E)													1			1	0	1	0	1	1	1.7
4 (940N1020E)											1		1			2	0	2	0	2	2	2.7
Total																						
9EB412C																1	0	0	1	1	1	8.0
8 (990N260E)																						
9EB417												1				1	0	1	0	1	1	4.3
3 (950N1000E)																						

Richard B. Russell

Richard B. Russell Savannah River Island Survey Prehistoric Ceramics		Fabric	Check	Stamp	Inlaid	Punctate	Misc. R.C.S.	Misc. C.C.S.	Corncob	Other	Unidentified Sur. Treat.	Fine Temp.	Med. Temp.	Coarse Temp	Too Small- Crumbs	Amorphous	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Plain	Decorated	Total #	Total Wt. g
9EB16							1										1	0	0	1	1	14.0
1 (Surface)																						
9EB430																						
1 (Surface)		2	2					1			3						8	0	0	8	8	32.2
5 (PHT 7)													1				1	0	1	0	1	23.1
Total		2	2					1		3			1				9	0	1	8	9	55.3
9EB431																						
1 (Surface)			1					1									2	0	0	2	2	12.7
5 (PHT 16)			1*														1	0	0	1	1	39.8
7 (PHT 18)				1													1	0	0	1	1	3.6
10 (PHT 21)										2					1		2	0	0	2	3	7.5
Total			2	1				1	1	2					1		6	0	0	6	7	63.6
9EB432																						
1 (Surface)							1	2		3			4				10	0	4	6	10	112.5
2 (PHT 6)										1							1	0	0	1	1	5.1
Total							1	2		4			4				11	0	4	7	11	113.4
9EB433																						
2 (PHT 17)														1			1	0	1	0	1	14.4
3 (Surface)				2								1	3	1			6	1	5	2	7	27.8
Total				2								1	3	2			7	1	6	2	8	42.2
9EB434																						
1 (Surface)							1	2	1	1H	3		3	2	1		12	1	5	8	14	90.8
2 (PHT 23)														2			2	0	2	0	2	3.2
Total							1	2	1	1	3		3	4	1		14	1	7	8	16	94.0
9EB435																						
1 (Surface)							2	1			3	2	10	1			18	1	13	6	19	85.5
2 (SW Quad, Surface)											1		10				11	0	10	1	11	51.0
4 (NW Quad, Surface)													1	2			3	0	3	0	3	18.6
6 (ST 2)												1	2				3	0	3	0	3	7.6
7 (PHT 4)													1		2		1	0	1	0	3	8.1
Total							2	1		4		3	24	3	2		36	1	30	7	39	170.8
9EB436																						
1 (Surface)								1									1	0	0	1	1	7.0
2 (PHT 1)													1		1		1	0	1	0	2	3.9
Total								1						1	1		2	0	1	1	3	10.9
9EB439																						
2 (PHT 7)															1		0	0	0	0	1	4.0
9EB441																						
2 (PHT 32)													1				1	0	1	0	1	2.0

Richard B. Russell
Savannah River Island Survey
Prehistoric Ceramics

[illegible]

**Richard B. Russell
Savannah River Island
Survey
Prehistoric Ceramics**

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM
ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND PROPERTY
RECONNAISSANCE AND FROM
HISTORIC SITES TESTING

Provenience Number

247

Richard B. Russell
Savannah River Islands-
Cleveland Property
SURVEY LITHICS

Provenience Number	Flaked (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #Fls/#edges	Unifaces	Flake Cores	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Blanks	Other Lithics	Pebbles
9EB435 (Cont.)												
8 (ST11) 0-30cm				1								
9EB436												
1 (Surface)		3	2	16B								1
3 (ST7) 0-45cm			2	1								1
9EB437												
1 (Surface)			4	7								
2 (PHT8)		1	2	2						1		
9EB438												
1 (Surface)		1		3								
2 (PHT1) 0-100cm		3		3A								
9EB439												
1 (PHT5) 0-100cm			1	2								
9EB440												
1 (PHT11) 0-100cm				2B								
2 (PHT16)			2E									
9EB441												
1 (PHT27) 0-100cm				1								
9EB443												
1 (Surface)		4	4	9				1(1)	1(1)	1	1R	
2 (Surface)		3	1	6				1(1)	1(1)		1R	
9EB445												
1 (ST3)			1									
? (Surface)		1	1									
9EB446												
1 (Surface, 40x100m)		3	40	2						1		
9EB448												
1 (PHT9) 0-8cm		1										
9EB449												
1 (ST2)		1	1	4E								
2 (ST4)				1								
3 (ST5)			1									
4 (ST7) 0-10cm			2	3				(1)				
9EB450												
1 (ST8)		2		1								
3 (ST11) 0-20cm				1								
9EB451												
1 (ST12)			1	1								
2 (ST13)			1									
3 (ST14)			1									
4 (PHT13) 0-25cm			1	1								

Richard B. Russell
Savannah River Islands-
Cleveland Property
SURVEY LITHICS

Provenience Number	Flake Tools (grams)	Chunks	Other Flakes	Thinning Flakes	Flake Tools #Fls/#Edges	Unifaces	Flake Cores	Points Whole (Frgs.)	Preforms Whole (Frgs.)	Blanks	Other Lithics	Pebbles
9EB452												
1 (PHT15)		3										
2 (ST16)		3	2	3								
3 (ST18)				1								
9EB453												
1 (Surface)		2	3B,K	5A,E	1/1			1(1)W	(4)	3	IR	
2 (PH7)	0-100cm			1								
9EB454												
1 (Surface)		2	3	3				IX	(1)		IU	
2 (PHT11)	0-10cm			1								
9EB456												
1 (Surface)		3	3	2								
9EB457												
1 (Surface)		4	14	34A,L	18B			(2)E	(2)	1A	**	
9EB458								(1)W				
1 (Surface)											IE	
3 (PHT3)												
5 (PHT7)	0-100cm	3										
9EB459												
1 ?		3	9Q	15E				(2)Y,Z	(1)		IR,E	
9EB460									1			
1 ?												
9EB463												
1 (Surface)		9	30AA	67BB				(2)CC	(1)	1	2T	
2 (Surface)		1	11	9E		1E		1Y	1(2)A			
9EB465												
1 (PHT11)				2								
2 (PHT14)	0-100cm			1G								
5 (PHT17)				2								
9EB466												
1 (Surface)		4								1	IR	
2 (Surface)				1								
3 (PHT20)	0-80cm			1								
9EB467												
2 (PHT15)	0-25cm		1									
9HT102												2
1 (Surface)		5M	9L	13								
2 (Surface)		1						(1)*	(2)			
4 (PHT2)	0-103cm	3		2D								
6 (PHT5)				1								
7 (PHT6)	0-100cm		3	1								

Provenience Number

250

Provenience Number

NOTE: All other lithics are quarried

APPENDIX C

HISTORIC CERAMICS FROM 84 SITES TESTING
AND ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

Site No.	Provenience
38AB9 - 1	General Surface

255

HISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Site No.	Provenience	Pla	Unk	Edg	Dec	Pla	Unk	Tra	Pla	Bow	Pla	Sau	Cup	Unk	Tra	Pla	Unk	Yel	Bow	Unk	Grd	Alk	Jug	Cro	Brd	Cro	Jug	Alb	Slip	Cro	Pla	Cup	Unk	Mis
38AB131-26	ST4 0-21cm																																	
-28	ST6 0-16cm																																	
-29	Surface, 30MS of 0																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB164-	6 NC N.D.																																	
38AB210-	8 N30/E10, 9-15cm																																	
38AB215-	3 N105/E76, 0-19cm																																	
-4	N105/E81, 0-10cm																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB221-	7 N80/W124.5, 0-39cm																																	
-11	N120/W120, 0-29cm																																	
-13	N120/W140, 0-44cm																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB226-	5 SW of House, 0-30cm																																	
38AB227-	4 Surface, Fr. Yard																																	
38AB236-	2 N80/E60, 0-27cm																																	
-6	N120/E80, 0-43cm																																	
-7	N100/E40, 0-35cm																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB244-	6 ST12 0-5cm																																	
-8	ST11 0-10cm																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB260-	4 N90/E100, 0-11cm																																	
-6	N90/E120, N.D.																																	
-8	N100/E100, N.D.																																	
-14	N78/E110, 0-10cm																																	
-15	N80/E112, 10-13cm																																	
-16	N80/E112, 0-10cm																																	
	TOTAL																																	
38AB267-	1 General Surface																																	

GEORGIA

257

GEORGIA

9EB463- 2 General Surface

KEY TO HISTORIC ARTIFACT TABLES

Provenience Information:

ST - shovel test

1x1 - one meter square test unit

 SCU - surface collection unit |

PHT - post hole test

AT - bucket auger test

NC - no coordinates given

Ceramics Information:

Edge dec. - edge decorated

HP PW - hand painted Pearlware

LG - lead glazed

MFT mark - manufacturer's mark

TP - transfer P

STREPTOCOCCUS - MM

APPENDIX D

HISTORIC GLASS ARTIFACTS FROM 84 SITES TESTING
AND ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

HISTORIC GLASS ARTIFACTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Site No.	Provenience	Amethyst Bottle	Aqua Bottle	Blue Bottle	Brown Bottle	Clear Bottle	Dark Green Bottle	Green Bottle	Clear Bottle	Drinking Vessel	Aqua Jar	Milk Glass Jar	Jar Lid	Liner	Aqua Window	Light Green Window	Clear Window	Clear Window	Amethyst Class	Function: Amethyst Class	Unknown Class	Aqua Class	Unknown Class	Clear Class	Function: Clear Class	Unknown Class	Milk Class	Function: Milk Class
38AB9-1	General Surface																											
	-45 N110/E110 0-25cm																										6 Blue Window Glass	
	-50 NC 0-26cm																											
	-54 NC 0-29cm																											
	-61 N95/N85 0-27cm																										1 Mirror Fragment	
	-66 N100/E80 0-46cm																											
	-67 N100/E140 0-42cm																											
	-68 N100/E120 0-25cm																											
	-72 N140/E125 0-33cm																											
	-74 N120/E80 0-18cm																											
	-76 Surface																										1 Green Marble	
	-77 N120/E140 0-30cm																										8	
	TOTAL	3	1	1	2	23	6	1																				
38AB12-1	General Surface																											
	-30 N900/E1040, 0-19cm																											
	-38 N1020/E1040, 0-14cm																											
	-39 N																											
	TOTAL	3	1	1	1	1																						
38AB75-14	ST7 0-25cm																											
	-15 ST9 0-35cm																											
	TOTAL	2	2																									
38AB115-1	General Surface																											
	1x1 - 6 Level A 0-10cm																											
	- 7 N85/E80 0-30cm																											
	- 8 N85/E85 0-17cm																											
	- 9 N85/E90 N.D.																											
	-12 N90/E70 N.D.																											
	-13 N90/E80 0-16cm																											
	-14 N90/E85 0-10cm																											
	-16 N94/E85 N.D.																											
	-18 N95/E70 0-18cm																											
	1x1 -19 N98.5/E73.5, LevA																											
	1x1 -20 N98.5/E73.5, LevB																											
	-22 N95/E110 0-15cm																											
	-23 N97/E90 N.D.																											
	TOTAL	2	4	5	8	13	1	10																				
38AB130-1	General Surface																											
	TOTAL	2	1																									

HISTORIC GLASS ARTIFACTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

HISTORIC GLASS ARTIFACTS																									
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
Site No.	Provenience	Amethyst Bottle	Aqua Bottle	Blue Bottle	Brown Bottle	Clear Bottle	Dark Green Bottle	Green Bottle	Bottle	Drinking Vessel	Aqua Jar	Milk Glass Jar	Window Glass	Light Green Glass	Window Glass	Unknown Function:	Amethyst Glass	Unknown Function:	Aqua Glass	Unknown Function:	Clear Glass	Unknown Function:	Milk Class	Miscellaneous	
38AB131-	1 N30-N35 SCU				1	1	9		1						1								1 Clear Glassware 1 Peach Dep. Ware		
- 4 N0-N5	SCU						2																		
- 5 N5-N10	SCU		1				10								1								2		
- 6 N10-N15	SCU						10								1										
- 7 N15-N20	SCU	1					13																		
- 8 N20-N25	SCU		3				2																		
- 9 N25-N30	SCU		3				36																		
- 10 N35-N40	SCU		3	1	5	74						1												1 Milk, Molded Handle 1 Milk, Plate	
- 11 N40-N45	SCU		2		3	26						1													
- 12 N45-N50	SCU					9																			
- 13 N50-N55	SCU	1				4																			
- 14 N55-N60	SCU					2																			
- 15 S0-S5	SCU		2	1		5		4							1										
- 16 S5-S10	SCU					1																			
- 18 S15-S20	SCU	2			1																				
- 19 S20-S25	SCU	2				6	1																		
- 20 S25-S30	SCU					2																			
- 21 S30-S35	SCU					10																			
- 23 ST	0-14cm					1		1																	
- 25 ST1	0-14cm		1																						
- 26 ST4	0-21cm				1	4																			
- 27 ST5	0-14cm		1																						
- 28 ST6	0-16cm		1																						
- 29 Surface, 30m S of 0												3		1	3							2	4	5	
TOTAL		6	17	2	11	226	2	18	1																
38AB174-	6 N980/E1035 N.D.																								
38AB175-18							5																		
38AB210-	5 N0/E0 0-10cm						1																		
- 6 N30/E0 0-18cm																									
1x1 - 8 N30/E10 9-15cm		3													2										
1x1 - 13 N30/E10 7-20cm				2											1										
TOTAL		3		2		21								3											
38AB215-	3 N105/E76 0-19cm																								
- 6 N150/E110, 0-9cm					1										1										
TOTAL					1										1										

SOUTH CAROLINA

263

HISTORIC GLASS ARTIFACTS

GEORGIA

Site No.	Provenience	Amethyst	Bottle Class	Aqua Bottle Class	Blue Bottle Class	Brown Bottle Class	Clear Bottle Class	Dark Green Bottle Class	Green Bottle Class	Clear Bottle Class	Drinking Vessel	Aqua Jar	Milk Glass Jar	Jar Lid	Aqua Liner	Window Glass	Light Green Window Glass	Clear Window Glass	Window Class	Unknown Class	Amethyst Class	Unknown Function	Aqua Class	Unknown Function	Clear Class	Unknown Function	Milk Class	Miscellaneous
9EB201-	1 General Surface																											
- 3 ST	0-11cm																											
- 4 ST	0-6cm																											
- 6 ST	0-8cm																											
- 7 ST	0-12cm																											
- 8 ST	0-12cm																											
- 9 ST	0-15cm																											
-10 ST	0-15cm																											
-11 ST	0-23cm																											
TOTAL																												
9EB256-	1 General Surface																											
9EB289-	2 N80/E140 0-25cm																											
- 5 Surface																												
- 6 Surface																												
- 7 Surface																												
TOTAL																												
9EB306-	8 N100/E880 0-15cm																											
-16 N1050/E780 N.D.																												
-20 N1080/E780 0-30cm																												
TOTAL																												
9EB317-	2 Density Sample 1																											
9EB336-	3 ST NE 0-20cm																											
- 7 ST S of House.																												
- 8 MC N.D.																												
- 9 ST 1 0-23cm																												
TOTAL																												
9EB349-	1 General Surface																											
9EB416-	2 N80/E60 0-28cm																											
- 3 N80/E60 0-15cm																												
- 6 N80/E80 0-16cm																												
- 8 N120/E80 0-11cm																												
TOTAL																												

GEORGIA

265

APPENDIX E

HISTORIC METAL ARTIFACTS FROM 84 SITES TESTING
AND ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

Site No. Provenience

Miscellaneous

Site No. Provenience

270

HISTORIC METAL ARTIFACTS																	
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Site No.	Provenience	Tin Cans	Hinges	Hooks	Zinc Jar Lids	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Screws	Brass Shell Casings	Staples	Wire	Unidenti- fied: Iron	Other Metal	Miscellaneous			
		Whole	Part			Whole	Part										
38AB215-2	N105/E71 0-9cm						1										
-3	N105/E76 0-19cm						3										
-4	N105/E81 0-10cm																
	TOTAL						11										
38AB216-	6 N60/E100 0-21cm																
- 8	N80/E100 0-35cm					1											
- 9	N100/E100 N.D.																
-11	N140/E100 N.D.																
	TOTAL					1											
38AB221-	7 N80/W124.5 0-39cm																
-10	ST in D 0-10cm					1											
-11	N120/W120 0-29cm						5										
-14	N100/W120 0-29cm					1									1 Cooper Ring		
-16	N100/W130 0-25cm						2										
-17	N80/W130 0-23cm																
	TOTAL					2	11								1		
38AB226-	3 Surface from A																
- 4	ST3 0-25cm			1*		9							1		4 wrought		
- 5	ST4 0-30cm																
	TOTAL			1		9							1		1 Toy Wagon Wheel		
38AB227-	1 Surface																
- 5	ST in B					3											
	TOTAL					3											
38AB226-	1 General Surface																
- 2	N80/E60 0-27cm					5											
- 8	N100/E80 0-33cm					1											
	TOTAL					6	1										
38AB244-	2 Surface																
- 3	Surface					3											
- 4	Surface														1		
- 5	ST in A 0-18cm		1				4										
- 7	ST9 0-5cm						1								1		
- 9	ST in A N.D.																
-10	ST7 0-10cm						1										

HISTORIC METAL ARTIFACTS GEORGIA		Miscellaneous														
Site No.	Provenience	Tin Cans	Hinges	Hooks	Zinc Jar Lids	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Screws	Brass Shell Casings	Staples	Wire	Unidenti- fied: Metal	Other Metal	Miscellaneous		
		Whole Part				Whole Part	Whole Part									
9EB201-	3 ST 0-11cm											2				
- 4 ST 0-6cm							1									
- 6 ST 0-8cm																
- 9 ST 0-7cm						5	5									
-10 ST 0-15cm																
-12 ST 0-24cm						2	1									
-14 ST, STR 24, 0-19cm							1									
-15 Eric's Rm, 0-23cm															1 Rivet	
-16 Claudia's Rm, 0-31cm	2															
-17 Tom's Rm, 0-32																
-21 ST 0-20cm												2				
-22 ST 0-21cm						1	1					10			1 Harness Strap Buckle	
-24 ST 0-27cm						1						3				
TOTAL		2				8	9	1				20		2		
9EB256-	1 General Surface															
9EB306-	1 General Surface															
- 3 N980/E840, 0-11cm						1							1			
- 7 N1000/E820, 0-14cm																
- 8 N1000/E880, 0-15cm									1							
-10 N1020/E860, 0-15cm						1										
-13 N1020/E850, 0-21cm																
-16 N1050/E780, N.D.						4				1			1			
-17 N1000/E760, 0-26cm						2	5		1	1			2	1		
TOTAL																
9EB317-	1 General Surface															
- 3 Density Sample 2									3						1 Vegetable Peeler	
TOTAL									3					1		
9EB336-	2 Surface					2										
- 4 ST NW 0-23cm							1									
- 5 ST W of House, 0-16cm														1		
- 7 ST S of House, 0-21cm														1		
TOTAL						2	1	1						2		
9EB349-	1 Surface						1									

AD-A136 568

TESTING AND EVALUATION OF THE 84 SITES AND
RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ISLANDS A..(U) SOUTH CAROLINA
UNIV COLUMBIA INST OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOL..

4/4

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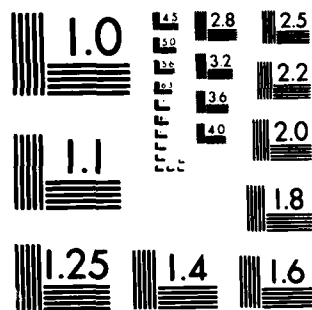
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

HISTORIC METAL ARTIFACTS
GEORGIA

Site No.	Provenience	Tin Cans	Hinges	Hooks	Zinc Jar Lids	Cut Nails	Whole Part	Wire Nails	Screws	Brass Shell Casings	Staples	Wire	Unidentified: Iron	Other Metal	Miscellaneous
9ER416-	2 N70/E60 0-28cm	1						1							
-	4 N90/E60 0-28cm					1									
-	5 N70/E60 0-26cm					1		1							
-	6 N90/E60 0-16cm					2		1							
	TOTAL	1													
RRR ISLAND SURVEY															
9ER430-	7 PHT12 N.D.							1							1 Bolt, 1 Sheet Metal
9ER444-	2 ST1 0-30cm					5		2							2 Scissor Fragments
															1 (1917) Penny
9ER455-	1 Surface														
-	3 Surface A														
9ER467-	1 Bateau Nail sample							1							1 Cast Iron Vessel Fragment

KEY TO HISTORIC ARTIFACT TABLES

Provenience Information:

ST - shovel test
1x1 - one meter square test unit
SQ1 - surface collection unit
PHT - post hole test
AT - bucket auger test
NC - no coordinates given
ND - no depth recorded

APPENDIX F

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC ORGANIC AND NONORGANIC
ARTIFACTS FROM 84 SITES AND ISLAND'S-CLEVELAND
PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC
ARTIFACTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

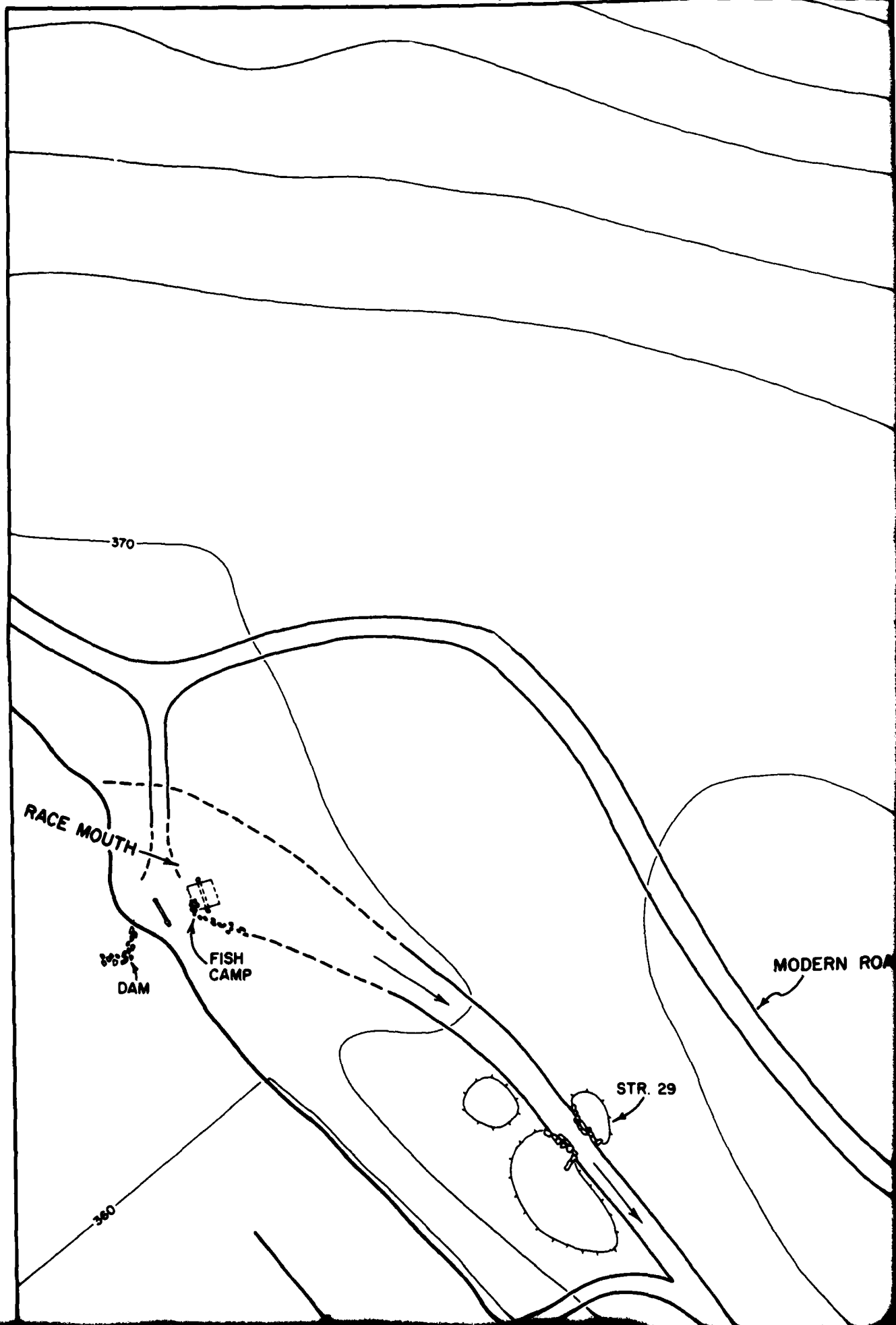
Site No.	Provenience	Acorn	Bone	Charcoal	Coal	Coal	Slag	Shell	Shoe	Teeth	Wood	Asbestos	Brick	Fragments	Buttons	Plastic	Roofing	Slate	Paper	Other
38AB9-4	AT1 27-37cm																			
-45	N110/E110 0-25cm			5			3				1		1	1.5						1 Small Shell
-46	N103/E95 0-25cm												1	1.8						
-47	N95/E95 0-16cm												2	10.2						
-48	N5E5 N.D.			1									1	7.6						
-50	NC 0-26cm			2									1	171.4						
-52	NC 0-29cm			1									9	14.7						
-55	NC 0-33cm												7	24.0						
-56	N11/E5 0-40cm			3			2						63	244.9						
-61	N95/E95 0-27cm			1									76	128.5						
-62	N115/E100 0-28cm		1										3	5.2						
-63	N105/E90 0-16cm			6									5	1.5						
-64	NC 0-71cm												2	24.0						
-67	N100/E140 0-42cm							2												
-68	N100/E120 0-25cm		1																	
-70	NC N.D.			1									3	3.5						
-72	N140/E125 0-33cm	3											2	35.7						
-75	NC N.D.			1				1					1	1.4						
-77	N120/E140 0-30cm												4	6.2						
-78	NC N.D.	1																		
TOTAL		4	2	21		5	3				1		181	682.1			1			4
38AB12-39	N1020/E1040 0-14cm																			
													2	191.2						
38AB75-13	ST6 0-22cm					1														
-15	ST9 0-35cm												1	2.5						
TOTAL						1							1	2.5						
38AB115-1	General Surface																			
Jx1	- 5 Level A. 0-10cm						2						1	1903.5						
Jx1	- 6 Level B. 10-20cm			8			10						1	76.0						
- 8	N85/E85 0-17cm												1	5.5						
-12	N90/E70 N.D.	1											5	1131.1						
-14	N90/E85 0-10cm												1	76.5						1 Walnut
-15	N91/E90 N.D.	2																		
-18	N95/E70 0-18cm												2	85.7						
Jx1	-19 N95.5/E73.5, Lev 1	6					3						1	.5	1*					* Porcelain
-20	N95.5/E73.5, Lev 1						3						11	46.5						
-23	N97/E90 N.D.												2	63.5						
TOTAL		10	8			18					1		27	888.8			1			1

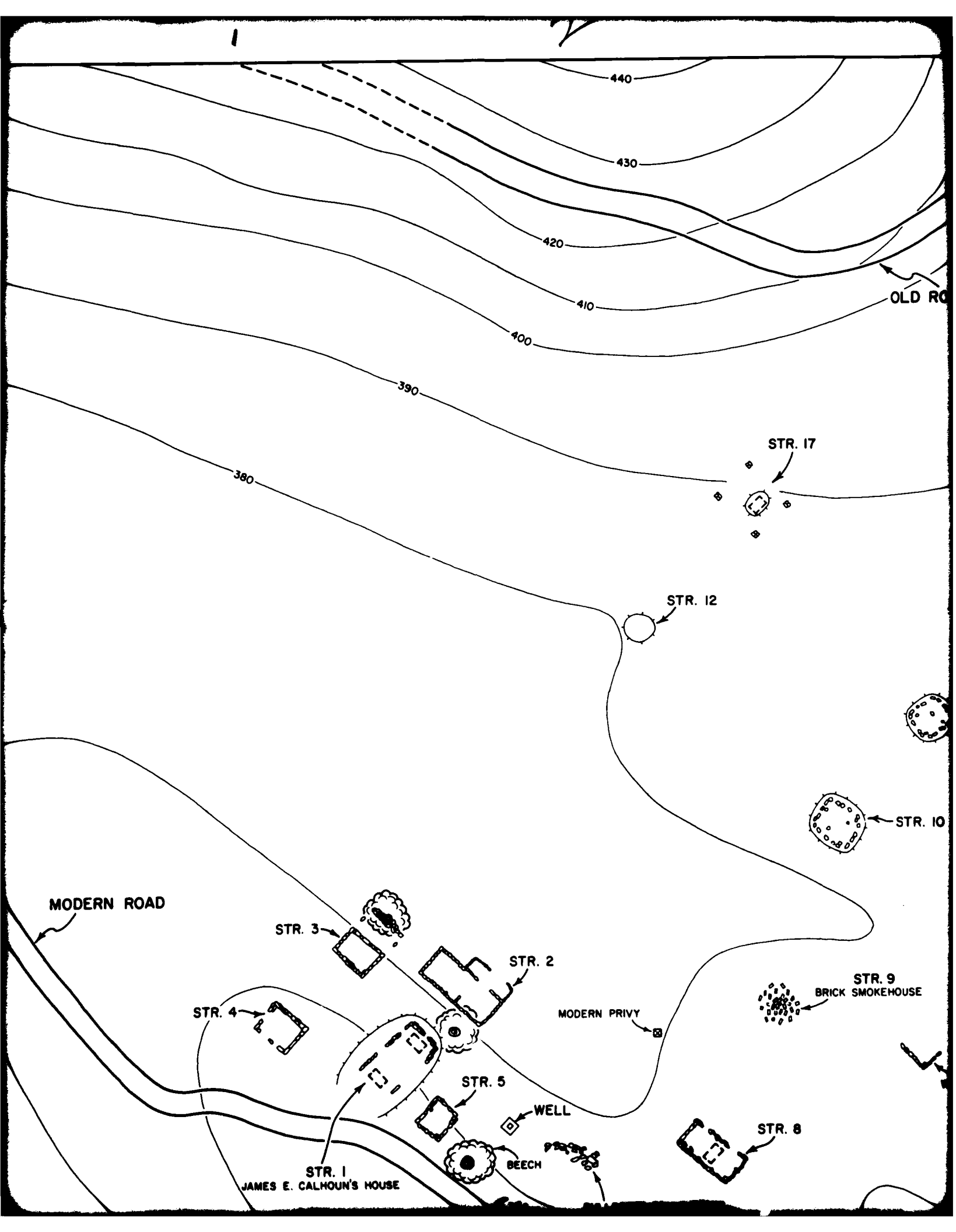
SOUTH CAROLINA

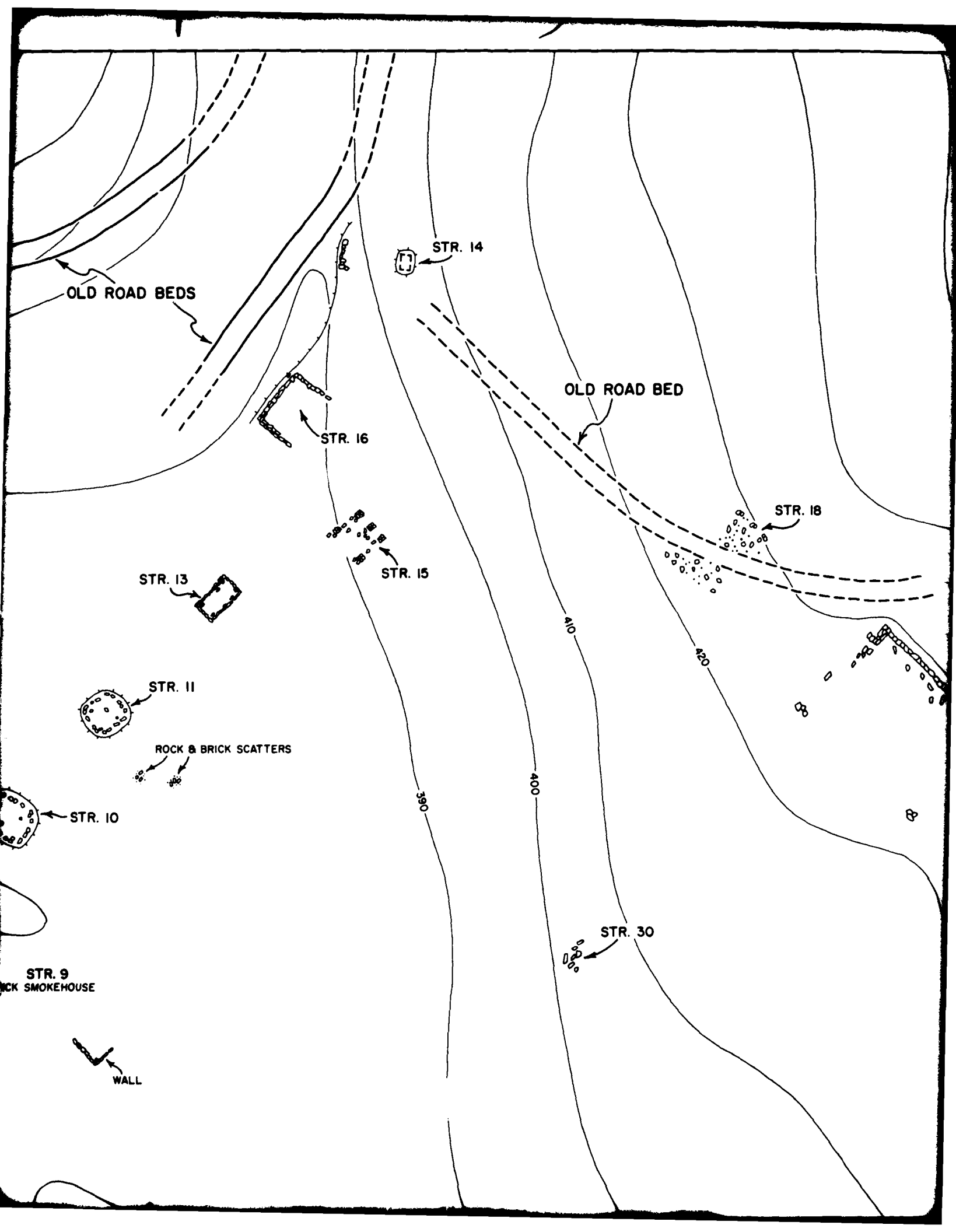
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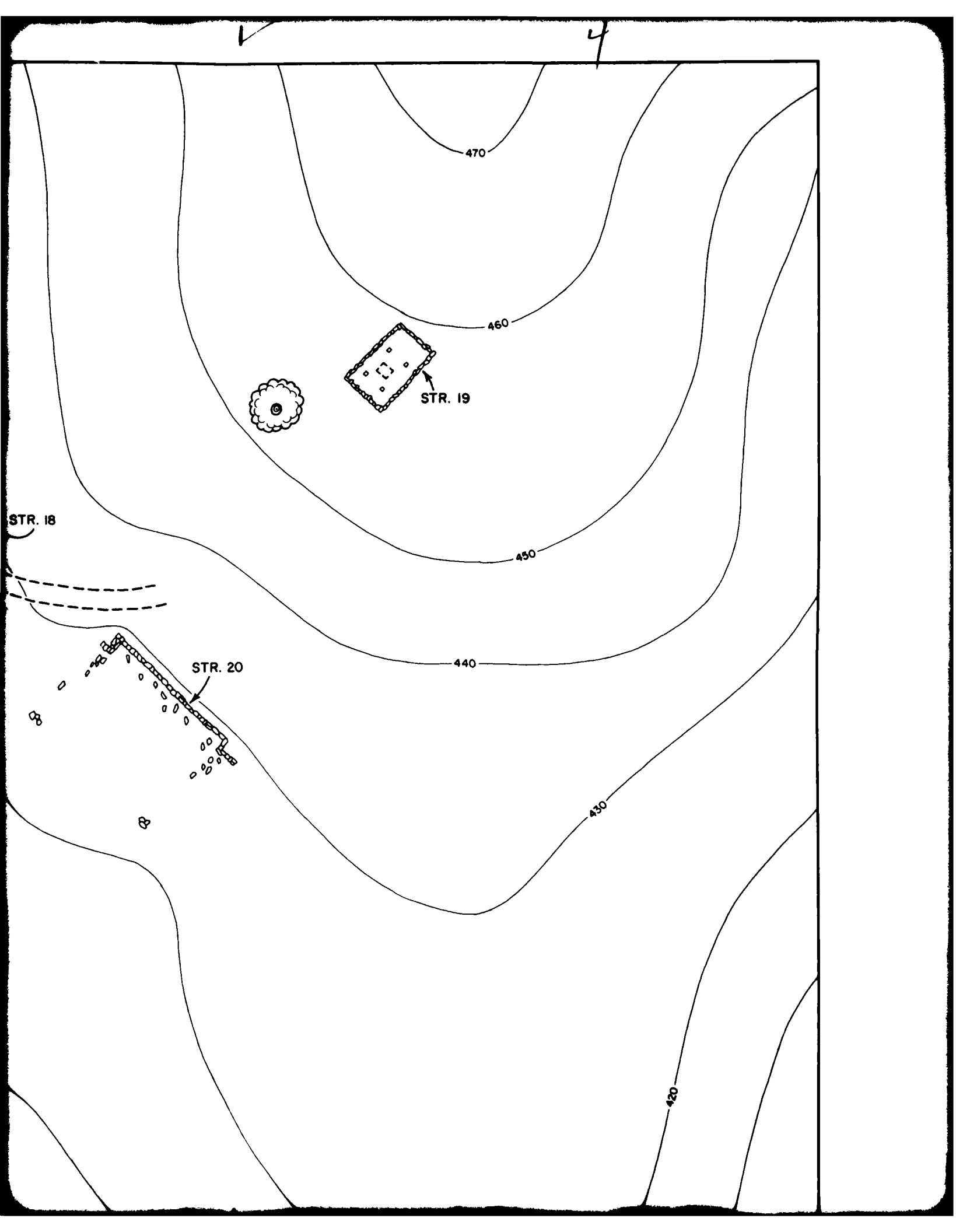
MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC ARTIFACTS			ORGANIC										NON-ORGANIC						
Site No.	Provenience		Acorn	Bone	Charcoal	Coal	Coal	Slag	Teeth	Wood	Asbestos	Brick	Fragments	Fiberglass	Mortars	Plastic	Roofing	Paper	Other
												Ct.	Ht.		Ct.	Ht.			
9EB201-	3 ST					1									2	1.3	1	10	
- 4 ST	0-6cm																		
- 5 ST	0-12cm	2													2	2.2	2		
- 6 ST	0-8cm					4	4								3	21.0	1		
- 7 ST	0-12cm					3	1					4	2.5	2					
- 8 ST	0-12cm					4						2	52.2		1	32.5			
- 9 ST	0-15cm					2						1	2.6						
- 10 ST	0-15cm					4	4												
- 11 ST	0-23cm											1	54.8		1	8.5			
- 12 ST	0-24cm											41	68.4		3	1.7			
- 13 ST	0-25cm					3						13	797.0						
- 14 ST	0-19cm											2	3.5		1	1.5			
- 15 Eric's Rm	0-23cm														9	16.2			
- 17 Tom's Rm	0-32cm					2								1	1	2.1			
- 18 Tom's Rm	0-28cm					1								1	1	6.2			
- 19 Eric's Rm	0-23cm					1									3	8.2			
- 20 ST	0-21cm	2			25	9						64	981.0	3	27	101.4	8	3	10
TOTAL																			
9EB256-	1 General Surface								1										
9EB306-	9 N1020/E800, 0-35cm																		
- 11 N1040/E800, N.D.								1				4	83.2						
- 14 N1000/E780, 0-22cm												1	4.9						
- 16 N1050/E780, N.D.												5	5.1						
- 20 N1080/E780, 0-30cm						2													
- 21 N1080/E760, 0-14cm						3													
TOTAL						5		1				10	93.2						
9EB317-	2 Density Sample 1													2					
- 3 Density Sample 2																			
- 4 Density Sample 3																			
TOTAL														2					
9EB336-	2 Surface									1									
9EB416-	9 N110/E100 0-33cm																	3	

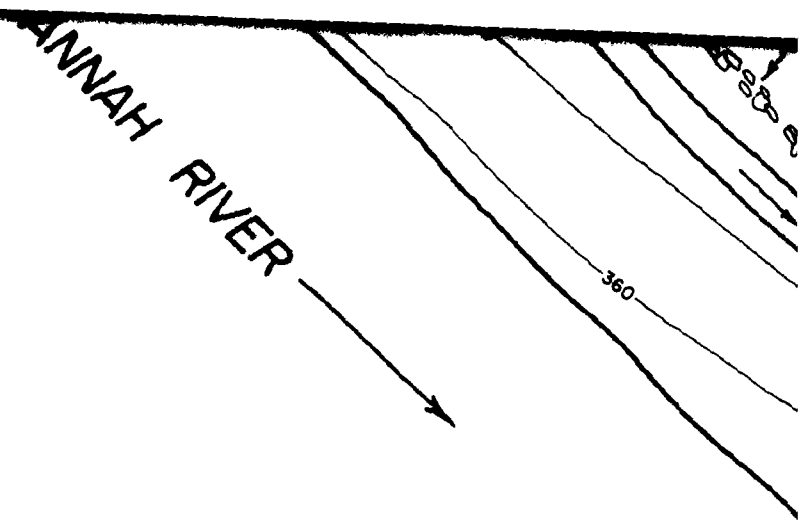
MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC ARTIFACTS		ORGANIC										NON-ORGANIC									
		Acorn	Bone	Charcoal	Coal	Coal	Slag	Teeth	Wood	Asbestos	Brick	Fiberglass	Portals	Plastic	Roofing	Slate	Tar	Paper	Other		
Site No.	Provenience										Ct.	Wt.	Ct.	Wt.							
RRR ISLAND SURVEY																					
9EB290-	2 Surface Tressel																		1 Tile Fragment		
9EB444-	2 ST1 0-30cm										3										
- 3 ST2	N.D.										4										
	TOTAL										7										
9EB458-	2 PHT1 0-100cm			5																	
- 4 NC	N.D.																				
	TOTAL			5																	
KEY TO HISTORIC ARTIFACT TALLIES																					
Provenience Information:																					
ST - shovel test																					
1x1 - one meter square test unit																					
SCU - surface collection unit																					
PHT - Post hole test																					
AT - bucket auger test																					
NC - no coordinates given																					
ND - no depth recorded																					



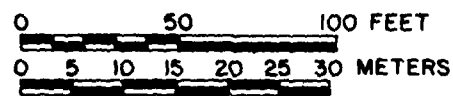




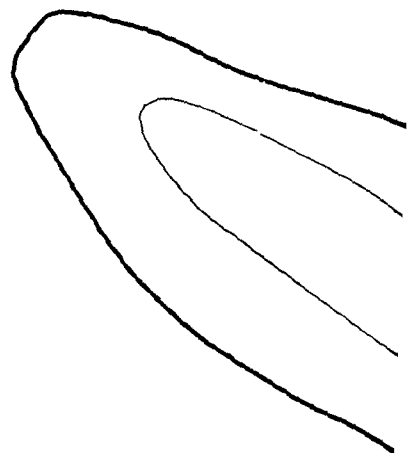


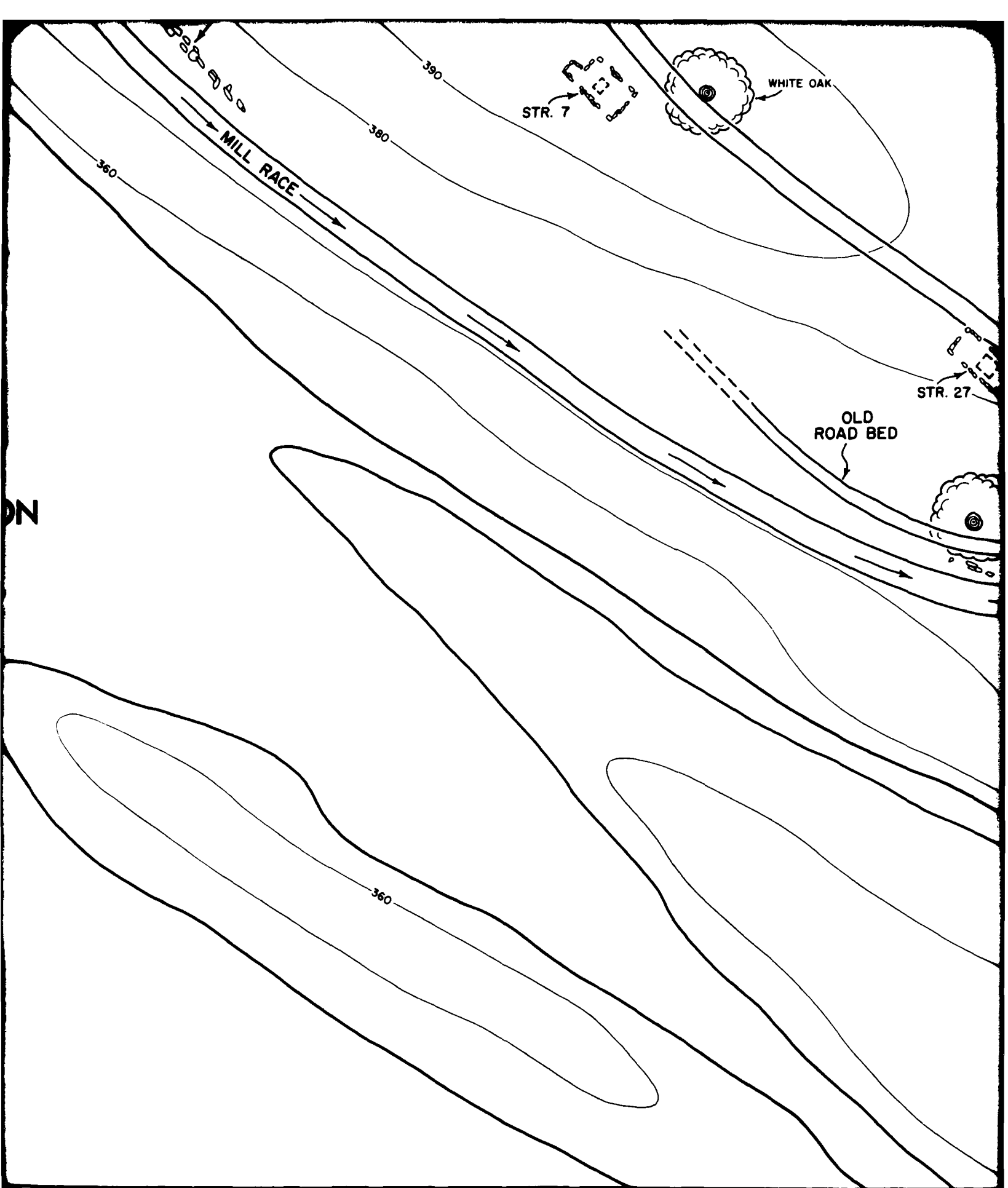


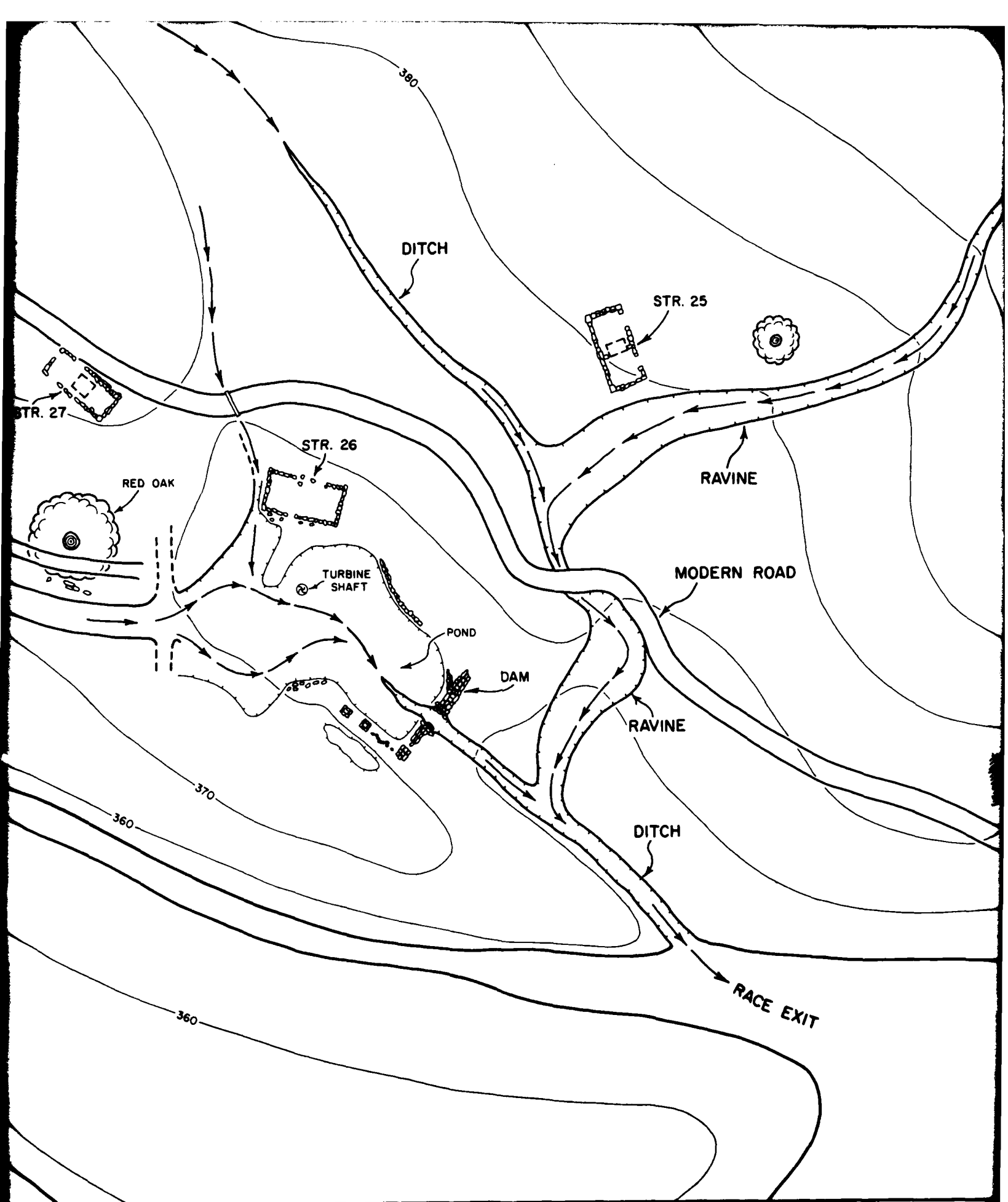
38AB9 MILLWOOD PLANTATION



- SINGLE CHIMNEY
- ≡≡ DOUBLE CHIMNEY
- TREE TRUNK OR STUMP
- ⊗ TREE

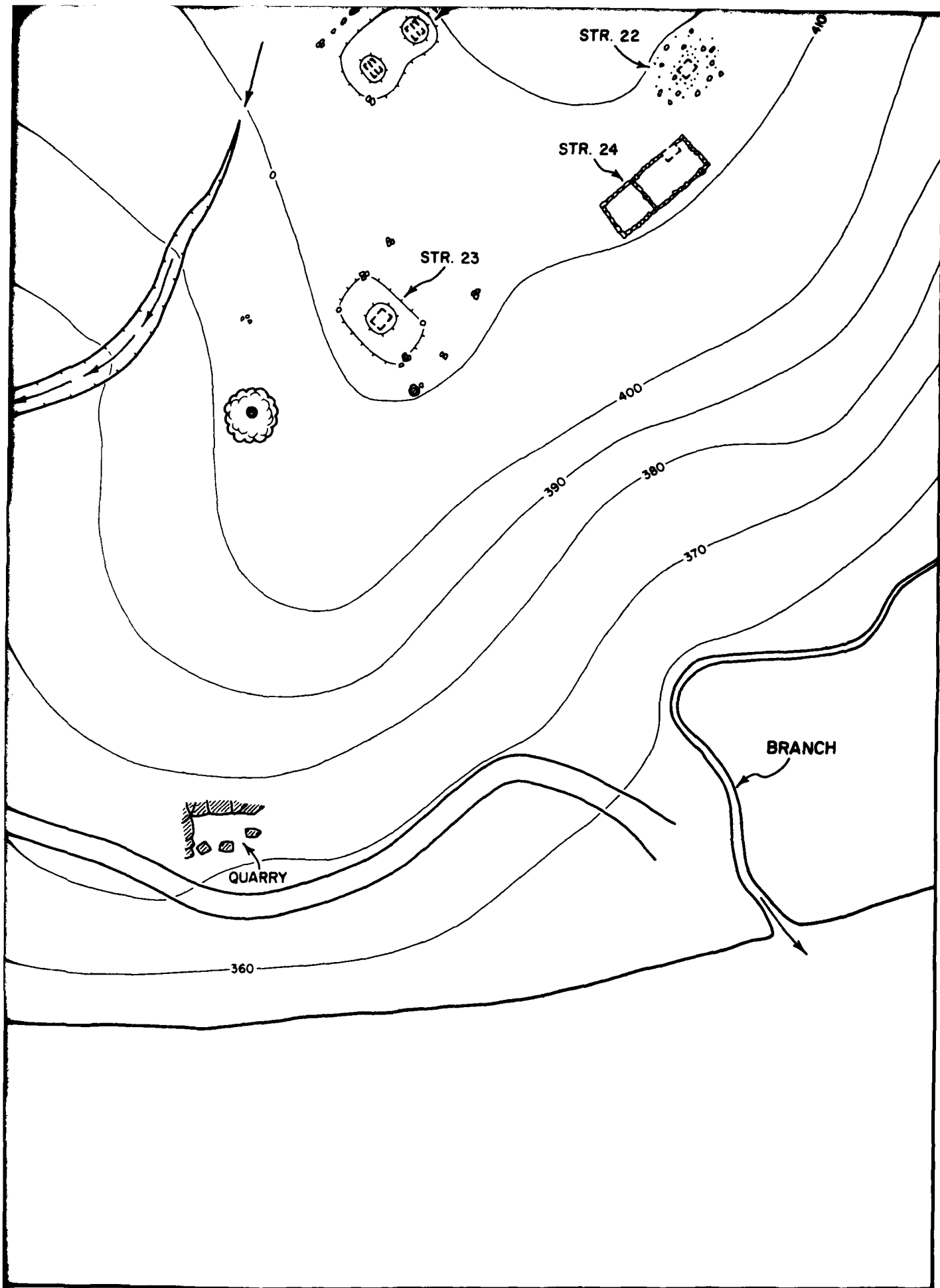






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POND

DIRT ROAD

BEVERLY ALLEN
PLANTATION

500

490

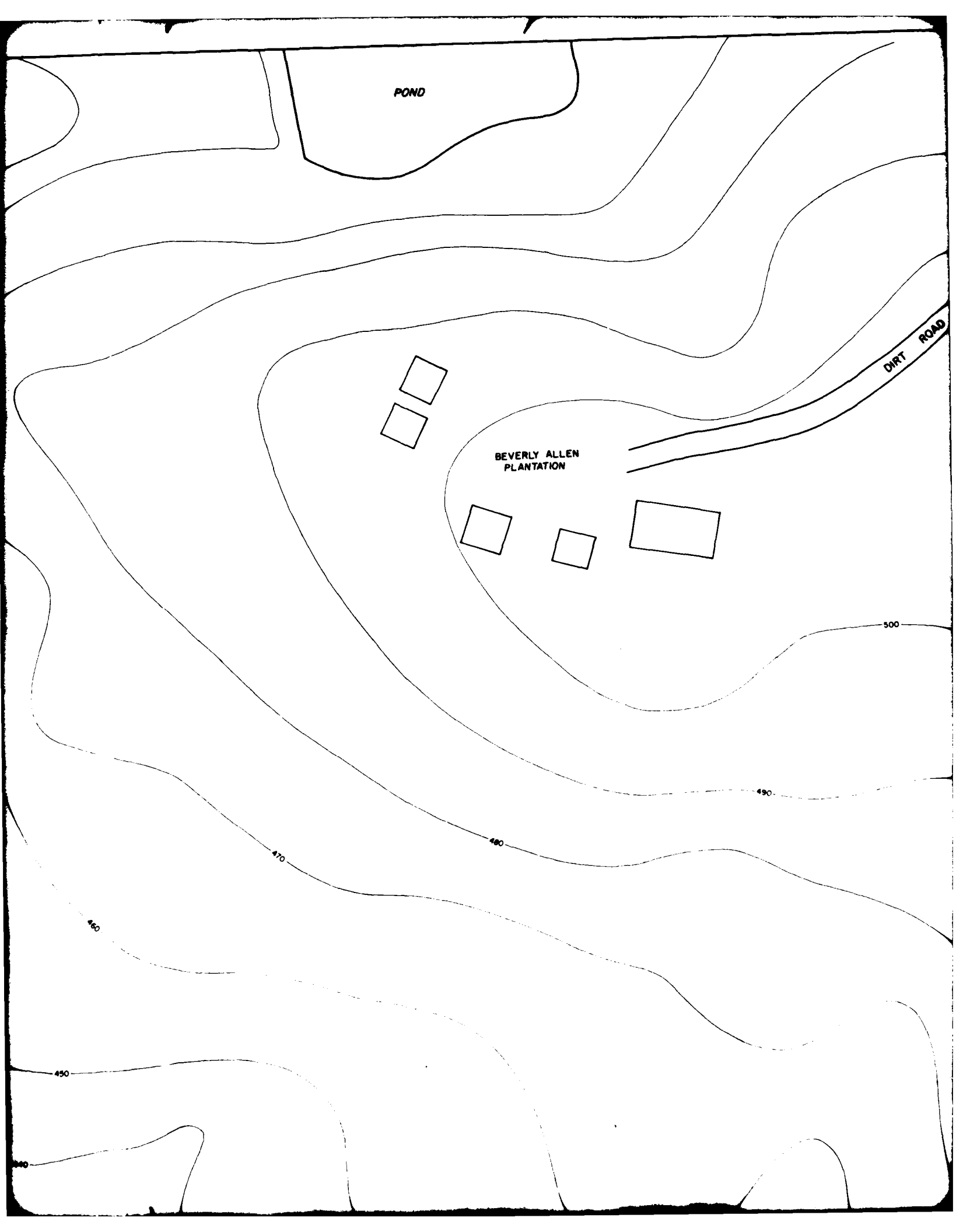
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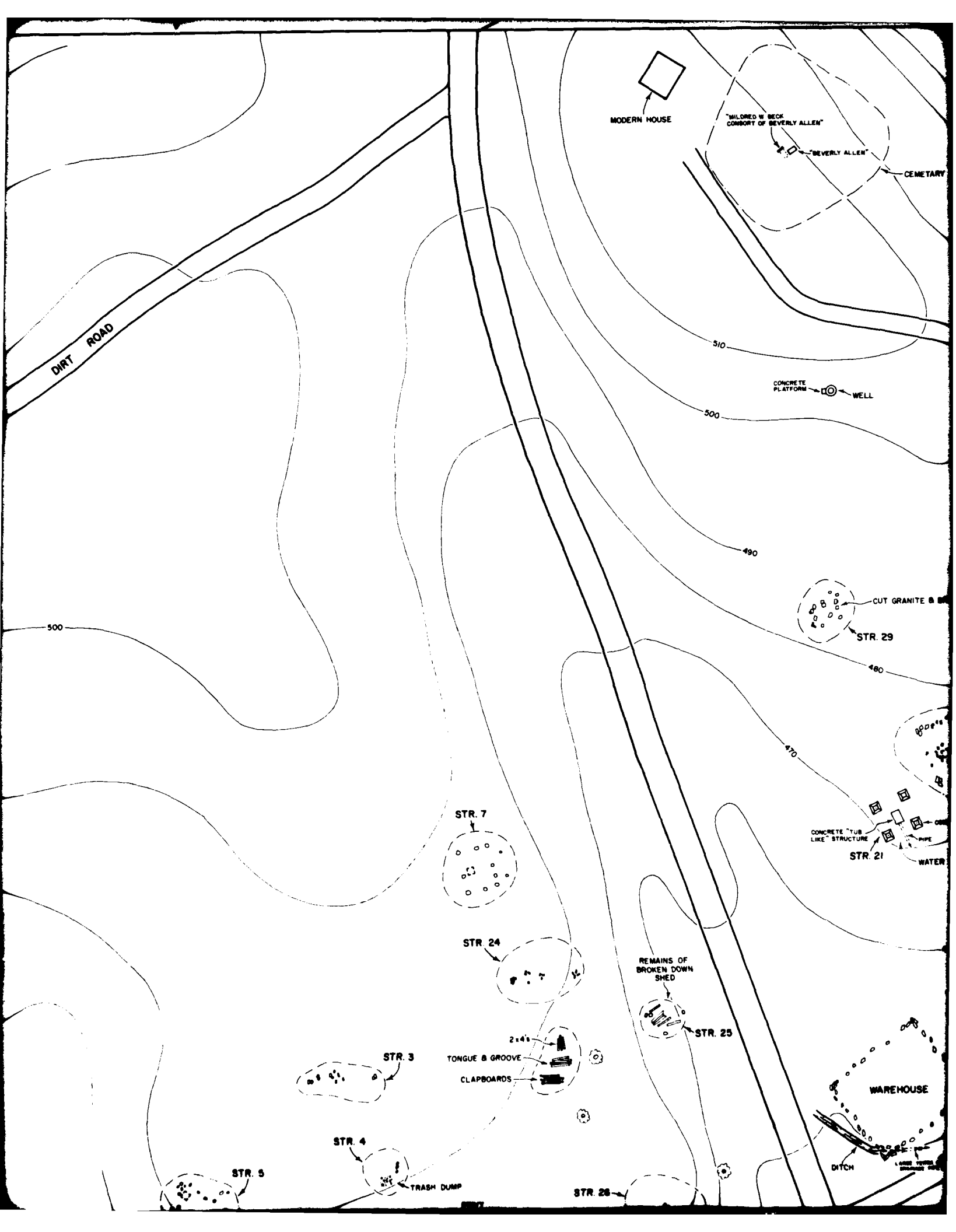
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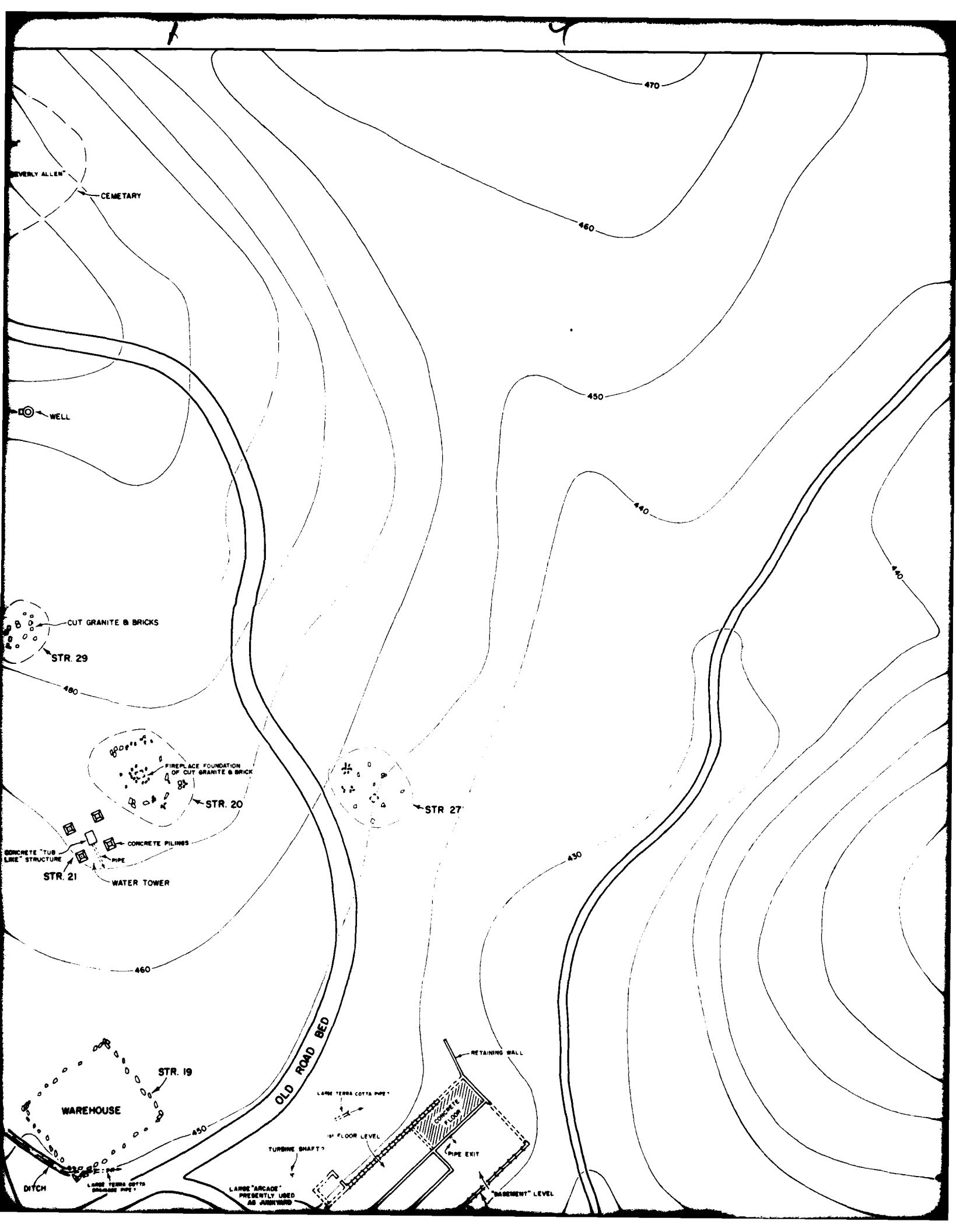
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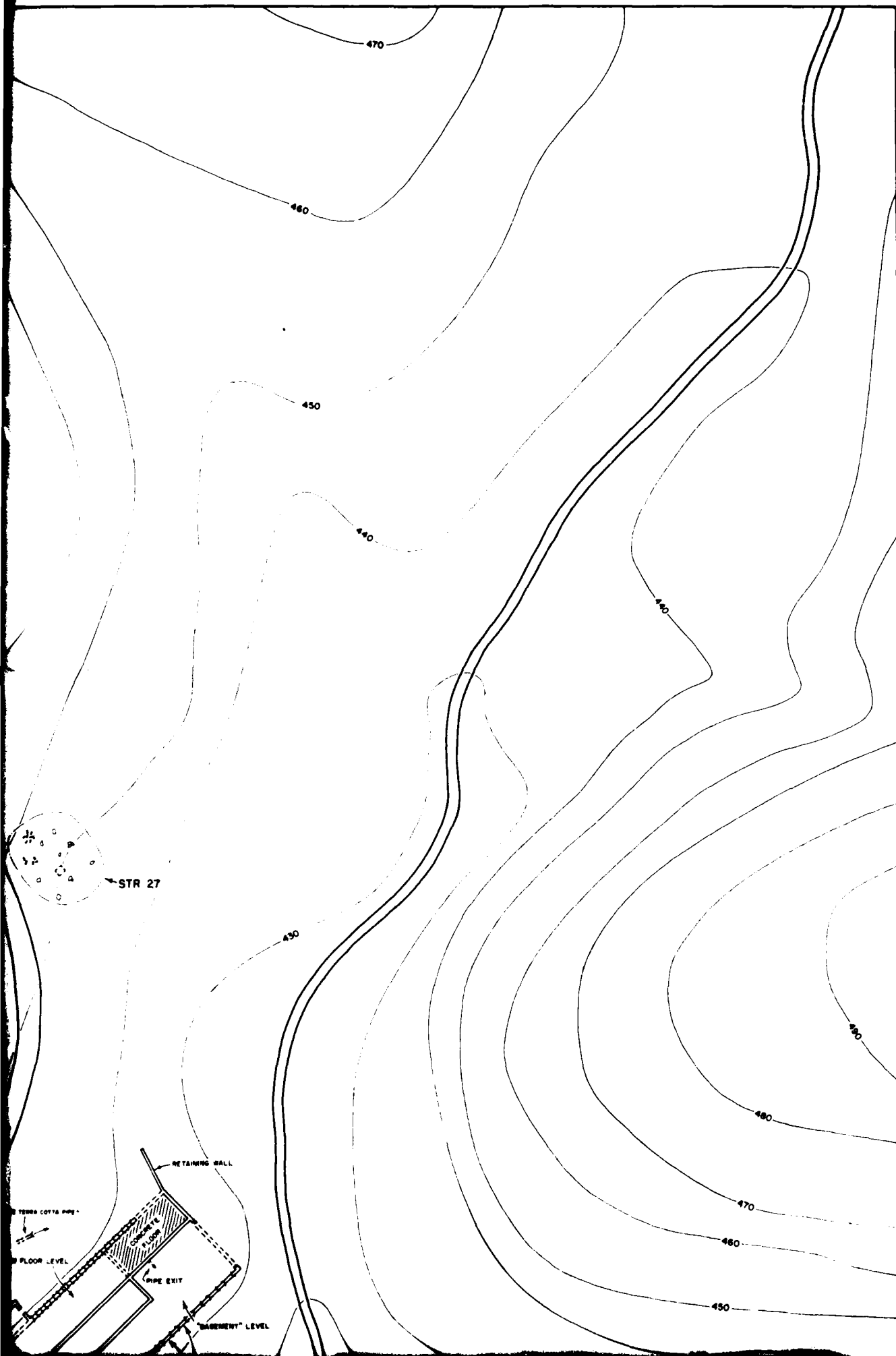
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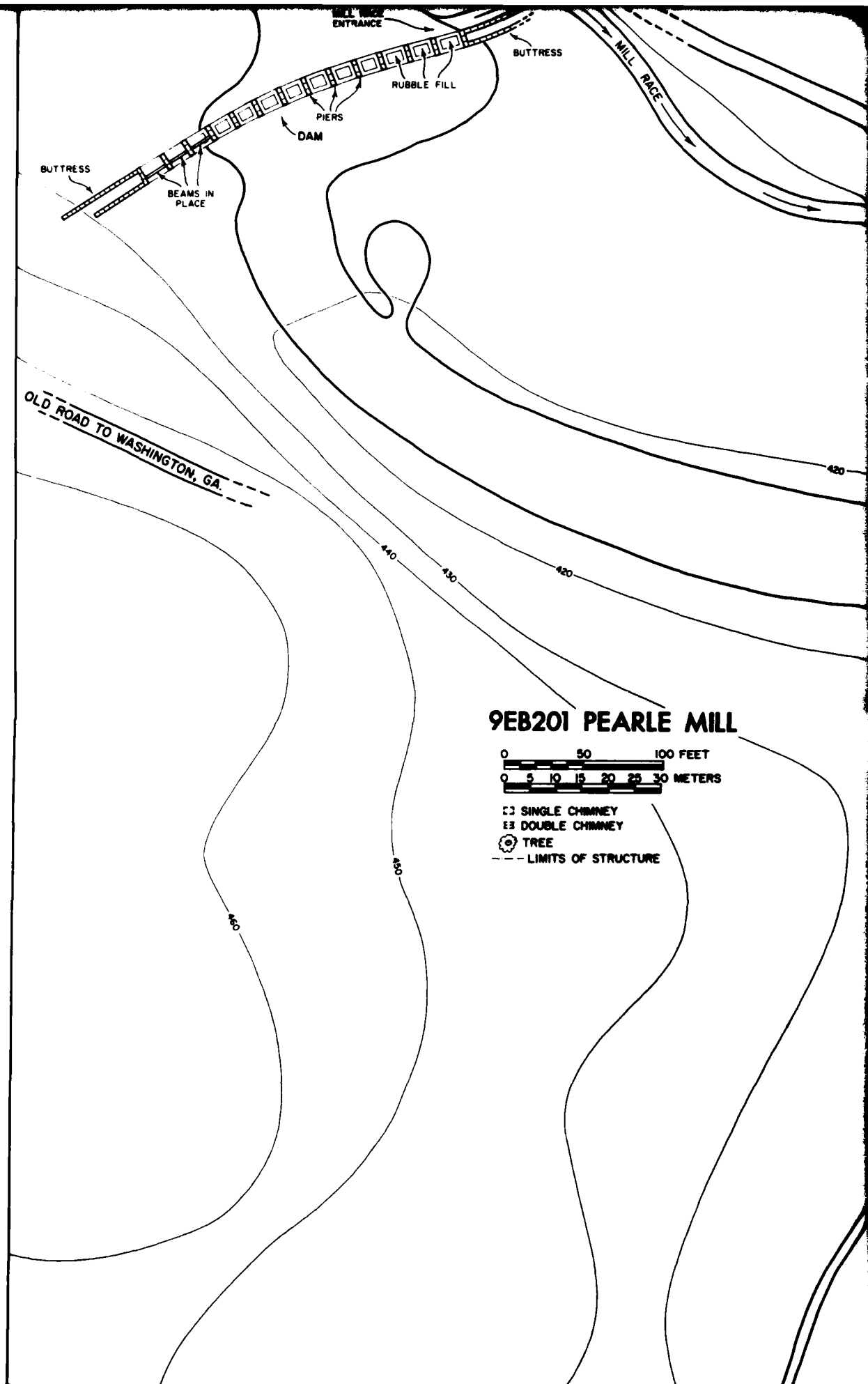
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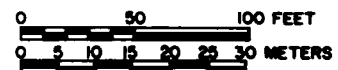




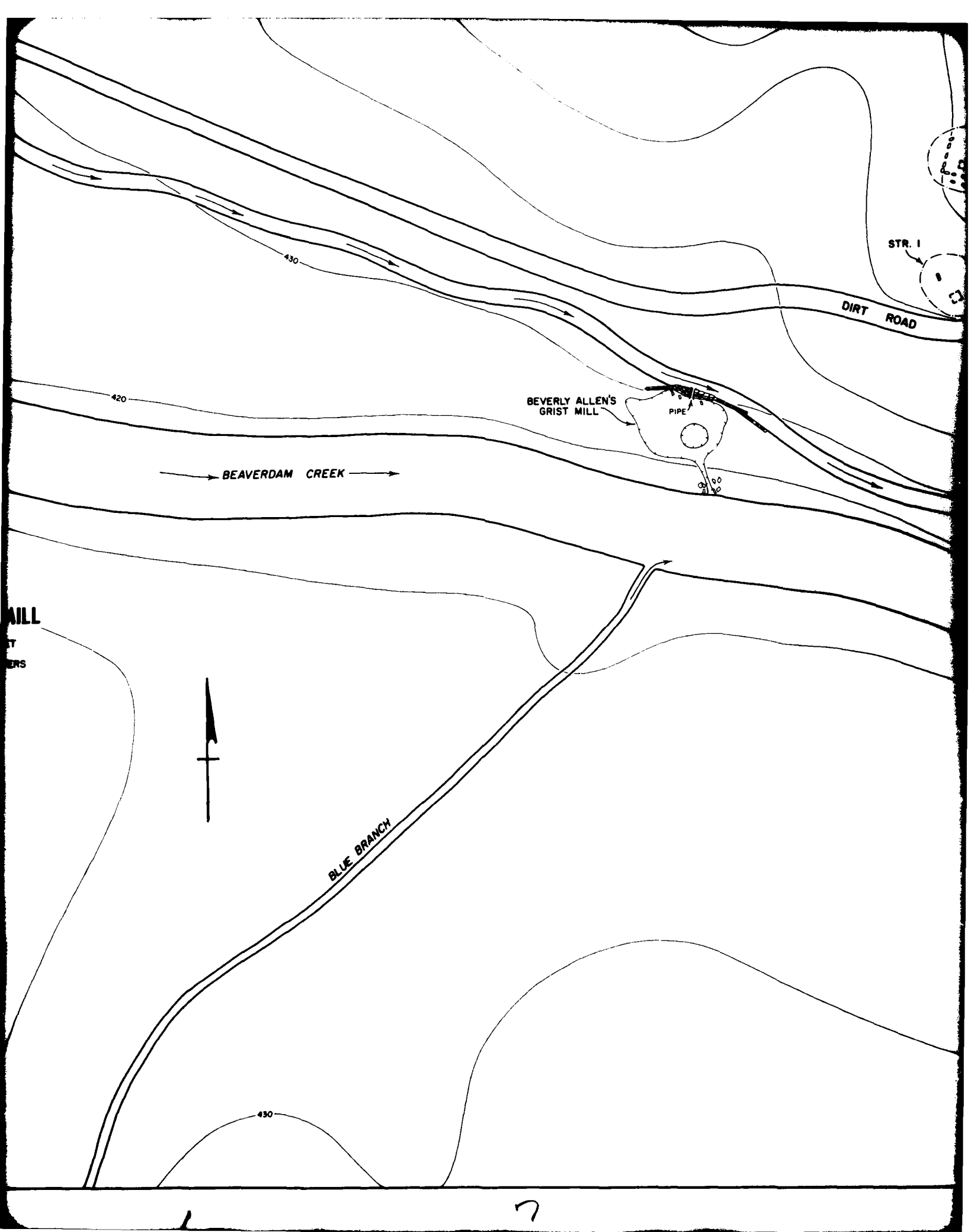




9EB201 PEARLE MILL



- SINGLE CHIMNEY
- ▤ DOUBLE CHIMNEY
- ⊙ TREE
- - - LIMITS OF STRUCTURE



STR. 1

DIRT ROAD

BEVERLY ALLEN'S
GRIST MILL

PIPE

BEAVERDAM CREEK

BLUE BRANCH

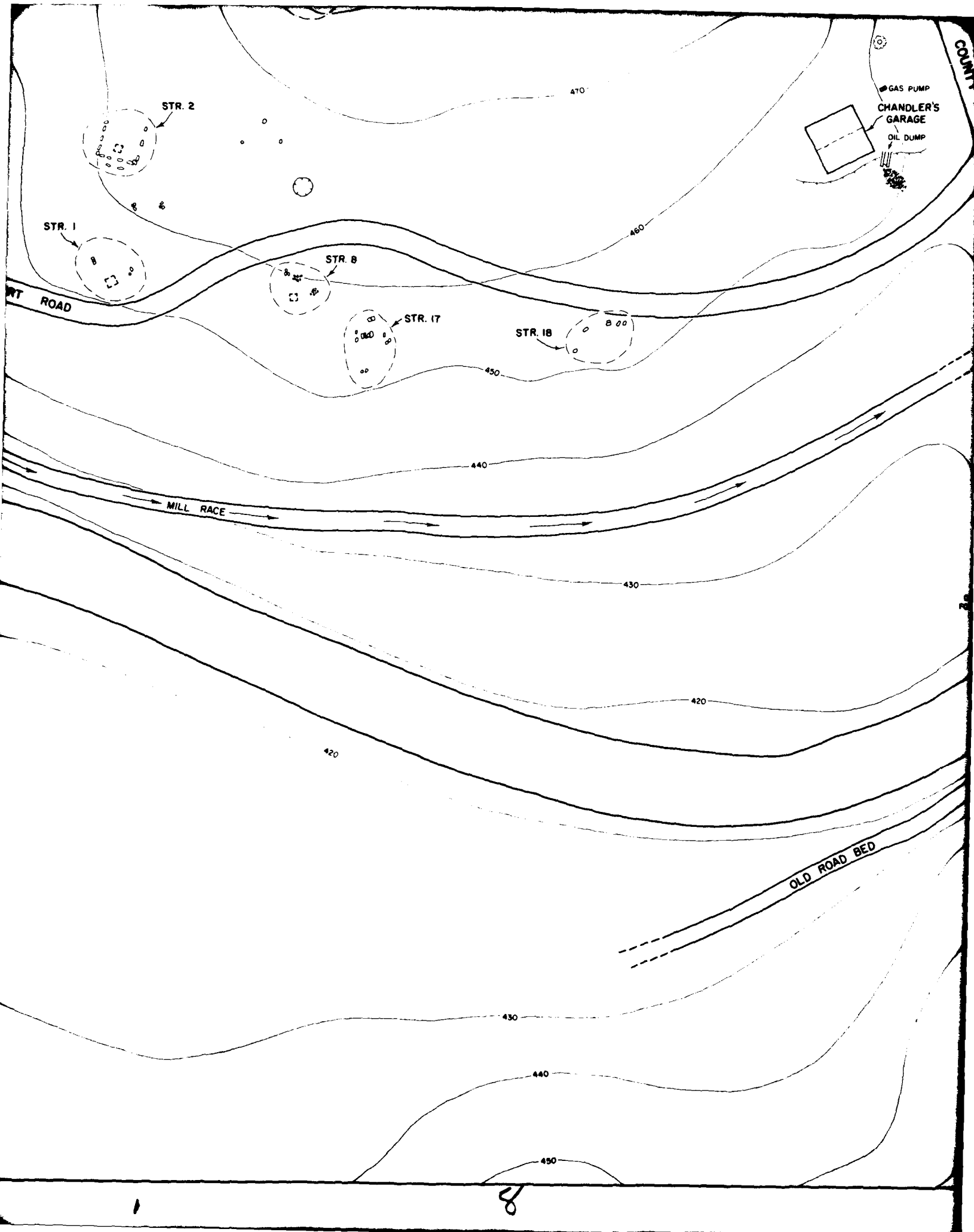
430

420

MILL

AT
ERS

7



COUNTY

GAS PUMP
CHANDLER'S GARAGE
OIL DUMP

STR. 2

STR. 1

STR. 8

STR. 17

STR. 18

PORT ROAD

MILL RACE

OLD ROAD BED

8

